

To WILLIAM NELSON, ESQ., for his courtesy and helpful aid
in compiling this volume, the thanks of the authors are
due.

**A HISTORY OF THE
SECOND REGIMENT N. G. N. J.
SECOND N. J. VOLUNTEERS, SPANISH WAR
FIFTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY**

**One Thousand Copies of this Book
have been printed from type.**

This book is respectfully dedicated by the
Authors to
COLONEL EDWIN WARREN HINE,
a good officer and a courteous gentleman



Emilia

A HISTORY *of the*
Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.
Second N. J. Volunteers
Spanish War
Fifth New Jersey Infantry

TOGETHER *with a* SHORT REVIEW *covering*
EARLY MILITARY LIFE *in the*
STATE *of* NEW JERSEY



EDITED BY

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Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Adj. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall.

Q. M. Gen. C. Edward Murray.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

January 1, 1908.

As Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State of New Jersey, I desire to extend my best wishes to the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey. Under the flag of the old Second Regiment, the command won a golden reputation during the time of the Spanish-American War. As the present Fifth Regiment, it stands high among military commands, owing to its fidelity and discipline. The loyalty of officers and men to the commanding officer--Colonel Hine--is well known and recognized, not only by me, but by the general officers of New Jersey. So long as this spirit of soldierly devotion continues to exist, the Regiment is sure to remain a credit and an inspiration to the State.



**NEW JERSEY'S
WAR RECORD**

INTRODUCTION

NEW Jersey always has been famous for its troops. From sturdy Swedish, Dutch and English stock the colonizers of this State have given freely of their blood and treasure whenever the safety of the commonwealth demanded. In the war of the Revolution, in the conflict of 1812, in the great war waged between North and South and in the short imbroglio with Spain the "Jersey Blues" were foremost as sturdy fighting men.

The records of the Revolution are incomplete. There were many men from New Jersey who enlisted in commands outside the State; there were others who waged war against the British in Ranger Corps and other like commands of free lances, but in the records of the War Department at Washington and in the cabinets of the Adjutant General of this State the services of 28,000 men are accounted for, which, therefore, must be taken as the minimum, rather than the maximum number who fought for American liberty.

There were many Tories in New Jersey, and many who enlisted in the troops of the crown during that struggle, in all about 5,000, it is estimated, and it appears almost incredible that, from a sparsely settled community, and one of the smallest States, such a large number of men should have enlisted to fight for and against independence.

The records are much more precise covering the war of 1812. From the report of the third auditor of the Treasury Department, dated December 12, 1836 (published in Execu-

tive Document No. 72, House of Representatives, Thirty-fifth Congress, First Session), it appears that the total number of militia, volunteers and rangers, furnished by the State of New Jersey, who served the United States at any time in the war of 1812, was 6,012. It is evident that this figure represents the number of enlistments, and not the actual number of individuals in service. It is known that a large proportion of the men who served in the war of 1812 rendered more than one term or "tour" of service, and consequently are counted that number of times in the report alluded to above.

Coming down to the war with Mexico, in 1848, from a report of the Adjutant General, dated December 3, 1849 (published in Executive Document No. 24, House of Representatives, Thirty-first Congress, First Session), it appears that the number of volunteers received into service from the State of New Jersey during the war with Mexico was 425. This, of course, does not include the men from this State who served in the regular establishment, and of whom no record has been compiled.

In the Civil War the shouts of the Jersey Blues were heard on nearly every bloody field of fratricidal conflict. In the swamps of Roanoke, in the Shenandoah Valley, in the jungles of the Wilderness, by the James River, on the heights of Fredericksburg, among the clouds at Lookout Mountain, at Gettysburg, on Missionary Ridge, the long list of battles and engagements passes, and wherever the fighting was hottest, and wherever honor and glory were to be gained, Jersey troops were there. New Jersey is credited with having sent 88,000 men to the army and navy during the Civil War. Probably one-fourth of this aggregate enlisted two or three times. Thousands who "jumped the bounty" enlisted more frequently.

The exact number of soldiers furnished to the cause of

the Union from New Jersey and duly accredited to the State is 88,305. Of this number 79,348 served in organizations accredited to the State, while 8,957 enlisted in organizations outside the State. The total number of men New Jersey was called upon to furnish was 78,248. These figures, therefore, indicate that New Jersey furnished 10,057 men more than her quota.

An examination of the records of several authorities show that the city of Paterson furnished 2,011 men to the Union armies.

Four regiments of New Jersey Militia (volunteers) constituted the first brigade to reach Washington under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men. This brigade, under the command of Gen. Theodore Runyon of Newark, crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac on May 24, 1861, and led the advance of the Union army in the direction of Alexandria. After the first battle of Bull Run nearly all the men of this brigade enlisted in three-year commands.

The Ninth New Jersey regiment was the first command from this State to go into action, which it did at Roanoke Island on February 8, 1861, at Newbern on March 14, and at the siege and capture of Fort Macon in April, 1862. These battles were anterior to any general engagement of the Army of the Potomac, except Bull Run. The Ninth also served longer than any other New Jersey command, nearly four years.

The Fifteenth regiment lost more men in service than did any other New Jersey command, the First New Jersey Cavalry being a close second. From the forty regiments sent by New Jersey into the field, there were 7,637 desertions, many of which were purely technical, as where the men anticipated in a few days the mustering out of their regiments, after the war was over and the troops had returned to New Jersey to be disbanded, exclusive of 1,041

"not accounted for." New Jersey on the battlefields of the Civil War lost 218 commissioned officers and 6,082 enlisted men.

In the war with Spain New Jersey supplied four regiments of infantry, a company of signal corps, and 370 men from the battalions of the East and West Naval Reserves, who saw service on the U. S. ships *Badger*, *Montauk*, and *Resolute*. There were forty-two men in the signal corps, commanded by Capt. Carl F. Hartman. The four regiments of infantry were commanded by: First regiment, Col. Edward A. Campbell; Second regiment, Col. Edwin W. Hine; Third regiment, Col. Benjamin A. Lee; Fourth regiment, Col. Robert G. Smith. When the regiments were mustered in they were supposed to have a maximum strength of eighty men to a company; this was afterward increased to 106 to a company. In all, the regiments have on their rolls the names of 5,176 officers and men, making a total, of which documentary proof may be had, of 5,581 soldiers from New Jersey who served in the war with Spain.

In addition to this number, it is known that fully 4,000 men from New Jersey served in the regular establishment or in commands enlisted in other States. It is probably correct to state that between eight and nine thousand men from New Jersey saw service in this conflict, which lasted but a few months.

In Colonial Days

IN COLONIAL DAYS

IT would be difficult at this late day to say just what was the principle or thought inspiring the earliest settlers of New Jersey in the formation of their "trained bands" down on Bergen Neck, where the earliest companies of militia in New Jersey were constituted. Doubtless the idea innermost in the minds of these stern old Dutch settlers was the necessity for protection against the *Wilden*, or wild savages, that hovered lightly over the hills and meadows beyond.

Similarly, the Swedish settlers in South Jersey felt that it was important to protect themselves against possible incursions of the Indians, either within the present borders of New Jersey or from beyond the Delaware. The wild raids of the savage Iroquois from New York down into the southern colonies from time to time, tended to provoke alarm and excite the fears of the whites. The feeble Swedish colony was altogether inadequate to protect itself either against the Indians or Dutch, and so the Swedish government, with thoughtful care, sent over from time to time companies of soldiers from the home land. Within a few years the Adjutant General of New Jersey has succeeded in obtaining from Sweden the muster rolls of five companies of soldiers thus brought from time to time to the Colony of New Sweden, between 1647 and 1655.

When the English came into possession of New Jersey, they speedily took measures to organize able-bodied men into companies of militia. There was no apparent occasion

for this, and the movement may have been suggested quite as much by the experience England had been undergoing for many years in her civil wars, and her wars with the Continental powers, which had stimulated a military spirit among her people. Of course, there was the possibility of Dutch resentment at what Holland might with reason regard as an unwarranted aggression upon her American colony, New Netherland, and there was still greater reason to fear a descent by England's French or Spanish enemies, who had abundant grounds to resent her interference in the New World. But it was, after all, a custom of the people, which had long been recognized in England, to form "trained bands," quite as much for the delectation of the people as for real or possible use in actual warfare.

However that may be, we find that among the Grants and Concessions made by Berkeley and Carteret under date of February 10, 1664-5, and which were practically the Constitution or charter of liberties under which the Colonists were to live, it was provided that the General Assembly to be elected by the people should have power

"To constitute train'd Bands and Companies, with the
"Number of Soldiers, for the Safety, Strength and
"Defence of the said Province; and of the Forts, Castles,
"Cities, &c. To suppress all Mutinies and Rebellions; to
"make War offensive and defensive with all Indians.
"Strangers and Foreigners, as they shall see cause; and
"to pursue an Enemy as well by Sea as by Land, if need
"be, out of the Limits and Jurisdictions of the said
"Province, with the particular Consent of the Governor,
"and under his Conduct, or under our Commander-in-
"Chief, or whom he shall appoint."

Furthermore, by the same Grants and Concessions, the Governor, with his Council, was authorized

"To place Officers and Soldiers for the Safety, Strength

“and Defence of the Forts, Castles, Cities, &c., according
“to the Number appointed by the General Assembly, to
“nominate, place and commissionate all military Officers
“under the Dignity of the said Governor, who is com-
“missionated by us over the several train’d Bands and
“Companies, constituted by the General Assembly, as
“Colonels, Captains, &c., and their Commissions to re-
“voke at Pleasure. The Governor with the advice of his
“Council, unless some present Danger will not permit
“him to advise, to muster and train all Forces within the
“said Province, to prescribe War, pursue an Enemy,
“suppress all Rebellions and Mutinies, as well by sea as
“land; and to exercise the whole Militia as fully as we
“by the Grant from his Royal Highness can empower
“them to do: *Provided*, that they appoint no military
“Forces but what are Freeholders in the said Province,
“unless the General Assembly shall consent.”

The first law passed by the General Assembly of New Jersey, at their session in November, 1668, was one relating to the militia :

“In order to the better providing for the Peace and
“Safety of the Inhabitants of the Province, and the more
“ready accustoming our Soldiers to an expert Handling
“of their Arms, *It is enacted*, that the Soldiers in every
“Town within this Province from sixteen years old to
“sixty, shall train or be mustered, at least four days in the
“year, and oftener if the chief military Officer in the Place
“shall see it needful, viz., two Days in the Spring, and
“two Days in the Autumn, and that there shall be at least
“ten Days between each training Day: and in case any
“chief Officer, constitutioned and commissioned for that
“Purpose, shall wittingly or willfully neglect the same,
“shall forfeit for every day’s Neglect, twenty Shillings, to
“the Publick, and for every Soldier not exempted and
“freed in this Law, who shall neglect to attend their Duty,

“when required and according to their accustomed Manner, agreed upon in every Place for sufficient Warning of their training Days, by their chief military Officers, appointed and allowed according to their Concessions; either by his Absence or Refusal to bring his Arms into the Field, for every day’s Neglect, five Shillings, and for half a Day, two Shillings and Sixpence, and for late coming, one Shilling, unless their Reasons be satisfactory to the Officers of the train’d bands in every Place, and that the Clerk of each Band shall have Power to collect the said Fines of their defective Soldiers; and in case of the Refusal of any to pay his Fines, otherwise he may take Distrain. But the Secretary General, the Surveyor General, the Governors, Council and all other the Lords Proprietors Commissioned Officers, Justices of the peace, settled Ministers, allowed Physicians, Chirurgeons, sworn Constables, during the time of his Office, constant Millner, Masters of all Ships and Vessels above ten Tons, with all common Heardmen, shall be freed from the Penalty abovesaid; which said Fine of the defective Soldiers shall go to the use of the Company, and the Fine of the chief Officers to the Country.”

Seven years later the Assembly, meeting at Elizabeth Town, defined more specifically the duties of the citizens in equipping themselves for service in the “train’d bands.” The law gives a somewhat amusing as well as curious idea of the equipment then considered requisite for the proper armament of a soldier, as will appear from the following citation:

“Every Male within this Province from sixteen Years old, unto sixty, be provided at his own Cost and Charge with a good and sufficient Firelock, Gun, and one Pound of Powder, twenty four Bullets fitted to the Gun, or four Pound of pistol Bullets, six Flints, a worm and priming Wire fit for the said Gun, a good Sword, Bandeleers, Cartridge box, or Powder Horn to carry the aforesaid

"Powder, and that every Man be thus furnished within a Fortnight after Publication hereof, upon the Penalty of paying for every Default as follows, viz. the first Default of a Gun, two Shillings and Six-pence, the second Default five Shillings, and so to continue; Sword one Shilling, Bandoleers Horn or Cartridge Box one Shilling, Powder three Shillings, Bullets Three-pence, Flints Three-pence, Wire Three-pence, Worm Six-pence, and that the Serjeant with the Corporal, do by Order from the commission Officers, view Arms at least once every Quarter, or as often as the said Officers shall see Cause, which said Fines shall be collected by the Clerk of the Band, with Order from the Captain, who shall be assisted by a Serjeant in the Execution thereof, for the Use of the Company, and upon Refusal of payment to be taken by Distraint."

It being very sensibly recognized that there was "a necessity that some be employed in the repairing of arms," for the encouragement of those so employed it was further enacted, at the same time:

"That all Officers, so capacitated shall be ready upon all Occasions to attend such Work or Service according to his or their Abilities, for which the said Workmen shall have due Satisfaction in Reason both for Quality and Quantity, and if any refuse to perform the same, to be committed to the Common Gaol by Warrant from the Captain of each Town, to the Constable, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, till he hath answered his Contempt, the same to reach to all Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and for repairing what is necessary to the Public Service."

The act of 1668 was substantially re-enacted in November, 1679, which again provided for four training days in the year in each town, two in the spring and two in the autumn, to be attended by all males from sixteen years to sixty, and also provided that "when the Company is called

in the Field to train in the Exercise of Arms, or other military Discipline, and any Person shall refuse to train or obey the Commander in the Time of Exercise, or any other Transgression under Command, shall be brought to the next County Court, where being convicted thereof, shall receive condign Punishment according to the Merits of the Cause." The character of the punishment being left in awful mystery, undoubtedly had a greater effect upon the possible culprit than if specified in detail.

The act of 1675 was again enacted almost in the same language in 1682, the statute further providing that all military officers should be "commissionated by the Governor." In 1693 an explanatory act was passed, declaring that the clause requiring four days' training "meant four Days at the least, not excluding such Times as the respective Captains, either upon any Emergency, or by Order of the Governor, or Deputy Governor for the Time being shall appoint."

This act further provided that every man not being furnished with bullets, should be fined three shillings for every time bullets were thus wanting. Possibly as the result of experience showing the greater practical use of another weapon, it was provided in the same act that "a Hatchet shall supply the want of a Sword."

Inasmuch as it was recognized that the citizen might not always be in a position to furnish powder for the use of their arms, it was enacted in 1675 that every town within the Province should "take effectual care to be provided with half a Barrel of good serviceable Powder, and one hundred and sixty Pounds of Lead, for a Public Stock," the same to be kept and maintained in suitable condition, fit for service.

When the Colony was divided into East Jersey and West Jersey, the latter being principally settled by Quakers, as might be expected the authorities were not specially partial

towards military service, and accordingly the Legislature of West Jersey in November, 1681, enacted that "it shall not be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, his heirs or Successors for the Time being, and Council, or any of them at any Time or Times hereafter, to make or raise War upon any Accounts or Pretences whatsoever, or to raise any military Forces within the Province aforesaid, without the Consent and Act of the General Free Assembly for the Time being." The General Free Assembly seem never to have enacted any such law.

The strength of the Quaker sentiment was manifest in the "Fundamental Constitutions" for East Jersey, in 1683, when it was decreed that the Assembly should have power to provide for the public defence by erecting forts, etc., and fortifying the same; also to constitute trained bands and companies, and to make war. But

"Amongst the present Proprietors there are several that declare, that they have no Freedom to defend themselves, Wives and Children, with Arms; it is therefore agreed and consented to, and they the said Proprietors do by these Presents agree and consent, that they will not in this Case force each other against their respective judgments and Consciences; in order whereunto it is *Resolved*, that on the one side, no Man that declares he cannot for Conscience sake bear Arms, whether Proprietor or Planter, shall be at any Time put upon so doing in his own Person, nor yet upon sending any to serve in his Stead. And on the other Side, those who do judge it their Duty to bear Arms for the publick Defence, shall have their Liberty to do in a legal way."

Could anything have been fairer?

It was something of the same spirit of consideration for the rights of others, mingled with a memory of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, and an anticipation of the

Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution that led the East Jersey Assembly to enact in 1698:

“That no free Man shall be compelled, enforced, pressed, or arrayed, to go forth of his own country, much less out of this Province, into foreign Ports, in time of War, or Peace, unless in case of a sudden Invasion, or by special Act of General Assembly. That no free Man shall be compelled to receive any Soldiers, or Marriners, (except Innholders or other Houses of Entertainment, who are to quarter for ready Money) into his House, and their [there] suffer them to sojourn against their Wills, provided it be not in time of actual War.”

When the two provinces were again united, and a Royal Governor was appointed by Queen Anne, in 1702, among her instructions to Lord Cornbury, the first Royal Governor, were these:

“You shall take care that all Planters and Christian servants, be well and fitly provided with Arms, and that they be listed under good Officers, and when, as often as shall be thought fit, mustered and trained, whereby they may be in a better Readiness for the Defence of our said Province under your Government.”

“You are to take especial Care, that neither the Frequency, nor Unreasonableness of their Marches, Musters, and Trainings, be an unnecessary Impediment to the Affairs of the Inhabitants.

“You shall not, upon any Occasion whatsoever, establish, or put in Execution, any Articles of War, or other Law Martial, upon any of our Subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province, without the Advice and Consent of our Council there.”

He was also authorized to recommend to the General Assembly that they prepare such act or law for the punishment of mutiny, desertion, and false musters, and for the

better preserving of good discipline amongst the said soldiers, as might best answer those ends.

It may be remembered that even to this day the act of Parliament passed annually for the support of the military establishment of Great Britain is entitled "An act to punish mutiny," &c., and so is commonly styled the "Mutiny Bill."

The instructions to Lord Cornbury further made specific provision for erecting and preparing fortifications and soldiers necessary for the defence of the same, to guard against Indian incursions; also to supply men or money to assist New York in protecting herself against Indians; and for the greater security of the Province of New Jersey, the Governor was "authorized to appoint fit Officers and Commanders, in the several Parts of the Country bordering upon the Indains, who upon any invasion may raise men and arms to oppose them."

The Legislature, accordingly, from time to time, upon the recommendation of the royal Governors respectively, enacted laws in relation to the militia, these being modified in the course of years as experience suggested. Thus, "An Act for better settling and regulating the Militia of this Colony of New Jersey, for the Repelling Invasions and Suppressing Insurrections and Rebellions," passed in 1746, required every captain to "make a true and perfect List of all the Men within his District or Division, between the Age of Sixteen and Fifty Years, (except the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, the Representatives of the General Assembly, Ministers of the Gospel, the Civil Officers of the Government, and all Field Officers and Captains, that heretofore have, now do, or hereafter shall bear such Commissions, Physicians, Schoolmasters, Millers, Ferrymen, bought white Servants, and Slaves," all of whom so listed should be "sufficiently armed with one good Musket Fuzee well fixed, a Sword or Bayonet, a Cartouch-Box or Powder-

Horn, three Charges of Powder, and three sizeable Bullets," and should appear in the Field so armed twice a Year, viz. "The first *Monday* in *April* and the second *Monday* in *October*, at the Places appointed by their respective Captains or superior Officers, and continue in Arms for one Day at each Time," subject, however, to being called out one other day in the year, by orders in writing.

Careful provision was made for the punishment of any person so listed for exercise failing to appear for the use of arms, or for disobeying the commands of their proper officers, the offender being liable "to be kept in close Gaol for such Time as shall be expressed in the Captain's Warrant, not exceeding three days"; the delinquent, upon being discharged, "paying to the Gaoler *One Shilling* for his Fees, and no more."

The rights of the private soldiers were strictly protected by a provision that "no Officer shall beat or abuse any of the Soldiers whilst under Arms, on any such Days of Training as aforesaid." The language impliedly permitting such beating and abuse upon other days! It was further provided that "if any Soldier shall during that Time use any reproachful or abusive Language towards any of his superior Officers, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any Quarrel amongst his Fellow-Soldiers, or appear in Arms disguised in Liquor," he should be punished—how, do you suppose? Why, "it shall and may be lawful for the Captain or Commanding Officer, to disarm such Soldier at the Head of his Company, and to set a Centinel over him during the Time of the Company's being in Arms, and no longer, or to fine him in Manner and Form aforesaid, as the said Captain or Commanding Officer in his Discretion shall think proper."

Inasmuch as it was recognized that many capable men might not be able to provide arms or ammunition for them-

selves, the act further provided that all fines and forfeitures should be applied for this purpose, and that persons unable to thus equip themselves should be exempt from the fines and forfeitures until such time as the captain, lieutenant or ensign, or any two of them, should judge them able to provide arms for themselves.

Another curious provision of the act, suggestive of the apprehended dangers of the times, required the arms and ammunition to be distributed by each captain so that there should be lodged "but two of such Muskets or Fuzees, and but one Pound of such Powder, and twenty-four Bullets, in one House, under the Custody or Care of some of the principal Freeholders within said Captain's District or Division"; such arms and ammunition to be returned to the persons that had them in keeping, after each field or mustering day was over.

Provision was also made for the authorization by the Governor of troops of horse, to be formed by persons able to provide themselves with proper accoutrements: to wit, "a good Horse, a good Saddle and Bridle, Ho'rs and Case of Pistols, well fitted Sword or Cutlass, Cartridge-Box, and three charges of Powder and Ball"; each trooper being, moreover, required to keep at his place of abode in addition, "a well fixed Carbine, with Bolt, Swivel, and Sling, half a Pound of Powder, and twelve sizeable Bullets, and to bring the same into the field, when especially required, under penalty of fines fully set forth in said act.

It would seem as if in those primitive days there was an occasional tendency on the part of the soldiers to depart from the strict rules of sobriety, to prevent which the law prohibited the sale of any strong liquor to "any of the persons so listed any such days or times as they are obliged to appear in arms at the place of muster or training, or

within a mile thereof, or until they are dismissed that day," subject to a penalty of three pounds.

The young men of New Jersey had ample opportunity in those ancient times of becoming acquainted with real war. The danger of incursions by bands of Indians was ever present in the minds of the settlers, and it was also recognized that France stood continually ready to invade the English settlements, and with the aid of her Indian allies, to engage in rapine and destruction.

Every loyal Jerseyman was taught to hate the French, and to stand bravely up for the English flag. Again and again did the New Jersey Legislature loyally respond to the call for men and money to protect the northern boundaries of the colonies against invasion by the French, or Indians, or both. Again and again did she organize companies of from one hundred to six hundred men and send them up to Canada to carry war into the French possessions. Hundreds of her gallant young men laid down their lives in those bleak regions. Many a Jerseyman has sailed by Sabbath Day Point in Lake George, unaware of the fact that the promontory takes its commemorative name from a notable event in Colonial history, when something like one hundred and fifty members of a Jersey regiment fell into an ambuscade by the Indians, and were ruthlessly slaughtered one Sabbath morning in July, 1757.

Col. Peter Schuyler, who lived on the east bank of the Passaic river, nearly opposite Belleville, was easily the most heroic and commanding figure in New Jersey Colonial history. Repeatedly he marched to Canada at the head of the New Jersey regiment, and when he was unfortunately captured with his men, he provided for their sustenance in Canada out of his own pocket, and so impressed his honorable character upon the French General, that he was allowed to return to New Jersey to negotiate for the ransom of his

men, failing in which he himself voluntarily returned into captivity until the necessary arrangements could be made for the release of his fellow captives.

It has always been a matter of somewhat humorous comment that the average American soldier feels entitled to "kick," whether with or without provocation, great or small. This propensity is not singular to the present generation. When New Jersey sent an expedition to Canada in 1746, one of the men wrote from Albany to a friend in New Brunswick, complaining that they had been equipped with only 300 guns ("or rather Things in the Shape of Guns"), "so defective that the Gun-Smiths who viewed the same in Albany, very justly reported to our Officers, that they were so rusted and rotten as not to be of the Value of old Iron; those few that can be fired are more likely to break than to stand one fire; I have known several to break only by using the common Exercises; I cannot describe the Badness of these Guns; Many of our Cutlasses are not much better; they will bend, and stand bent like Lead."

These dissatisfied soldiers moreover complained that the Assembly, in appropriating £20,000 to pay for the support of five hundred men from New Jersey, appointed twelve commissioners to supervise the expenditure, "six of them Members of the Assembly, and the other six their peculiar friends, and of their own Appointment"; the said commissioners were to have five per cent. on all the moneys expended on account of the New Jersey forces; whereas, in his opinion, two men would have been enough, who would have undertaken the whole affair for two hundred pounds, and been well rewarded for three or four weeks' service, and would not have purchased "stinking beef, and guns or Swords not worth one Penny." The defective guns and swords were bought by a West Jersey Commissioner, with the consent of the other commissioners, and several sent to

the Eastern commissioners, even as far as Newark, were by them approved of and delivered to the poor soldiers.

Michael Vreeland, living in the Wesel neighborhood, in the present Paterson, published a letter in reply to this criticism, in which he sarcastically suggested, in justification of the defective guns, that they had been purchased by Quaker Commissioners, who were opposed to buying such arms as would have killed the enemy, and therefore had purchased guns that had been in Oliver Cromwell's army, knowing that Cromwell's name had struck the greatest terror into the French nation, and therefore assumed that the same arms would equally terrify the French in 1747, without killing them, and so would save the needless effusion of blood. He furthermore suggested that the commissioners were appointed to get money, and it was unfair to criticise them for purchasing "stinking beef," it being obviously more reasonable that if one of the commissioners had beef of his own that he could not sell, having been a little too sparing with his salt, he should sell his twenty barrels of beef to the country, rather than lose his produce; moreover, he had been told that beef would not keep so well in a fresh river as when sent to sea, and anyhow there were a thousand instances to be given where beef had stunk after it was purchased.

Another correspondent, coming to the defence of the commissioners, declared that the characters of men who handle public money were almost universally aspersed, whether on just grounds or not. Frequent examples testified, "It is easy to throw dirt from behind the curtain." He went on to detail the difficulties the commissioners had experienced in securing the proper equipment for the soldiers. Of the five hundred arms required, three hundred were bought in Philadelphia. Cutlasses could not be found, and the commissioners had to agree with workmen to make them. He says:

"Your Coats were of blue Cloth and Breeches of red Half-thicks ; the last of which was represented by your Officers as worth nothing, tho' every Man acquainted with it must know it to be the most durable Wear we have from Europe ; and your Commissioners have desired your Colonel to supply each man with a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, that there may be no Colour of Complaint on that Score." The Philadelphia guns falling short of three hundred, "the Remainder were Cuba pieces, Queen Ann's, and other extraordinary Pieces purchased at a great Price."

It would seem from the correspondence on this subject that there were suspicions of "graft," even in so important a matter as the proper equipment of soldiers enlisting for the defence of their country, one hundred and sixty years ago.

Another opportunity enjoyed by the Jersey youth of the eighteenth century for cultivating their military prowess, was due to the fact that the English regiments sent over by Great Britain from time to time to garrison the Colonies, were largely skeleton regiments, consisting of the proper quota of officers and a few experienced soldiers in each company ; these companies were then filled up from the colonists. The Legislature of New Jersey established barracks at Elizabethtown, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick and Trenton for the proper accommodation of the soldiers thus sent hither by Great Britain. A street has been run through the Trenton Barracks, but the two ends of the buildings are still much the same, at least in external appearance, as they were when erected a century and a half ago. They are within a stone's throw of the State House, but probably not one in a thousand of the visitors to the Capitol has ever seen this quaint old relic of English military occupancy and domination.

The requisitions upon the inhabitants to provide them-

selves with arms, and to turn out for "training day," were frequently regarded as unnecessary hardships upon citizens. Says the *New York Gazette, or the Weekly Post Boy*, of October 14, 1754, as quoted in the New Jersey Archives: "Since the late General Training at Amboy, we hear there is very great distrainings on the Delinquents. What with Taxes, no Money, no Trade, little Produce and such hard Usage, the County of Middlesex is in the utmost Consternation." Nevertheless, the Governor, a few weeks later, issued his order to the Colonels of the several regiments of the province, to make a general muster of their regiments, as absolutely necessary for His Majesty's service.

When the Legislature of 1755 authorized the enlisting of five hundred men in five companies to march to Canada, the call was responded to with great alacrity, and it was said that Captain Nathaniel Rusco, of Morris county, had "such extraordinary Success in beating up for Volunteers, as to have more than his Complement in less than Eleven Days Time," whereupon he marched them into Elizabethtown, where they were reviewed by Governor Belcher.

The winter of 1755-56 was an anxious time for the people of Northern New Jersey, particularly Sussex county, when the Indians came down into North Eastern Pennsylvania and massacred the Moravian settlers in that locality. The French and Indians approached within a few miles of the Delaware Water Gap, upon which intelligence Col. Anderson marched out of Sussex county with one hundred men to the assistance of the settlers; a day or two afterward one hundred and fifty men marched out of Morris county, and the next day one hundred and fifty more followed to assist the Pennsylvanians. Three days later three hundred men were to march from Sussex county, besides three troops of horse, and other men from Middlesex county, Hunterdon county and Somerset county. The gallant

citizens of Sussex and Morris rallied as cheerfully as though they were going to help a neighbor at an ordinary piece of work.

The militia acts passed in 1746-7 were continued by subsequent legislation until after the beginning of the Revolution. The exigencies of the war naturally led to considerable modifications in the previous legislation from time to time, as experience dictated. New Jersey being the battle ground of the Revolution, and being almost constantly occupied by one army or the other, her people were peculiarly exposed to the ravages of war, and were under special stress to exert every energy to resist foreign aggressions and to assist and encourage the American army; hence there was never a session of the Legislature which did not enact some new laws in relation to the military power of the little State.

At the very beginning of the Revolution, in 1776, a battalion was raised in Newark and another in Acquackanonck. By an act passed October 7, 1777, these were incorporated into one battalion. In the course of the general revision of the laws of the State, drafted by Governor Paterson, in 1797-9, the old militia laws were revised and codified into "An act for the regulation of the militia." In 1806 this act in turn was revised and superseded by a new act, entitled "An act to establish and conduct the military forces of New Jersey." In 1811 another revision was adopted, which was continued in substantially the same form until 1860, when there was passed "An act for the more effectual organization of the militia." This act was amended repeatedly during the progress of the war. Toward the close of the war a retired British officer came to New Jersey and advocated the formation of a special corps to be thoroughly drilled in the use of the rifle, and at his suggestion there was passed in 1864 "An act for the more effectual

organization of the New Jersey Rifle Corps." This may be regarded as the beginning of our present system of militia, composed of a select, well-drilled, thoroughly disciplined body of men, kept constantly exercised in the maneuver of arms, and thereby constantly prepared for actual service. This was found to be such a vast improvement upon the old disorderly, unsystematized body of "trained bands," that in 1869 the Legislature, acting under the instigation of Congress, and in co-operation with the other States, passed an act entitled "An act to organize the National Guard of the State of New Jersey," and this is the system still followed in our State. The special value of a trained rifle corps, such as was established in 1864, is recognized in the special attention devoted in the National Guard to the training of skilled riflemen or sharpshooters.

It may be remarked in connection with the early organization of the New Jersey troops, that so long ago as 1747 the soldiers sent by New Jersey against Canada were equipped in blue coats, wherefore the men were familiarly known thereafter as the "Jersey Blues."

In the diary of a Massachusetts soldier, who was in the Crown Point expedition of 1759, there is a pathetic account of the surprise and massacre of the "Jerzy Blews," of whom thirteen out of eighteen were killed and scalped and taken prisoners on July 2, 1759.

We have seen that there was suspicion of "graft" in the equipment of some of these Jersey expeditions against Canada. Moreover, there were "bounty jumpers" in those days, also. Under the law, former deserters who had taken the provincial bounty were made liable to be sued for the same before any two magistrates of the county, but any such deserter who voluntarily gave his services for the next campaign without further bounty, was excused from the recovery of the former bounty money.

There is a difference in our day in the methods of treating "grafters" and "deserters." The former are fined and (sometimes) sent to prison. The latter are shot.

The encouragement given to the organization of troops of horse in the early legislation led to the rapid development of that branch of the service, so much so that in 1793 Shelly Arnett, a printer at New Brunswick, published a little book of eighty-four pages, entitled "The Military System for the New-Jersey Cavalry, compiled by Adjutant-General White." Anthony Walton White had attained to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary service, where he distinguished himself as a gallant and capable officer. He recognized the primary difficulty in the making of a good trooper, for he devotes four pages to instructing the tyro how to get in and out of the saddle, although most young learners find it unnecessary to take instructions in the latter art. The work is moreover illustrated with a copper plate engraving of a light dragoon mounted and waving a Turkish scimeter with his right hand; who seems to be armed, also, with a carbine and powder-horn. The work is further adorned with "anecdotes," which unfortunately are taken solely from British sources, the person who promised the anecdotes of the "American Cavalry" having disappointed the printer by not furnishing them in time. There are also some receipts, which were doubtless timely in their day, as how to make "Black-Ball for Boots"; a "Receipt to Keep Arms from Rusting"; a "Receipt for Cleaning the White Jackets"; a "Receipt For the White Belts." The receipt for "dry cleaning" as follows:

"Take a large quantity of Bran and a little Whiting, with about an ounce of Powder Blue, mix them well together and put them into a stocking, lay your jacket on a table, and rub it very well therewith; and afterwards a piece of list, or very fine woollen cloth, and then smooth

it with a warm smoothing iron, remembering before you attempt to clean a jacket dry, to take out all the spots with soap and a wet sponge."

It is obvious from the foregoing that the equipment of a New Jersey trooper in 1793 or thereabouts must have included a large and varied assortment of supplies far beyond those they are accustomed to carry at this day. Who can imagine the feelings of a cavalryman of the twentieth century, if called upon to burden himself with a quantity of bran, whiting, "powder blue," soap, waste, sponge, and a smoothing iron!

The "Receipt for the White Belts" reads as follows:

"Take 1 1-2 lb. of Pipe-Clay, 3 quarts of water, 1-4 lb. best Glue, 1-4 lb. of white Soap; boil Soap and Glue first, till dissolved, then mix it with the Pipe-Clay, and boil altogether for a quarter of an hour; when cold, put it on with a sponge in the usual manner, and when dry rub it with a glass bottle."

In advertising the work, Shelly Arnett, the printer, apologizes for the delay in its production, and "trusts the cavalry will forgive him for not having it ready for their improvement sooner, when they are assured it has not been in his power to obtain paper of so good a quality as he wished to put it on at an earlier period, owing to the great drought." Notwithstanding his delay, the quality of the paper was still nothing to brag of, even in that day. As for the author, the printer says:

"From the orders of Gen. Gates, Greene, Howe, Fayette and Wayne, under whom the author and compiler of the system served as a confidential commanding officer of their advanced posts, it will appear that they have expressed their approbation of him in very flattering terms as a soldier, a disciplinarian, and able cavalry officer; and from his long services in the Southern states, it is to be

presumed that the experience he has gained in the uncivilized parts of the country has put it in his power, from practice, to form many new evolutions for cavalry, suited to the nature of that country, and necessary for our cavalry to understand should they ever be called to the forward, or to any other part of the United States, where a number of creeks, rivers, swamps, deep morasses and thick swamps suggest a variety of military movements, out of the power of any author to form an evolution on, who has not by actual service gained sufficient information to assert his ideas."

As the days of the Revolutionary era began to fade into the dim distance, and the country turned its gaze forward to meet new issues arising not only within our own borders, but in our intercourse with foreign powers, there was a disposition at first to relax interest in military affairs. The old soldiers, however, were anxious to keep alive the military spirit of the people, and did what they could to excite emulation in the organization of rival companies.

An article published in *Woods's Newark Gazette and Paterson Intelligencer*, for Wednesday, April 30, 1794, descants in the stilted style of the period upon the excellence of the suggestion of field officers of the militia, that the men should wear their regimentals on Sundays:

"Many are the advantages likely to ensue from a perseverance in the observance of this regulation," says the writer. "Our officers and soldiers will acquire greater ease by being constantly accustomed to the dress of their uniform than when it is only occasionally worn. . . . Officers especially should use every means to acquire and keep up a military air. Example goes beyond precept in every situation of society; and that commander will make but a sorry harangue to his troops on the etiquette necessary to be observed by them, when his own slovenly

appearance is a flat contradiction to what he may say."

And here comes a very pretty suggestion, naively expressed:

"Another and important benefit is likely to arise from adopting regimentals as a Sunday dress. Great objections and real inconvenience have been experienced throughout the United States in raising uniform companies, by reason of the expense of regimentals, which in general cost much more than plain cloaths, and being but occasionally used, become a real tax on the citizens. Now, if regimentals are adopted as the dress-suit, this great objection will be obviated, and not only uniform infantry, grenadier, horse and artillery companies may be formed, but whole battalions may be gradually introduced, completely and uniformly equipped. The advantage, therefore, of persevering in wearing regimentals on all public occasions, must be too obvious not to be encouraged."

It was perhaps the adoption of this suggestion by the local military of Newark that led to this similar notice in the same paper of May 21, 1794:

"On Monday last the Militia of this town paraded on the common—the uniformed part of them commanded every respect due to soldiers, not only from their martial appearance, but from the acquirements they have made in the Military art."

When the whiskey insurrection broke out in Western Pennsylvania—an attempt to resist the Excise laws of the United States—in 1794, the New Jersey troops were quickly alert to offer themselves for the service of their country. Congress called upon this State to furnish 4,318 officers and men, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the term of actual service not to exceed three months on one tour. Captains were to be allowed forty dollars per month, besides three dollars per day for rations, and ten dol-

lars per month for forage. The pay of privates was three dollars per month and one dollar per day for rations. The ration of provision was to consist of one pound of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork, one pound of bread or flour, a "jill" of rum, brandy or whiskey, or the value thereof at the contract price where the same should become due, and "at the rate of one quart of salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap and one pound of candles to every one hundred rations." Nothing was said as to whether or not the beef and pork should be of the embalmed, canned or "specially packed" variety. "The above allowances, though in this case a secondary consideration," says Adjutant-General White, loftily, "promise a competent provision for actual service," and he adds:

"The style of doing duty and fine sense of honor which has so long distinguished the Jersey militia need only to be remembered to supersede all necessity of urging particular motives on this occasion, and consequently their feelings will not be attempted by persuasive declamation." Unable to restrain himself, however, he goes on to say:

"Yet the Commander-in-Chief must indulge the reflection drawn from his own experience, that with them every enterprize of duty habitually implies ardor to accomplish it. An earnest, an unequivocal desire has been expressed from the highest authority, 'that the most effectual means should be immediately taken to arm and equip according to law the whole of the militia not comprised in the present requisition.'"

After all this sugary expression of confidence in the distinguished ardor of the soldiers, and this stern withholding of "persuasive declamation," it is a shock to read:

"The Commander in Chief of the State is then justified, as well as bound by every obligation, to insist upon the rigid execution of our militia law, and those concerned

are directed to expect that every duty will be exacted, and every penalty scrupulously enforced."

We read in the newspapers of the day that a troop of horse in Hunterdon county "made a voluntary and unanimous offer of their services in the select corps ordered to be raised in this State by the late act of Congress." Captain Baily's troop, in Sussex county, made a like tender.

By order of Gen. John N. Cumming, all the field and commissioned officers of the Essex brigade were requested to meet at the Court House, in Newark, on July 29, evidently to prepare for the Pennsylvania expedition.

A timely publication was an edition of Baron Steuben's Army Regulations, with the militia law of New Jersey annexed thereto, issued at this time.

As might be expected, the disparity between the rate of pay of a captain and a private, as prescribed in the orders for the expedition to Western Pennsylvania, did not escape the attention of the critics. A correspondent asked:

"Can the Captain stop more flying bullets than a common soldier? Or can he destroy more of the enemy with a short cutlass than a private can with his firelock and bayonet? Is not the life of the one as precious as the life of the other? Is not the private soldier exposed to double the hardships of his Captain during the campaign? The private soldier has to stand as a guard and suffer the inclemency of the weather night and day while the Captain sleeps with security and ease in his tent."

Perhaps as an answer to this discontented "private soldier," a new order was issued, announcing that a bounty of two dollars was to be given to every private enlisting under the requisition of 1794.

Major-General Elias Dayton, senior, was appointed to command the entire detachment from New Jersey. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, senior, Brigadier of the First Division,

was to command the second brigade and part of the third, the former including Col. Dey's Bergen county regiment of sixteen officers and two hundred and fifty-nine men, and Col. Cumming's Essex county regiment of twenty-three officers and three hundred and sixty-one men. This brigade included the officers and men from the present Passaic county.

A new order was issued in August by President Washington, calling for 12,950 of the militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, our State being called on to furnish 1,500 infantry, 500 cavalry and 100 artillery, a total of 2,100 men. Capt. T. Ward's company of cavalry, from Newark, promptly made a unanimous tender of themselves as a part of the detachment of 500 horse called for by the President. The cavalry of Elizabeth and Springfield also offered their services.

Gen. White, with that fine lack of "persuasive declamation," which characterized most of his orders, again came forward and declared that:

"Though the Brigadier of Cavalry's duty as Adjutant-General of the State affords him a sufficient reason to decline the offer of a command on the present occasion, yet when his services are called for in the field to support the laws of the country, with cheerfulness he obeys the call, and drives from his view even a reason which would justify a refusal without censure; he is led at the same time to hope, when the Cavalry of New Jersey are assured that this detachment is now ordered from the Brigade to assist in bringing to a sense of duty a set of villains, who have abused the name of liberty, defied laws and exercised violence in a neighboring state; they will banish every domestic tie which may be present to unman them, and check the intrusion of private interest which might damp so laudable an undertaking."

It was announced in *Woods's Newark Gazette*, of Sep-

tember 10, 1794, that the Essex county detachment of cavalry would march that morning at nine o'clock for Trenton. The Paterson battalion of the Essex brigade of militia, commanded by Maj. Blachly, paraded with the brigade on October 22, 1794, there being present "about 15 very handsome uniformed companies, and it was very evident from their performance that they possessed much military spirit," says that newspaper. Three months later the New Jersey cavalry, "after having experienced a three months campaign in the Western counties of Pennsylvania," returned in good health and spirits. The infantry were on their march home, and were expected in Trenton about the middle of December; in fact they arrived on December 15, when "they were met by the most respectable inhabitants of the city, who welcomed them in by several discharges of artillery." The officers who served in this expedition met at the White Hall Tavern in New Brunswick on January 26, 1795, as the guests of Adjutant-General White, by whom they were entertained with an "elegant dinner" and were treated by the General to "a lengthy speech, in which he not only displayed much eloquence but evinced the goodness of his heart—he congratulated them on their happy and safe return to domestic ease, and passed encomiums on them for their manly, prompt and patriotic conduct."

Gen. Cumming, of the Essex brigade, ordered a parade of several companies of the brigade to be held on the third Monday in September, 1797, at South Orange, which was doubtless participated in by the Paterson Company.

An evidence of the spirit of the times was a public meeting, in July, 1798, of citizens of Newark between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five, and therefore exempt from military service, who declared themselves "in readiness to shed the last drop of our Blood in defence of our country, our equal liberties, and independence, against any invading

foe whatever (notwithstanding many of us are enfeebled by old age and bodily infirmities, yet we still possess in some degree the spirit and patriotic fire of 1776)."

There seemed to be some politics in the militia of the eighteenth century, as indicated by the names of several of the companies, as the "Newark *Federal Blues*," who were requested to meet at the academy in that town in February, 1799, "in complete uniform." This was at a time when war with France was threatened.

Fortunately this spectre of war, which loomed far across the sea, with our former ally, was dissipated by the mingled firmness and tact with which the situation was handled by the administration, supported by the unanimous sentiment of the country.

During the next dozen years there was much irritation caused by the aggressions of the British press-gangs, combined with the arrogance of Great Britain, which, as mistress of the seas, claimed the right of search of all American and other vessels, in order to determine whether or not any of their crews or passengers were British subjects, and so liable to be compelled to do service in the navy of that power. This culminated in the War of 1812. So far as the East was concerned, it was principally fought at sea. The port of New York being threatened, quite an effort was made to properly fortify the entrance to New York harbor, and frequent parties were made up, by summoning the local militia out for thirty days and carrying them off in wagons to Sandy Hook, where they were engaged in throwing up fortifications. These expeditions were regarded as picnics by the participants. However, they tended to revive the old martial spirit of the people.

William W. Colfax, of Pompton, who had served during the Revolution as Lieutenant-Commandant of Washington's Life Guards, whose special function was to guard the person

of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, had since the war risen gradually through the several grades of the militia to the position of Brigadier-General, and in this second War for Independence, he commanded the Bergen Brigade.

Another Passaic County soldier of the Revolution had also been rising to prominence during the intervening years. This was Abraham Godwin, who as a lad of twelve or thirteen had served for several years as a fifer in a New York company commanded by his brother, Henry Godwin. General Godwin was a man of fine personal appearance, of commanding bearing, genial in society, of versatile talents, and was very popular in Paterson. He kept the old Passaic Hotel. He was clever at sketching, had some skill as an engraver on silver, was an expert violinist, a graceful dancer, and altogether was a man of many parts. He also rose to the position of Brigadier-General, and ultimately to that of Major-General of the New Jersey militia, and had command of the Essex Brigade during the later years of his life. In his honor there was organized, about 1825 or 1830, a company in Paterson, known as the "Godwin Guards," composed of the elite of Paterson's young men. They were handsomely equipped, and made a fine appearance on the streets. There is preserved in many a home of former members of this company, or of their descendants, the speech of Miss Ariana Godwin, printed on a broad sheet of satin, on the proud occasion when she presented to the Godwin Guards a silken banner as a testimonial of the regard of her father for this corps. The company maintained an existence for upwards of thirty years, and was the pride of the town.

The Irish always formed a large proportion of the population from the time the first mills were located here in 1793. They were active, industrious, and in the course of years became prominent and influential in the new town. The

"Montgomery Rifles" was a famous organization of the men of this nationality. This company was organized about 1845. Stephen A. Wall was the captain for some years, and it was with great pride that he used to march at the head of his "Rifles" upon the occasion of their parades about town, and especially when they made trips abroad. They received frequent invitations from similar organizations of like nationality in various towns in the vicinity; thus, Newark, New York and other places extended their hospitalities to the Paterson Company. Upon one occasion they were the guests of a New York Company, who gave a dance in their honor. An Irish paper in New York some days later published an article reflecting upon the company, and intimated that the organization had deteriorated in character and discipline since the retirement of Captain Wall from the command. Captain Charles H. O'Neill, a prominent merchant of the town, who had succeeded to the command, promptly demanded a retraction from the paper, and the name of the author of the article, when it was disclosed that the communication had emanated from an officer of the company, who was not pleased with the change in commanders. The incident was the town's talk for many a day.

Another Irish organization which enjoyed a brief popularity was the "Emmett Guards."

Several of the local organizations met for some years in "Military Hall." This was a brick building on Main street in the rear of the structure standing on the southeast corner of Market and Main streets. It was fitted up quite commodiously and attractively by some of the companies, with gun-racks, lockers for the uniforms, and with a few book-cases for the accommodation of those members of the companies who desired to spend the evening in reading.

Substantially contemporary with the Godwin Guards was the company known as the "Union Cadets," who were

organized and for a time commanded by Capt. Lafayette Congar. The date of organization is indicated by this paragraph in the *Paterson Intelligencer* of Wednesday, November 12, 1834:

“Paterson Union Cadets—This newly uniformed company made its first appearance on parade on Friday last. It is composed of a number of respectable and intelligent young men, who evince a generous and commendable spirit of enterprise, in thus associating for military improvement and usefulness. They were reviewed by General Godwin, who expressed much gratification in witnessing the proficiency manifested in their exercises.”

On December 3, 1834, an order appeared in the newspapers directing the “Cadets” to assemble in fatigue dress at the drill room of the Passaic Hotel, for drill. This was signed by L. H. Martin, Orderly. Dr. Martin was a well known dentist in this town as late as 1875. The “Cadets” made an excursion, after the fashion of the day, to Hackensack, in October, 1835, on which occasion Adjutant Haight and Sergeant Hoxsey were thanked publicly “for their voluntary display of respect for the Company by accompanying them through the town.” Warren Haight was a prominent cotton manufacturer. He met with a tragic death on the occasion of a military parade, when his horse reared and fell over backwards, crushing Mr. Haight beneath him, and causing fatal injuries. Dr. Hoxsey was a brother of the noted General Thomas D. Hoxsey. He practised medicine in Paterson for many years. Capt. Congar married at Gibbonsville, N. Y., September 4, 1833, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Captain James Hitchcock, of that place, and subsequently removed thither, it is understood.

Some reference was made above to the “Continental Guards.” They were distinguished by their uniform, which was patterned after the old Continentals of Revolutionary

days,—blue swallow-tail coats trimmed with buff on the collars, lapels and skirts; they also wore buff knee-breeches, and cocked hats, and altogether embodied the Spirit of '76, at least in their uniforms. They had their drill room in a large three-story brick building on the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets, which in view of their occupancy was known as "Continental Hall." The drill room was on the third floor, a spacious apartment, with ceiling twenty feet high. Within a few years after the erection of the building there appeared in the front wall quite a crevice, which seemed to threaten the destruction of the building, but the undaunted "Continental" persisted in drilling there, nevertheless, until the beginning of the war in 1861, and the old hall was frequently crowded with excited audiences who indulged in the most unrestrained applause without any thought of the crack in the front wall, and also, be it remarked, without increasing the size thereof. The building stood solidly against all usage, until swept out of existence in the fierce flames of the night of February 9-10, 1902.

In the first business directory of Paterson, which, by the way, was published by William Archdeacon, of Odd Fellows' Hall, in 1853, the following list occurs as representing the military companies of Paterson in that year:

CITY BLUES (Armory, corner Main and Congress Streets):

Captain—George Griffiths.

First Lieutenant—John Allen.

Second Lieutenant—C. H. Garrison.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas O. Smith.

MONTGOMERY RIFLES (Armory, Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street):

Captain—C. H. O'Neil.

First Lieutenant—John Agnew.

Second Lieutenant—William Archdeacon.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Dynan.

CITY GUARDS (Armory, New Market, Cross^s Street):

Captain—A. Wirth.

The Lieutenants are not mentioned.

EMMETT LIGHT GUARDS (Armory, Passaic Hotel, Bank Streets):

Captain—Felix Donnelly.

First Lieutenant—Robert Hamil.

Second Lieutenant—Michael Graham.

Third Lieutenant—Luke Brady.

In 1855 Paterson could boast the Paterson Light Horse Company the City Blues, the Continental Guards, the Montgomery Rifles, and the Emmet Guards.

In 1857 the local organization known as the Passaic Brigade had the following staff officers:

General—Cornelius Garrison.

Major—James Kershaw.

Quartermaster—John Brown.

Surgeon—Dr. Benjamin Weller.

Assistant Surgeon—Dr. John Van den Bylardt

Chaplain—Rev. William H. Hornblower

The local military companies were officered thus:

CITY BLUES ARTILLERY (Armory, Main, corner Congress—now Market—Streets):

Captain—George Griffith.

Lieutenant—Isaac Van Wagoner.

Lieutenant—Thomas O. Smith.

Lieutenant—Cornelius H. Garrison.

Orderly Sergeant—John Reynolds.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARDS (Armory, Military Hall):

Captain—Joel M. Johnson.
Lieutenant—Willis L. Childs.
Lieutenant—Garret H. Ramsay.
Lieutenant—Harman Hockenberry.
Orderly Sergeant—William Rutan.

MONTGOMERY RIFLEMEN (Armory, Military Hall):

Captain—Charles H. O'Neill.

EMMET LIGHT GUARD (Armory, Military Hall):

Captain—Felix Donnelly.

CITY GUARD (Armory, Military Hall):

Organization not perfected.

PATERSON LIGHT HORSE:

Captain—Samuel Smith.

In 1859 the Passaic Brigade had the following staff officers:

General—Thomas D. Hoxsey.
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Absalom B. Woodruff.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Philip Rafferty.
Major—James Kershaw.
Quartermaster—John Brown.
Surgeon—Dr. Benjamin Weller.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. John E. Van Den Bylardt.
Chaplain—Rev. William H. Hornblower.

The local companies were officered as follows:

CITY BLUES ARTILLERY:

Captain—George Griffith.

Lieutenant—Isaac Van Wagoner.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas O. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant—John Reynolds..

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD:

Captain—Joel M. Johnson.
Lieutenant—E. J. Ayres.
Lieutenant—Garret H. Ramsay.
Lieutenant—Harmon Hockenberry.
Orderly Sergeant—William Rutan.
Ensign—Benjamin Beardsley.

Of all the foregoing officers, John Reynolds and Garret H. Ramsay alone survive.

Thompson's Cornet Band, with headquarters on West street, supplied the local militia and other uniformed organizations with music on their parades.

There have come down to us from those days traditions of mighty conflicts between Brigadier-General Thomas D. Hoxsey, Colonel Philip Rafferty and Colonel Absalom B. Woodruff, when General Hoxsey expressed his opinion of the two colonels in language as emphatic as an unlimited use of lurid expletives, of which the General had a vast supply under the most perfect command, would permit. After this public ebullition on the field of Mars, the wordy contest was resumed later in the evening in the tobacco factory and shop of Allen & Reynolds in lower Van Houten street. This bitter quarrel was never healed, and so long as the parties to it survived, they lost no opportunity of interfering with each other's projects, military and political in particular.

Perhaps the earliest parade of the old unorganized militia was on the sandy flats in the neighborhood of Main and Grand streets. It is related that Captain "Stoffel" Van Riper, a doughty combatant of those days, in marching his

company up Main street to the drill ground, encountered a stone wall, but with quick presence of mind, ordered his men to fall out of the ranks and re-form upon the other side, with the further specific directions: "With your backs to Sandy Hill (Colt's Hill) and with your face to the Brick church (the First Presbyterian), forward march."

Later, the parade ground was on the sandy fields east of the old Presbyterian cemetery, or nearly out as far as the Orphan Asylum and Hospital; in fact, almost out as far as the present Armory. Here the men assembled, helter skelter, some with arms but many without, the lack of guns being supplied by sticks, and even broomsticks, and the lack of uniforms being a conspicuous feature of the occasion. This motley gathering of ununiformed, unequipped and undisciplined "citizen soldiery" induced Jack Peach, a well known character, who had a little oyster cellar on Main street where the Franklin House afterwards stood, or about where the present 230 Main street is, to organize a company of "Fantasticals," who were attired in Harlequin costumes and armed with broomsticks and other grotesque instruments, and paraded the streets in derisive mockery of the "trained bands."

Alexander Taylor afterwards paraded a similar company about the town annually, Thanksgiving day being usually selected by the irreverent revellers for this exhibition. As the city grew larger, these exhibitions became more offensive, and finally were stopped altogether by the police, much to the regret of the troops of youngsters who used to follow them in their parades about town.

When the mighty conflict of 1861-6 began, and the great heart of the United States throbbed with painful intensity at the attack upon its life, the people suddenly began to realize that they had been playing soldier with all these petty local companies. That these organizations had, however,

to some extent, stimulated military ardor, and that their ranks were permeated by feelings of genuine love for their country, and zeal in its service, was very evident from the fact that the companies were practically dissolved by reason of the enlisting of a great majority of their members to go to the front to partake of real war, instead of the mimic warfare at which they had played for some years. The City Blues enlisted almost to a man, and so did several other of the companies, and almost in a day these local organizations vanished out of existence; but the spirit which had animated the old City Blues, the Continental Guards, the Montgomery Riflemen, the Union Cadets, the City Guard and the Emmet Light Guards animated their individual component parts through the weary years of fighting that followed; and the memory of the days and nights spent on the Paterson parade ground, in Military Hall, Continental Hall and in the other armories and drill rooms, in which these companies had exercised, stimulated the men to new zeal and faithful service to their country. But all this real warfare of four years effectually killed off any attempt at organizing new militia companies in the town for many a year after the close of the war. The old soldiers had had enough of it, and when younger men attempted to get up new organizations they were often treated with ridicule or silent contempt by the old soldiers who had seen the real thing and had little patience now for the imitation. It can hardly be realized at this day just how much courage was required on the part of the men who organized the Paterson Light Guard in 1882 to attempt anything of the kind; that they succeeded reflects the highest credit upon their conduct, their force of character and the zeal and ability displayed by them in their tactics and evolutions, and which soon compelled the reluctant admiration even of those who at first had been disposed to criticise and express contempt for the organization.

Paterson Light Guard



LIGHT GUARD AND FIRST BATTALION OFFICERS

Captain Charles Curie.
 Captain James Beggs.
 Captain Robert H. Fordyce.

Captain Alex. T. Grosser.
 Captain Samuel Thorpe.
 Lieut. Col. John R. Beam.

PATERSON LIGHT GUARD

“WHY cannot we have a good military company in Paterson?” remarked Samuel V. S. Muzzy to Joseph W. Congdon in the fall of 1879. “We could if we only had financial backing, for it will take quite a sum to start it,” answered Mr. Congdon. Several conversations took place between them and other citizens of Paterson, and when William Strange told Mr. Congdon that if he would get the men and take hold of the movement, he, Mr. Strange, would see that the money was raised, the movement at once took form.

Mr. Congdon was a man of executive ability. He was an ex-member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and went into the new movement with characteristic energy. From the number of young men who were anxious to go in a military company, he soon saw that at least two companies could be formed, and, when the first formal meeting was called in Pope’s Hall, in Market Street, on December 19, 1879, it was found that one hundred men had signed the roll. After transacting preparatory business the meeting was adjourned until January 23, 1880, at the Sunday school rooms of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, corner of Ellison and Church Streets. At this meeting it was decided to form a battalion of two companies; the name of the organization to be the Paterson Light Guard. This was the parent organization of the First Battalion, N. G. N. J. The Paterson Light Guard was to be an independent military and social organization, owning its own uniforms, arms and equipments. Some

\$4,500 was subscribed for the purchase of the latter, the admission fee of \$25 for each member purchasing the former; the uniform to be the personal property of each member. The uniform consisted of grey coat, suitably trimmed, dark blue cloth trousers, a sealskin shako with pompon, and a regulation fatigue cap, for drills. Sealskin knapsacks, and Springfield rifles, 51 calibre, with nickel plated barrels, were purchased, and with the belts and plates with the monogram "P. L. G.," and equipments to match, made rather a showy and striking uniform.

At the January meeting an election was held for a commandant and line officers, Mr. Congdon being elected Major. Washington Hall was engaged for a drill room, and three rooms in the same building were rented as an armory, officers' and company rooms, and were fitted up for those purposes in a suitable and substantial manner.

On January 31, 1880, Major Congdon issued his first orders. As they clearly state the object of the organization, besides furnishing the names of the line, staff and part of the non-commissioned staff officers, they are given in full.

Headquarters, "Paterson Light Guard,"

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 31, 1880.

General Orders No. 1, C. S., 1880.

I. In pursuance of an election held on the 23d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Battalion.

II. It is believed that, in the organization of the Paterson Light Guard, the gentlemen who have enrolled themselves have thus entered upon what they consider to be the discharge of an important public duty, that of affording additional protection to the lives and property of the people of Paterson, and are furthermore actuated by the worthy desire of promoting a spirit of public pride in a military organization of commendable discipline and drill. While this association has not been effected by the process of enlistment in the National Guard of New Jersey, it has been entered into with no feeling of disrespect or disaffection toward the citizen soldiery of the State, or the able officers who command it; but, on the contrary, with a desire to receive from the State authorities such acceptance

as shall invest the Paterson Light Guard with the dignity and responsibility that will constitute it the military protection of this important municipality. It is intended to represent no especial class of society, sect, or nationality; nor does it acknowledge identification with the interests of any particular portion of this community as against another. It is urged, therefore, that every man enrolled should regard himself as bound, by every consideration of duty and honor, to conform to the true character of a soldier while in uniform, supporting on all occasions his dignity as a citizen and his reputation as a gentleman. For only as such can he expect to merit the approval of the military authorities of the State, or win the respect and confidence of the citizens of Paterson.

III. The following elections and appointments, to fill original vacancies, are hereby announced:

Co. A—Captain, James Beggs.

First Lieutenant, John H. Berdan.

Second Lieutenant, W. H. H. Stryker.

Co. B—Captain, Charles Curie.

First Lieutenant, Alex. T. Groser.

Second Lieutenant, John T. Hilton.

Staff—Adjutant, James Inglis, Jr.

Quartermaster, John H. Hindle.

Commissary, Albert Tilt.

Paymaster, A. S. Allen.

Judge Advocate, George S. Chiswell.

Chaplain, Rev. Charles D. Shaw.

Surgeon, George W. Terriberry, M. D.

Asst. Surgeon, Theodore Y. Kinne, M. D.

Sergeant Major, Joseph Mosley.

Quartermaster Sergeant, A. D. Winfield.

Commissary Sergeant, William W. Evans.

IV. Company drills during February will be held at 8 P. M., on Tuesday, 3d; Wednesday, 11th; Tuesday, 17th, and Friday, 27th. The officers (including staff) will meet for theoretical drill and instruction on Friday evening, February 6th. For the present no visitors will be allowed in the Armory during drills.

V. From this date members will be required to answer to the Court Martial for all delinquencies and absences from drills.

VI. Until further orders, Commandants of Companies will drill their men in the "School of the Soldier," as far as the Manual of Arms (Upton, page 30). They will detail men to serve temporarily as Sergeants.

VII. All who have not yet procured their uniforms and equipments will apply for them at once to the Quartermaster. Until the Armory lockers are in readiness, men will keep their uniforms, &c., at their homes. They are to be worn only on drill or parade, except by permission of the Commandant.

VIII. Men desiring transfers from either company to the other will make application at once in writing to their respective Captains.

By order of

JOSEPH W. CONGDON,

Major Commanding.

JAMES INGLIS, JR., Adjutant.

Captains Curie and Beggs; Lieutenants Groser, Stryker and Hilton; Adjutant Inglis, Surgeon Terriberry, and Assistant Surgeon Kinne; Sergeant Major Mosley, and Commissary Sergeant Evans, were veterans of the war of the rebellion, and a number of veterans were non-commissioned officers and privates in the two companies.

The organization at this time numbered about 120 men, at least fifty per cent. of whom were merchants, manufacturers, clerks, salesmen and professional men, the balance representing the various industries of the city.

As the months rolled around it became the settled conviction of the officers and a large number of the men, that the organization would be of more service to the community, and to the State, if sworn into the State service. Negotiations were pending, with that end in view, when, on the first Sunday in May, 1880, a homicide on Garret Mountain led to a riot in that vicinity. Great excitement prevailed. Nearly all the officers and members flocked to the armory and asked to be led out to help suppress the riot and restore peace, but Major Congdon, knowing the law in such cases, informed the members that he was powerless to lead them out as a military company; as being an independent organization they were not recognized by State authorities, and

could only go as individuals as part of a sheriff's posse. Order was restored in a few hours by conveying the originator of the trouble to Newark, and then came caustic comments against the organization from the daily newspapers. Unjust and uncalled-for criticisms were made, and in one case were replied to by Major Congdon, which put the matter properly before the public, as follows:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"Sir—In justice to the members of the Paterson Light Guard, permit me to correct what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the reporters who furnished the account of the riot in this city on Sunday last, as to the military character and efficiency of that organization.

"The battalion was very recently formed. It has been in existence just three months. It has had but twelve drills; only six of them with rifles. The men have not been instructed in the tactics as far as 'loading and firing.' It is no part of the State militia. Its enlistment papers are not yet in readiness for the mustering officer. Although cartridges were some time since purchased, they were held on order in New York, because on the admission of the battalion in the National Guard a different cartridge would be supplied by the State.

"Its services were offered without cartridges to General Plume, and he replied that the battalion could serve only as a Sheriff's posse. The Sheriff declined the proffered services because the men were unarmed. The Sheriff, the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and the City Counsel all approved the course of not bringing out the battalion unarmed. Under these conditions, was not discretion the better part of valor?

"JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Commandant.

"Paterson, May 3, 1880."

Major Congdon's course was endorsed by high military authority, and Governor George B. McClellan, ex-Commander of the Army of the Potomac, considered the subject of so much importance that he had the following order issued:

State of New Jersey,
Office of Adjutant General,
Trenton, May 11, 1880.

General Orders No. 6.

The following paragraph from the statute laws of this State is published for the information of all concerned:

"In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this State, or apprehension of immediate danger of the same in any county or city of the State, it shall be lawful for the mayor of city, or sheriff of such county, to make application to the Commander-in-Chief for military aid of the National Guard."

It will be noticed that in case of any apprehension of danger from riot, certain civil officers may legally apply to the Governor of the State by telegraph at the executive chambers at Trenton, for the military aid of the National Guard. There is no authority for them to call upon any other official of the State for that purpose, there is no authority for them to use any military organization not in the National Guard, to furnish them aid, there is no authority for any such organization to attempt, by force of arms, to suppress a mob. In the meantime it is the duty of the civil officers of the city and county, while they may call for aid as herein stated, to fully exhaust the powers conferred upon said officials in the "Act to prevent routs, riots and tumultuous assemblies," before the final appeal is made to the stern interference of the military arm of the State.

By order of COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

Official:

Adjutant General.

S. M. DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

As one of the leading papers stated, the above order had "obvious reference to the recent disturbance in Paterson, and the action of the 'Light Guard' on that occasion, which is now clear was not only judicious, but the only action they could have taken; to have gone out as a military organization on that occasion being, as stated in this order, contrary to law."

This riot hastened the mustering in of the battalion in the State service, and on May 25, 1880, the formal muster took place in the Washington Hall drill room. The Paterson Light Guard as an independent military organization ceased to exist.

The Battalions

FIRST BATTALION

PATERSON

THE First Battalion was mustered into the State service on May 25, 1880, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. P. Howard, Inspector of the First Brigade, 121 men being mustered. The line officers were commissioned June 15; Major Congdon was commissioned on July 15, and the staff at various dates from July 27 to September 5. The only changes from the roster of the Light Guard was the election of First Sergeant Aaron V. H. Doremus as Second Lieutenant of Company A, in place of William H. H. Stryker; the promotion of Surgeon George Terriberry to the Brigade Staff, leaving the position of Surgeon vacant until September 29, 1881, and the appointment of Charles F. W. Myers as Assistant Surgeon. Surgeon Terriberry acted as Surgeon of the Battalion during the rifle shooting that year, however, by request of Major Congdon.

The first formal parade of the battalion was held on Memorial Day, 1880, when it acted as escort to the local G. A. R. posts.

On December 28, of that year, at the unveiling of the statue of Major-General Philip Kearny in Military Park, Newark, the battalion made its debut with the brigade. The Army and Navy Journal in commenting on that parade, says:

"The First Battalion of Paterson, Major Congdon, with a staff of six officers, well mounted, and two companies sixteen full files, was third in line. The battalion was well equipped, their sealskin

shakos, handsome knapsacks and leather leggings adding to their fine appearance. The marching and alignments of the companies were splendid, and notwithstanding the cold weather the manual of arms on the march was of an excellent description. The battalion was the best organization in the column and frequently applauded."

On September 26, 1881, the battalion again paraded with the brigade in Newark, at the Garfield obsequies.

In this year the Legislature authorized the Governor "to organize a Provisional Battalion composed of companies selected from the whole body of the National Guard for their proficiency in drill and discipline and soldierly bearing, neatness in appointments and equipments, to be designated by inspection and competitive drill," to represent the State at the centennial anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, Va.

Both companies, with their officers, were designated as two of the ten companies to form this battalion, and Major Congdon was appointed a special aid on the staff of the commandant, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General E. Burd Grubb.

The Yorktown Battalion consisted of 10 companies, 32 full files, 640 men in all; five sergeants per company, 50; one commissary per company, 10; line officers, 30; field, staff and non-commissioned staff, 20; supernumerary officers, 12; band and drum corps, 80; a total of 842 officers and men.

The United States Centennial Commission notified General Grubb that a silver vase costing \$1,000, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., of New York, was to be presented by the commissioners,

"to the regiment or battalion which should, during the entire encampment, present the best military appearance."

The review held by the President of the United States on this memorable battle field was an imposing sight, and from

the applause given to the New Jersey battalion on its march, it was evident that the fine appearance and soldierly bearing of the organization had won the approval of all who saw it. A committee of regular army officers, acting as a board of inspection, notified the commissioners that New Jersey's Provisional Battalion was entitled to the vase, and it was presented to the organization in front of the old Moore house.

The next parade outside of Paterson in which the First Battalion participated, was on Memorial Day, 1882, when it paraded in New York, and was the guest of Hawkins' Veteran Zouaves, formerly the Ninth N. Y. Volunteers, Captain Curie's old regiment. The Zouaves had a medal struck off to commemorate the event.

On June 15, 1882, the brigade had a field day at Santiago Park on the banks of the Passaic River. During the sham battle, which was a part of the exercises, Private William E. Mellor, of Company B, was accidentally shot in the leg with a blank cartridge by one of the men in the rear ranks. At first the wound was not supposed to be dangerous, but Private Mellor died in a few days, and was buried with exceptional honors, the Brigade Commander and Staff and the whole of the battalion attending. Though the battalion has lost a number of members by death, Private Mellor is the only member lost in service; although an ex-member, ex-Sergeant John E. Hartley, Company A, promoted as Major and Judge Advocate on the Brigade Staff, succumbed to injuries received by a fall from his horse in the camp of 1887 at Sea Girt.

On January 25, 1883, a new company, C, was mustered in the State service and attached to the battalion. The new company armory was at Continental Hall, Main and Van Houten Streets. Alexander T. Groser was commissioned as

Captain, William F. Decker as First Lieutenant, and Walter Van Emburgh as Second Lieutenant, February 16, of that year.

The battalion of three companies made their first outdoor parade on the evening of May 25, preliminary to the parade with the brigade at Jersey City on Memorial Day.

The battalion also participated in the following parades:

On September 3, 1883, Companies A and B went to Troy and Saratoga, leaving New York on the steamer Drew, with Voss' First Regiment, N. G. N. J., band. At Troy they were met by the local military, consisting of the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps, Troy Citizens' Corps, Tibbetts' Cadets, and the Fourth Battery; all of whom paraded through the city and were then given a banquet. The battalion then started for Saratoga, and on their arrival there were met by the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, and the visitors were escorted to their quarters in the Grand Union Hotel.

The following year the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps made a return visit to Paterson and were warmly received by the local military, citizens, Farragut and Chaplain Butler Posts, G. A. R., the firemen and other organizations. The command arrived in Paterson on June 12. The whole city was in holiday garb. When the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps left Paterson on their way home at midnight, their progress through the city was made in a glow of fireworks, and a great farewell tendered by the citizens.

On December 3, 1884, Company A formed part of the Provisional Battalion, to act as escort in Trenton to the remains of Major-General Gershom Mott, late commander of the Division of the National Guard of New Jersey.

On Memorial Day, 1885, the First Brigade paraded in Paterson, and had a muster and inspection at Riverside.

On August 8, 1885, the battalion paraded with the whole

Division of the State, in New York City, at the obsequies of General U. S. Grant.

In the same month the battalion held its first camp at Sea Girt, and on October 13, 1885, Company A went on an excursion to Providence, R. I., and was received by the First Light Infantry of Providence. A return visit was made by the Providence Light Infantry on October 12, 1886.

On June 12, 1886, the battalion paraded at the bi-centennial celebration at Passaic.

In May, 1887, Company C entered the Interstate Competitive Prize Drill at Washington, D. C.

On July 4, 1887, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Congdon resigned.

In August, 1887, the battalion had its second encampment.

On September 17, 1887, two Provisional Companies from the battalion paraded with the Fourth Regiment and the Second Brigade in Philadelphia, at the centennial commemoration.

On June 30, 1888, one Provisional Company paraded with the First Regiment, in the dedication of the State monuments at Gettysburg, Pa., and were in camp several days on that memorable battle field.

On April 30, 1889, the battalion paraded with the whole Division in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, held in New York.

In August, 1889, the third camp of the battalion was held.

On February 8, 1890, the armory at Washington Hall was destroyed by fire, with all the uniforms, arms and equipments. Quarters for Companies A and B were then taken in old Congress Hall, at Main and Market Streets. Company C was located at Continental Hall. Battalion drills were held at Apollo Hall, as the company quarters were not large enough for that ceremony.

In February, 1891, battalion headquarters were estab-

lished in the recently erected building at 225 Main Street, but the building could not be used for battalion drills, and they were still held at Apollo Hall in winter, and outdoor drills were held in summer.

July 13 to 20, 1891, saw the last camp of the First Battalion, until it was merged into the Second Regiment.

October 28, 1891, the battalion visited Middletown, N. Y., to participate in the opening of the new armory of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

On April 30, 1892, the battalion paraded at Passaic at the opening of the Municipal Building.

On May 28, 1892, Lieutenant-Colonel Muzzy issued his last order—No. 9, Series 1892—announcing the merging of the battalion into the new regiment (the Second), and on May 31 he turned the command over to Senior Captain William F. Decker.

SECOND BATTALION

BERGEN COUNTY

THE Second Battalion, N. J. Rifle Corps, composed of four companies, located respectively at Carlstadt, Lodi, Hackensack and Leonia, was organized August 22, 1865, Major A. B. McKeon in command, and Lieutenant Stephen H. V. Moore adjutant, with headquarters at Carlstadt. In 1869 the militia was reorganized, and on April 14 of that year the Second Battalion, National Guard, was formed, only one company of the Rifle Corps Battalion remaining in the service—Company B, at Leonia. This company was designated Company A, Second Battalion, N. G. N. J., Captain J. Vreeland Moore commanding. The battalion consisted of but one company from April, 1869, until May 1, 1872. On the latter date a company was formed and mustered in at Englewood, N. J., and designated Company B, Second Battalion. On October 8 of the same year a company was formed at Hackensack and mustered in as Company C. On the same date Captain Moore was elected Major, and continued in command of the battalion, with headquarters at Leonia, until May 31, 1892, when, by a reorganization of the National Guard, it was consolidated with the First and Third Battalions into the Second Regiment.

During the railroad strike of 1877 the Second Battalion was on active duty, being stationed first at Hoboken and later at Port Morris, and was highly commended by the State authorities for its efficient work.

THIRD BATTALION

ESSEX COUNTY

IN the fall of 1883 a movement was started by Edward H. Snyder, a well-known resident of Orange, for the formation of a military company. He had been a member of the Orange Rifles, an independent company which existed in that city, several years previous to that time. An effort had been made about a year before for the organization of a battalion, to consist of two companies. A number of well-known young men about the city enrolled their names in favor of instituting such a command, but it was early doomed to failure, because of lack of spirit.

Mr. Snyder, who had been one of the moving spirits in the organization, had been informed, during the early Fall of 1883, by some of his friends in Hoboken, that the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard, which was short one company, would accept a company from Orange to fill the vacancy. A number of young men in the community were at once interested in the movement for the organization of a company. At that time there was a strong military feeling in the city, and there was no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of names to make up the roster.

The first meeting was held in a store on Cone Street, Orange, December 6, 1883. It was decided to make application for the vacancy in the Ninth Regiment at Hoboken, Colonel Benjamin Franklin Hart commanding. Though the requisite number of names had been enrolled, the muster was postponed until February 21, 1884, because Governor Lud-

low would not order it so near the end of his term. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Abbett, in January, orders for muster were issued. Colonel George E. P. Howard, Inspector on General Plume's staff, who was then in command of the First Brigade, acted as mustering officer. A total of sixty-seven young men answered to their names as the roll was called in the old Library Hall, where the mustering took place. That was a memorable night. Many distinguished military men were present, and those who had been prominent in the organization of the company were congratulated upon the morale of the membership. Among those who had been instrumental in securing the attachment of the company to the National Guard, beside Mr. Snyder, were Walter R. Williams, Max M. Mohor, Marius M. Mohor, Alfred N. Pierson, David L. Pierson and Max H. Hangs. Orders were soon issued attaching the company to the Ninth Regiment. Mr. Snyder was rewarded for his efforts in the work of organizing the company by being appointed to the position of Judge Advocate, with the rank of Captain, on Colonel Hart's staff. Thus, after a lapse of about ten years, Orange was again represented in the National Guard. The election of officers, which followed shortly after the muster, resulted in the selection of George W. Mills as Captain. He had been interested in military matters a number of years and had been commandant of the old Orange Rifles. Robert H. Haviland was chosen First Lieutenant. He, too, had had military experience, having served with credit in the New York National Guard. Max M. Mohor, who had been actively engaged in organizing the company, was elected Second Lieutenant. The command was mustered in as Company A, Ninth Regiment.

The first appearance of the company was on Memorial Day, 1884, when the First Brigade, of which the Ninth Regiment was a part, paraded in Newark on the occasion of the

annual inspection. Prior to that time a lot of dress coats of the old-fashioned swallow-tail pattern, which had been discarded by the regiment, was sent to Orange for the men, not only to drill in, but to wear at the inspection. A ludicrous sight they made going to and from the armory, the remainder of their dress being of civilian attire. The dress of the company invited the punishment of their officers for insubordination by their refusal to allow the men to wear the coats at the parade in Newark. The men did appear, however, in civilian dress, and the breach of discipline was overlooked. After they answered roll call they returned to Brick Church and held a short parade, marching to St. Mark's Church and returning to the armory. The uniforms arrived in time for the company to parade on Fourth of July, after several energetic inquiries had been sent, not only to the Regimental Headquarters, but to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster-General, at Trenton, as well. At ten o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of July the company marched out of its armory, which had been established in Central Hall, located on Main Street, between Day and Centre Streets, with the Van Houten Post Drum Corps, of Jersey City, in the lead. The company made a fine appearance in its new uniform, which had just been adopted as the bill of dress for the National Guard of the State. They wore the old black felt helmet, the old clumsy, stuffy dress coat of dark blue cloth and pale blue facings and light blue trousers. The company marched up Main Street to High Street, then countermarched to Brick Church and returned to the armory.

The first appearance of the company as a uniformed body out of town was on August 27, 1884, when it paraded with its regiment for rifle practice at Manasquan. The present camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt, on the north side of Manasquan Creek, had not then been established. The

company marched from the Manasquan station, out through the avenue leading to the ocean and then into a field on the south of Manasquan Creek, where a temporary range had been fitted up. Company A carried off the honors of the day, qualifying a total of twenty marksmen, having a higher percentage than any other company in the regiment. Five rounds were fired at the 100, 150, 200, 300, 400 and 500-yard ranges. The most primitive rules governed the shooting.

The drill season opened in the Fall of that year with a large attendance, the members taking a great deal of interest in the work. The first reception was given on November 10, 1884. During the Winter of 1884-1885 several trips were made to Hoboken to take part in battalion drills, Upton's tactics being used at that time. One of the features of the manual of arms which many tried to perfect themselves in, and in which there were many failures, was that of "support arms," bringing the rifle across the body and the hammer resting on the left forearm, which was extended across the body.

The company paraded in Paterson on the occasion of its second annual inspection on Saturday, May 30, 1885. There are many who will never forget that march in Paterson. While a hearty reception was accorded the brigade by the people, still the dampening effects of a rain storm, which arrived simultaneously with the serving of dinner, put a temporary end to the display. Notwithstanding the rain, Company A paraded almost its entire strength.

Through the instrumentality of several members of the company, the Ninth Regiment and the Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and several other organizations were induced to parade on the Fourth of July, 1885. For several years the day had not been observed with a parade, and this turnout was most successful.

The company next appeared before the public on August

8, 1885, when, with the regiment, it became a part of the vast cortege which escorted the remains of General U. S. Grant to the sepulchre in Riverside Drive, New York City. Thirty-eight officers and men turned out, despite the fact but a few hours' notice had been given. It was a very fatiguing march. The men wore the old padded coats, and the weight of the heavy rifle, the heat of the day, and the fact that the command had been on the move from 6 o'clock in the morning, made the occasion a tiresome one. There was much fault found with the rations.

The day was one of great solemnity, the bands playing only dirges, and when the combined bands of the New Jersey troops gathered together on the Riverside Drive late in the afternoon and played as the cortege passed by, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," it was an impressive moment. The rays of the sun were less penetrating at that hour. There was a light breeze blowing, which made the standing still with present arms quite bearable. While the regiment acquitted itself with a great deal of credit, holding as it did a position of honor among the Jersey troops escorting the catafalque, the day proved a Waterloo for the command. Colonel Hart, the commandant of the regiment, had either misinterpreted the orders of the Commanding General, or had used his own judgment, so that his regiment might get to the place of rendezvous earlier. The result was that he was soon after brought before a court of inquiry as to his fitness to remain commandant of the regiment.

After the parade was over the company returned to the armory in Hoboken, where knapsacks and blankets were issued. Orders had been sent out during the week for the company to parade for camp duty, and the Regimental Quartermaster took this method of killing two birds with one stone, sending the men home with their equipments for camp.

Bright and early on Saturday morning, August 15, 1885, Company A assembled at its armory. One of the members who possessed an enthusiastic military spirit was up a little after daybreak, though the orders for the company to assemble at the armory did not require an earlier attendance than near the noon hour. Yet this guardsman was so proud of his uniform, and so proud of the fact that he was a member of the National Guard, that he tramped up and down Main Street, having a little parade of his own. In after years this same good soldier—and he was a good soldier—enlisted in the Spanish-American War and died in one of the Southern camps.

The company was escorted to the Orange station of the Lackawanna road by Barkwith's Fifth Regiment Band, which was to parade with the Fifth Regiment, then a part of the National Guard, with headquarters in Newark. The members of the company were very jubilant over the great crowds of people that lined the sidewalk, but rather to their discomfiture there appeared on the street just as they moved out from the armory, a circus, and the band, playing a quickstep, could not get the company to the station quick enough after the real cause of the large turnout of the people had been discovered.

The camp ground at Sea Girt was used for the first time during the week of August 15-22. It was nothing more or less than an open and ungraded field. The rifle range, now so magnificently equipped, was then a mass of bushes and growth of vines and grass. There was no real attempt at discipline during that camp, and it was a picnic with a minimum of duty. The entire brigade, consisting of four regiments, two battalions and a gatling gun company, had a little over eleven hundred men available for duty. It was a week full of pleasure to the members of Company A. Captain Snyder joined with the men in giving them financial

help and encouragement. There were refreshments, fireworks, with a long programme of addresses, musical numbers, etc. The street was gaily decorated with flags, and it is doubtful if there has been among the enlisted men a more elaborate celebration than was held on that last night of camp of 1885. No accidents happened to mar the pleasure of the week, and after being dismissed at the Ninth Regiment armory on the return from Sea Girt, the company proceeded on the Lackawanna road to Orange, arriving at its armory at five o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Fall the court of inquiry found Colonel Hart unfit to command the regiment, and later he was relieved from duty. About this time there was a strong agitation for the organization of a battalion in Orange. A company had been organized and was mustered into the service on October 6, with this especial object in view; that is, it was, with Company A, to form a new battalion, to be designated the Third Battalion. Soon after the mustering in of this company it was designated Company B, and Company A was detached from the Ninth Regiment, and, with Company B, was organized into the Third Battalion.

From that time there was a strong rivalry between the two companies. During the Fall dissensions arose in Company A, which for a time threatened its disintegration. Captain Mills, who had resigned some time before, had been succeeded by Lieutenant Haviland. Captain Haviland failed to appear in camp with the command, on account of business reasons, and the command devolved upon Second Lieutenant Max M. Mohor. Soon after returning home there was dissatisfaction felt in the ranks, and later Captain Haviland was induced to resign. This was soon followed by the resignation of Second Lieutenant Mohor. A new set of officers was elected, as follows: Captain, David A. Bell; First

Lieutenant, William H. Latimer, and Sergeant, George W. Sharp.

In April, 1886, the companies paraded at the building known as the Park Rink, which was five years later destroyed in the conflagration which occurred in the Summer of 1891. The companies had the honor of receiving the colors from Brigadier-General John Steele, the ceremony being performed in excellent style. The one who presented and the one who received the colors, General Steele and Captain Bell, have both passed to the great majority beyond.

One of the most memorable Memorial Days ever held in Orange was the parade, followed by inspection of the National Guard, on May 30, 1886. Favoring skies early brought out great crowds of people, not only from the Oranges, but from surrounding towns. The entire First Brigade paraded in large numbers. The Grand Army also turned out with full ranks, and the day was made memorable from many viewpoints. Governor Abbett and his staff reviewed the line of march at Park Street, and later reviewed the brigade on the grounds selected for that purpose, just above Hutton Park, on Mount Pleasant Avenue, West Orange. The citizens had subscribed a large sum of money for defraying the expenses of the day, and there was not only a patriotic spirit shown, but also that of local civic pride, in that people stayed at home that day and contributed by their presence in giving the day a tone of sincerity. This was the first appearance of the Third Battalion before the public in a street parade, and both companies acquitted themselves with great credit.

The battalion again went to the range for rifle practice in the Summer of 1886, and succeeded in qualifying a large number of men.

The first death in Company A was that of its First Sergeant, Joseph Dignan. He was buried with military honors

in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, on the third anniversary of the company, February 21, 1887, Companies A and B escorting the remains from Newark up to the cemetery.

The battalion went into camp in the Summer of 1887. On January 29, 1888, the two companies, which had been drilling in the Orange armory, took part in the opening exercises of the new armory on William Street, which had been erected through popular subscription. This new home of the military forces of the city was for the next four or five years the scene of many a good, jolly time, and much hard work as well.

A number of the members of Company A were detailed from the Third Battalion to form a provisional company which was to form a part of the First Regiment, detailed to act as escort to the Grand Army at Gettysburg upon the dedication of the monument dedicated to the First New Jersey Brigade. Three days were spent there, and the men detailed for that duty came home full of pleasant memories, notwithstanding that there had been many discomforts and but few luxuries.

On June 12, 1889, the battalion paraded upon the occasion of the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in Orange. While there was not a very large turnout of the National Guard, the day was made memorable from the fact that there were so many distinguished visitors in Orange from all parts of the country.

On July 6, 1889, the battalion went into camp for the third time at Sea Girt. On January 21, 1890, the battalion paraded at Trenton on the occasion of the second inauguration of Governor Leon Abbett. On April 16, 1890, the Columbia Social Club presented the battalion with a stand of colors. On July 11, 1891, the fourth tour of duty was carried out at Sea Girt.

On May 30, 1892, the Third Battalion paraded with Uzal Dodd Post, and John F. Pratt Camp, No. 15, S. O. V. The parade was reviewed by Mayor L. T. Fell. This was the last parade of the Third Battalion as a separate organization. The order reorganizing the First Brigade, Division G. O. No. 7, was issued May 21, 1892, by Major-General Joseph W. Plume. This order retired Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Snyder; Major Herbert Lightipe; Captain Edwin W. Hine, Adjutant; Lieutenant George W. Sharp, Quartermaster; Captain Frank C. O'Reilly, Paymaster; Major Charles Buttner, Surgeon; Lieutenant E. Holden Goldberg, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Joseph W. McDowell, Chaplain; Captain Joseph K. Field, Judge Advocate, and Captain Miles A. Hanchett, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

By this order the Third Battalion was consolidated with Companies A, B, C, D and E, First Regiment, and Companies C, E, G and H, Fifth Regiment.

June 8, 1892, Division General Order No. 9 was issued by General Plume, rescinding the order of May 21, 1892. By the new order (June 8, 1892) there were consolidated the First, Second and Third Battalions, and Company B, Fourth Regiment, into a regiment, and subsequently G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., dated Trenton, June 9, 1892, this regiment was designated as the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Second Regiment,
N. G. N. J.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. N. J.

SOON after President Grover Cleveland assumed the presidency for the second time, in 1892, a general awakening of military spirit was noticeable throughout all the Eastern States. Each State was a power to itself regarding the uniform, equipment and code by which its military was governed. In particular the counties of Essex, Bergen and Passaic were like three minor principalities. For many years they had maintained their own military establishments. They had a procedure and methods all their own, and when the fact became known that an effort was to be made to place the soldiery of the State on a uniform basis the news was received with much concern, and officers of the commands then in existence discussed the proposed changes as if their personal rights were being infringed upon. Nevertheless, it was a necessity that some general plan be evolved in order to straighten out the tangle into which the citizens' soldiers had become fast.

It was with the idea of welding the National Guard into a homogeneous body that on May 21, 1892, Division Headquarters, situated then at Newark, published General Order No. 7, calling for the reorganization of the First Brigade. As an evidence of the fact that communication between the various cities of the State was not so good in 1892 as at the present day, it may be cited that it was a week later, May 28, when the news of the issuance of the order reached the newspapers, and nearly two columns was devoted to the proposed reorganization, under the heading

"A Military Whirlpool." If the newspapers reflected the general expression of feeling, and it is supposable that they did, as there were published interviews with several officers, the reorganization, at first, did not please the Paterson Battalion. Like a small principality, Paterson, for many years, had maintained its own military establishment. It had its own procedure; its own code and the effect of the consolidation was presumably the same as if two small German duchies had been asked to unite their armies. However, the idea of military discipline in New Jersey was strong, and officers and men accepted the situation and preparations were at once made for the carrying out of the order, the fourth paragraph of which specified that "The First and Second Battalions, Company G, First Regiment, and Company B, Fourth Regiment, are hereby consolidated into one regiment."

On June 8, 1892, the orders alluded to above were revised and consolidation was effected as follows: "The late First, Second and Third Battalions and Company B, late Fourth Regiment, are hereby consolidated into one regiment." All the field and staff officers of these battalions were placed upon the retired list. General Orders No. 13, State of New Jersey, Office of the Adjutant-General, Trenton, June 9, 1892, designated the new regiment as "The Second Regiment, National Guard."

The general effect of this order, it will be noticed, was to consolidate the Essex, the Passaic and the Bergen battalions into one regiment, with headquarters at Paterson.

As soon as the orders had been made public the question was asked, "Who will be the Colonel?" There was a general desire on the part of the Paterson officers that Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel V. S. Muzzy should be elected to the position of commanding officer. He was popular and well liked and had the interest of the National Guard at heart,



Brig. Gen. S. V. S. Muzzy, former Colonel of Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.
Major Henry Muzzy, former Batt. Com. in Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.

but the long and faithful services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vreeland Moore, of Leonia, entitled him to every consideration, and the Paterson officers were reluctantly compelled to desist from the active campaign they had commenced to wage in behalf of Colonel Muzzy. It was represented that Colonel Moore wanted the honor for a few months only, and that if he were elected he would resign soon afterward, thus making Colonel Muzzy the logical candidate.

The election of field officers was held in Hackensack on June 18, 1892. There were twenty-nine votes, and at a caucus held between the Bergen and Passaic officers an arrangement had been reached giving the colonelcy of the command to Colonel Moore and the second in command to Colonel Muzzy. Passaic played a prominent figure in the election, as that company was out for a majorship and had placed its captain in the field. When the election was called the Third Battalion proposed the name of its own commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Snyder, and its eight votes were cast for him.

Passaic and Bergen operated as a unit, and Colonel Moore received twenty-one votes and was declared elected by Colonel Marvin Dodd, Assistant Adjutant-General, who presided at the election.

For Lieutenant-Colonel three candidates were nominated: Colonel Muzzy, Captain William F. Decker, of Paterson, and H. F. Lightipe, the nominee of the Essex county officers. Captain Decker withdrew. Lightipe captured the eight votes of the Essex Battalion, while Colonel Muzzy, by twenty-one votes, was declared elected.

It is worth notice, in view of events in after years, that when nominations for the majorship were asked for, the Essex County Battalion proposed the name of Edwin W. Hine. The papers commenting on the election the next day, said "Mr. Hine appears to be popular in his home county,

for he secured the eight votes of the Essex County Battalion." Captain John R. Beam dropped out of the race in favor of Captain Derrom, who was declared elected by twenty-one votes. There was quite a little bitterness engendered over this election, which led to some resignations later on, and which for several years was a sore point with some of the Paterson officers. Colonel Moore, it may be said, retained command of the regiment until April 25, 1893.

The new regiment had its first parade in Paterson on Tuesday, July 5, 1892. It was the centennial celebration of the founding of the city of Paterson, and the occasion was made one of great military pageantry. In addition to the Second Regiment, the following troops were in line: First U. S. Artillery, Colonel Langdon commanding, 440 men; First Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Edward A. Campbell commanding, 450 men; Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Abernethy commanding, 300 men; Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Captain Wilson commanding; Fourth Regiment Hospital Corps, First Brigade Signal Corps, First Lieutenant Charles Reynolds commanding, and all the Paterson G. A. R. posts. At this time the Second Regiment had but 350 men enrolled, but it had a large and active lot of officers. The day was a great success. The troops came in for much applause, and in the highly decorative full dress State uniform, with white helmets and white gloves, the command looked well and was highly complimented by the citizens of Paterson, who had become reconciled to the amalgamation of the old First Battalion with the Second Regiment.

On July 20 the regiment began rifle practice and at once jumped into a commanding lead, the four companies of the First Battalion being the first ten in figure of merit. In fact, the ability of the Second Regiment men to shoot was recognized early in the military life of the State, and it is noticeable that the ability to hold a gun straight has been trans-

mitted down to the present time and generation. There was little else to occupy the attention of the men during the remainder of the year. Drills were continued and the regiment licked itself into shape early, and in contemporaneous articles written at the time, in various newspapers, it is seen that the command came in for a great deal of complimentary praise. On April 25, 1893, Colonel Moore was retired upon his own application, and on June 1 of that year Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel V. S. Muzzy was commissioned colonel to the great delight of the Passaic County officers. Colonel Moore had a long and honorable career in the State. He entered the service as Captain in the New Jersey Blues, First Regiment, Bergen Brigade, on May 4, 1868, and was in continuous service for thirty-one years. He was a quiet, self-contained officer, but had the reputation of being firm and even inflexible at times. He had an old school, dignified manner which effectually curbed any familiarity or kicking over the traces by the younger officers of the command, and there was considerable regret when he laid down the command and retired to private life.

On June 22, 1893, an order issued from Division Headquarters made possible the mustering in of a new company at Rutherford, and on June 24 the company was ordered attached to the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment.

July 22, 1893, was a memorable occasion for the regiment, as it was on that day that it went to its first camp at Sea Girt. That year a brigade camp was held, and the various regiments vied with each other in the performance of duty. The test of soldiership in 1893 consisted in an ability to run the guard and make for "Squan." There were two guards maintained. One a regimental guard, the other a brigade guard, and to pass both lines was considered a feat well worthy of emulation.

On March 26, 1894, the First Battalion, composed of the

Paterson companies, paraded at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new City Hall in Paterson.

May 30, 1894, was a memorable day in the history of the regiment. On that date the cornerstone of the Paterson Armory was laid and the entire command turned out. The ceremonies were elaborate. Governor Werts was the guest of honor, and the Twenty-fourth Separate Company, of Middletown, N. Y., contributed to the martial showing of the day. George B. Stinson, of Paterson, was Grand Marshal. General Joseph W. Congdon, with one hundred members of the old Light Guard and First Battalion, was also in line. So were the G. A. R. posts of Paterson. The invocation at the Armory was pronounced by the Rev. Franklin E. Miller (deceased). William J. Buckley was master of ceremonies; Major Thomas B. Odell, of New York, was orator of the day. Speeches were also made by Colonel Muzzy and Governor Werts. One of the guests on this occasion was Lieutenant John J. Brereton, U. S. A., who rose in later years to be a Lieutenant-Colonel and died in the Philippines.

An excellent record was made at the annual inspection held by the State authorities on May 31, 1904. The reports showed that out of 746 officers and men, 740 had been mustered. Eight companies out of the eleven, then composing the command, mustered 100 per cent., and the figure of merit of the command was 99.2.

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 15, 1894, the total number of companies in a regiment was fixed at twelve, provided that the entire force in the State did not exceed sixty companies. In order to complete the personnel of the regiment, Company G, First Regiment, was transferred to the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, as Company M. The transfer was made on June 26, 1894. This company was situated at Dover.

Great interest in the welfare of the regiment was manifested in the early part of 1895. On May 6 of that year a fair was opened in the new Armory at Paterson with great eclat. Governor George T. Werts was present with his staff, and distinguished visitors came from all sections of the State. The fair was a great success, socially and financially. The sum of \$10,000 was netted, through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, who headed a long list of patronesses for the occasion. General Joseph W. Congdon and Colonel Muzzy also lent invaluable aid. The money thus secured was used to furnish and equip the Armory regimental headquarters and the company rooms, as no provision had been made by the State for this purpose.

Formal possession of the new Armory was taken by the regiment on May 25, 1895. There was a review, received by General Peter Farmer Wanser, then Brigadier. Colonel Muzzy presented the "Colonel's cup" to Company B, commanded by Captain Augustus Van Gieson, for qualifying the largest number of men at rifle practice. Captain John S. Cooke, inspector of rifle practice, presented marksmen badges, and the following members of the command received service decorations:

Twenty years—Gold medals. Captain John Engel, Company G; Captain Henry R. Groesser, Company E; Second Lieutenant John Brinkerhoff, Company E; Bugler Samuel Mabie, non-commissioned staff.

Fifteen years—Silver medals. Colonel Muzzy, Major Harry Muzzy, Chaplain Charles D. Shaw; Captain Van Gieson, Company B; Captain Charles Barr, Company F; First Lieutenant Charles Reynolds, Company B; First Lieutenant Louis Ruch, Company F; Corporal Henry S. Engel, Company F.

The Paterson companies, early in the evening, bade fare-

well to their old Armory down town and marched to new quarters headed by the regimental band.

Military enthusiasm ran high in Paterson that evening. For many years the guardsmen had waited for a suitable place to drill and to hold the many affairs which make the life of a citizen soldier attractive, and the command was like a lot of boys let out of school as they surveyed the spacious drill shed and the comfortable company rooms.

The second camp at Sea Girt which the Second Regiment helped to make memorable was begun on July 27, 1895. It was the first occasion when Lieutenant-Colonel Hine commanded a regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel was then second in command, and Colonel Muzzy was absent in Europe. Quartermaster John H. Hopper made a golden reputation at this encampment. He fed the Second well and was complimented highly by the Governor for his careful attention to details. Thirteen men of the Hackensack company journeyed to Sea Girt on their wheels in full marching order. The then novelty of the trip caused comment. In looking over the chronicles of that time a note in a field book says, with suspicious brevity, "Captain Fish's Gun detachment held a prayer meeting to-night, Wednesday, July 31." There are no further comments. The unusual incident occurred at this camp of a man walking to Paterson from Sea Girt. He was Private William Young, of Company B. He was suffering from mental aberation. Second Lieutenant Melvin W. Rowell, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was the instructor at this camp.

From August 26 to August 30 the regiment had rifle practice at Sea Girt in 1895. Included in the general order covering this work of the command are the names of a number of officers who have since resigned from State service, but who were hosts in their day. Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. O'Grady, Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Adams, and

Assistant Surgeon William M. O'Brien accompanied details to Sea Girt and looked after the safety and health of the men.

On October 14, 1895, the command took up the winter drill season again. Colonel Muzzy expressed his satisfaction with the work of the regiment at Sea Girt during the summer, and the routine work went on with a rush.

The regiment turned out for Governor John W. Griggs at the Armory on April 7, 1896. The Governor took the review and presented long service medals.

On April 27, 1896, the command lost one of its officers by death. Second Lieutenant Maximillian G. Hangs, of Orange, answered the last call on that date. It was the first death among the officers of the command.

On May 25, 1896, the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, with Companies A, B and C, were inspected at the Armory by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood. The other companies of the regiment were inspected at their quarters at various dates ranging from May 7 to May 22.

Companies A, B and C turned out on Memorial Day in Paterson as escort to the G. A. R. posts of that city. Captain Augustus Van Gieson, of Company B, was in command. The men wore the white helmets at that time in vogue, and attracted much attention on account of the excellent set-up of the battalion. The Rev. Charles D. Shaw, then Chaplain of the regiment, issued an invitation to the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, the First Battalion and the Gun detachment to attend church in the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday, May 31. There was a large turnout, and the church was thronged with those anxious to see the command at divine service.

A general order, dated from brigade headquarters on May 8, changed the location of Company K from Orange to Montclair. Captain Thomas H. Slack was directed to make

such arrangements as were necessary, and all the State and regimental property owned by the company was moved. The members of the company who lived in Orange were granted the privilege of a discharge in case they requested it prior to June 9.

From July 27 to July 31, 1896, the regiment was at Sea Girt getting its share of rifle practice. The Gun detachment went down on July 31 and had practice with its howitzer.

On November 9, 1896, company drills for the winter were taken up. The general order prescribing drills stated that the rifle practice at Sea Girt had not produced as many marksmen as the previous year, but more sharpshooters had qualified and the regimental team had won two trophies, all of which was very satisfying to the commanding officer. On February 18, 1897, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer presented rifle decorations to the headquarters battalion and to the field and staff at Paterson. Then other companies received their badges on different dates, Company M, of Rutherford, being the last, on February 26.

The premier event of 1897, so far as the regiment was concerned, was the trip to Washington, where the command paraded at the inaugural of President William McKinley and Vice-President Garret A. Hobart. The regiment was detailed for the tour of duty by special order No. 1, issued from Division Headquarters. The command went to the National Capital over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was quartered in Masonic Hall, Ninth and F Streets, Washington.

The comments of spectators and of the daily papers were flattering to the Jersey troops, and the discipline of the command was never better. The spring of 1897 was made memorable on account of a series of drills held under the direction of Lieutenant Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., in

guard duty and military courtesy. The work accomplished was of great benefit to both officers and men.

On April 27, 1897, the regiment paraded in New York upon the occasion of the dedication of the Grant monument. The companies paraded twenty files front and made an excellent impression. The day was cold and gray, but the men stood the long line of march without inconvenience.

Annual inspections were begun on May 3 by Lieutenant-Colonel Boltwood in 1897, and were continued to May 28. Major-General Joseph W. Plume took a review of the regiment at the Armory on Thursday, May 20.

Company C, having attained the highest percentage in rifle practice during the season of 1896, was presented with the regimental trophy by General Plume.

The headquarters battalion, under command of Captain Van Gieson, paraded as escort to the G. A. R. posts of Paterson on Memorial Day, which fell upon a Monday in 1897. The evening before the Colonel and his staff, with Companies A, B, C and D, and the Gun detachment, attended services at the Second Presbyterian Church, where Chaplain Shaw preached a patriotic sermon.

On July 24 the Second Regiment went into camp at Sea Girt, and remained until July 31. The regrettable incident of this tour of duty was the death by drowning of Private Cornelius Ward, of Company I, whilst in bathing. A detail consisting of a corporal and eight enlisted men were sent as escort when the remains were taken back to Orange.

From August 25 to 27 the regiment had rifle practice at Sea Girt. There was a lull then until October 18, when by general order company drills were again taken up.

There was no sign when 1898 dawned that it was to be the fateful year it turned out to be. The work of the command was going on in routine order. From December 16, 1897, to February 16, 1898, Brigadier-General Spencer was

busy presenting sharpshooter and marksmen decorations to the various companies of the regiment. An order issued on January 7 prescribed the beginning of battalion drills to commence January 27. The same order noted the retirement of Colonel S. V. S. Muzzy to be Brevet Brigadier-General, the retirement of Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw as Chaplain, and the promotion of Captain John Engel, of Company G, of Hackensack, to be Major. Colonel Muzzy's retirement was dated November 8, 1897. It was a time of great changes in the regiment, as on September 24 Major Henry Muzzy, commanding the Paterson battalion, had resigned, and on November 23 Dr. Shaw's retirement was officially accepted. There was but one man it was felt who could take Colonel Muzzy's place, and that was Lieutenant-Colonel Hine. His election to the head of the regiment gave general satisfaction, as he was greatly liked by both officers and men, and when his commission was issued, bearing the date of December 7, 1897, it was a time of great rejoicing in the regiment. Major Daniel A. Currie succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy, his commission being of the same date as was the Colonel's. Major Augustus Van Gieson's commission was dated October 26, 1897; Major John Engel's was dated December 7.

The retirement of Colonel Muzzy was regretted by every officer and man of the regiment, as they recognized in him the qualities of a born soldier, a good tactician with great executive and business ability. He forged together the loose and ragged ends of the new organization when he assumed command, and left the regiment at the head of the National Guard of New Jersey in marksmanship, inspections and general usefulness as a military organization.

There were numerous changes in the line officers of the regiment at this time; Dr. Charles R. Blundell was named first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Second Lieutenant

Edward A. Scanlon became first lieutenant of Company B; Francis Halpin was taken from civic life to be first lieutenant of Company K. It was at this time that Lieutenant Joseph Fairhurst, of Company A, tendered his resignation. Lieutenant Fairhurst had been one of the famous shots of the regiment, and his resignation was greatly regretted by his company. His resignation was dated January 3, 1898. On January 5 Lieutenant Augustus W. Griffing, Jr., of Company H, resigned; on February 25 First Lieutenant Francis Halpin resigned, and on March 10 First Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, commanding the Gun detachment, retired.

On May 3 Colonel Boltwood began the annual inspection of so much of the regiment as had not taken the field for the Spanish war. It lasted until May 16.

While all these routine happenings were taking place the country was ringing with the news of the blowing up of the Maine, the capture of prizes in the Carribean, and of the chances for honor and glory to be won at the front. Colonel Hine was among the first in the country to offer his regiment for actual service, and the men enthusiastically backed up their commanding officer in anything he wanted to do. There was the usual period of doubt and waiting, and then on April 30, 1898, General Order No. 23 was issued from regimental headquarters, and it became known that the Second Regiment, after many years of peace and quiet, was to have its chance. It was to go to war. Far away from peaceful Sea Girt and from armory routine. It was to do what it had been bred to do, and as the grim drama of the Spanish-American war unrolled there was no hesitancy and no hanging back.

Spanish War



Capt. John H. Hopper, Q. M. 2d N. G. N. J. and 2d N. J. Vol., Spanish War.

Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary, Spanish War, formerly Lieut. commanding gun detachment, 2d Reg., N. G. N. J.

Major Francis D. Jackson (dead), 2d N. J. Vol., Spanish War.

First Lieut. Louis Ruch, 2d N. J. Vol., Spanish War.

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, IN THE SPANISH WAR

FROM the time the sad news reached the United States that the ill-fated battleship Maine had been sunk in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898, down to the time bills were introduced and debated in Congress on the war question with Spain, leading to the final declaration of war, on April 21, of that year, the officers and men of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., had discussed with interest whether that organization would be called on for service in the field.

It was not until the following order was received from the Adjutant-General of New Jersey, that it was considered a certainty:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Office of Adjutant-General,

TRENTON, N. J., April 27, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4.

I. In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, dated April 25, 1898, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is required to organize from the Militia of this State, three regiments of Infantry for active service in the war with Spain, to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

II. Each regiment will be organized into three battalions of four companies each, with one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, one Chaplain, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two Principal Musicians, three Hospital Stewards; and one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second

Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two Musicians, one Artificer, one Wagoner, and fifty-nine Privates, maximum, fifty-five Privates, minimum, to each of the twelve Companies.

III. The First, Second and Third Regiments, and Companies A, C and G, Sixth Regiment, and Company E, Seventh Regiment (the companies so named to constitute a battalion of the Third Regiment), National Guard, are hereby detailed for this duty.

IV. Enlisted men to be accepted for this service must be between the ages eighteen and forty-five years, and pass a preliminary examination by the medical officers of the National Guard as to their fitness for the service. They must be able to so arrange their affairs that their enlistment will not disastrously affect their private business or withdraw from those dependent upon them their needed support.

V. Colonels of the designated regiments will forward direct to this office a list of the officers recommended by them for commissions by the Governor under the terms of this call.

VI. All officers and enlisted men in the National Guard who enter this volunteer service shall be considered as "Absent with leave" during the term of this service.

VII. The State Camp at Sea Girt, is designated as the place of rendezvous for the mobilization of these regiments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

H. P. PERRINE,

Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

For a week or more previous to the above date Captains of companies had quietly canvassed their commands and knew pretty nearly how many men would go into the U. S. service as volunteers.

On receipt of the above order Colonel Edwin W. Hine and Captain John T. Hilton, the Regimental Adjutant, went on duty, and the telegraph and telephone were brought into action notifying all officers of the order, and directing Captains to recruit up to the full strength. The various armories at once assumed a business aspect, and recruiting for all the companies, to bring them up to the maximum

strength of three officers and eighty-one men was taken up. The regiment was scattered in four counties, as follows:

Headquarters and Companies A, B and C, at Paterson; D, Passaic; E, Leonia; F, Englewood; G, Hackensack; H and I, Orange; K, Montclair; L, Rutherford; M, Dover.

Though the fever heat and wild excitement of the opening of the Civil War in 1861, when news reached the North of the firing on the flag at Fort Sumter, did not prevail with our people in April, 1898, at the declaration of war with Spain, there was enough excitement to satisfy an onlooker that the same spirit of patriotism pervaded then, as in the past, and there would be no difficulty in getting the required number of men.

That such would be the case was seen in the first twenty-four hours, for long lines of men at the Paterson Armory, who had gone through the preliminary medical examination, stood up to be looked over by the captains, and picked out for the several companies.

The maximum number in the regiment called for by the Secretary of War was forty-six officers and 980 enlisted men, total 1,026. This included but two Majors, one Adjutant, two Assistant Surgeons and one Sergeant-Major; leaving out the Judge-Advocate, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Paymaster of the staff.

Subsequently the Secretary of War directed that the State laws governing the officering of a regiment, except the three officers above named, should be allowed, and by General Orders No. 11, dated Trenton, June 30, 1898, calling out a new regiment, it specified the war footing of all the regiments of the State as follows:

"Three battalions of four companies each, with one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, one Adjutant, three Battalion Adjutants, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, three Battalion Assistant Surgeons, one Chaplain,

one Sergeant-Major, three Battalion Sergeant-Majors, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two Principal Musicians, three Hospital Stewards; and one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two Musicians, one Artificer, one Wagoner, and eighty-four Privates, a total of 106 enlisted men to each of the twelve companies."

By Sunday, May 1, the ranks were nearly all filled, after the weeding out, by medical rejection, of hundreds of applicants, and by the elimination of married men who could not show that their families would not suffer by reason of their enlistment. Subsequent events proved that there were a few in this latter class that slipped past the scrutiny, but the few cases that prevailed indicated that the officers had, in the main, carried out instructions well.

On Monday, May 2, the four counties which furnished the companies of the regiment were all excitement, and each locality that furnished one or more companies turned out en-masse to see the men off. The scenes of '61 were re-enacted. Mothers bid their boys good-by with tears in their eyes, wives clung to their husbands with proud, but sore, hearts, and lovers laughed or cried as their disposition or attachment governed.

The regiment rendezvoused at the State camp ground at Sea Girt, arriving there early in the afternoon, where for that month, they were occupied in a second and more rigid medical examination, mustering into the U. S. service, drilling and equipping. Buzzicot camp equipments were issued to the company cooks, and each company cooked and prepared its own food, detailing one or more men to assist the cooks.

The Field and Staff had no definite arrangements for mess until they arrived in Jacksonville, but the non-commissioned

staff promptly organized their own mess. No allowance was made for servants, and none was used until the regiment reached the South.

The physical examination in camp was more rigid and exacting than the preliminary examination in the armories, and a number of men who had passed the previous examination failed to pass the scrutiny at Sea Girt and were sent home. This latter examination was made by the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the regiments in camp under the direction and supervision of Captain and Assistant Surgeon William C. Gorgas, who, since that period, has established a world-wide reputation in his profession as a yellow fever and sanitation expert in Cuba and Panama. Colonel Gorgas—his present rank—is without doubt one of the ablest, most courteous and polished surgeons in the U. S. Army, and as one of our officers expressed it, "to be turned down by Gorgas left no sting, as you felt that you were doing the United States a favor by stepping down and out, for he had such a lovable manner."

Just before the final muster a couple of young men presented themselves at the Adjutant's quarters for enlistment. That officer ascertained that the applicants were Princeton students who had just graduated. He assigned them to a company he knew contained congenial spirits, and one of them—R. S. Brooks—was subsequently promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Second U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

May, 1898, was a record-breaking month for moisture, as rain fell on twenty-eight days or nights out of the thirty-one. Not steadily, of course, but at some time during the days or nights of those twenty-eight days the rain pattered on the tents, and the paths leading from the company streets to the different parts of camp were quagmires of mud, while the sentries slushed around like ducks in a pond. But very little grumbling was done, however, and frequently a song was

heard in the early morning, as a head popped out of the flaps of a tent and an upward glance was taken at the weeping sky. Then would come the refrain:

"A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the bounding deep"—

"Shut up," would sound along the line, "you're a Jonah!"

It was said that the amount of "cold tea" used during the month, to prevent colds or to cure colds, established a record, but that statement, according to the wag of the regiment, was floated from one of the W. C. T. U. organizations.

Sometimes it would become a little dreary after supper, with the rain steadily pattering on the tent and the boys wanted to go to bed early. Then you would hear rolling up from Company C's quarters:

"Sergeant Nolan call the roll,
Call the roll, call the roll.
Sergeant Nolan call the roll,
We want to go to bed."

The refrain would be taken up along the line, other songs would follow until the camp was wide awake long after tattoo and taps.

Mascots were numerous in the regiment, and it was amusing to watch the "educated pig" drive the dogs from his territory; the game bantam ruffle up his feathers at an intrusion, or the dog "Dewey," named after the Admiral who had just achieved such a sweeping victory at Manilla Bay, sedately watch Chief Musician McGinnis handle the baton when instructing his corps. It was subsequently ascertained that the pup should have been named *Mrs.* Dewey.

May 30—Memorial Day—found the regiment in fine fettle and ready to march. The camp was filled with relatives and friends, down for a day's excursion. The First and Third Regiments had received their assignments and had either departed or were about to do so. Suddenly a rumor ran

through the camp that "Marching Orders" had come, but as "hot air" had been issued so many times the Doubting Thomases shook their heads. Soon cheers rent the air and the news spread through the camp that the command was ordered to Chickamauga. The news became a certainty, and all over the camp were cheerful faces, when the following telegram was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1898.

Colonel E. W. Hine,

Commanding 2nd N. J. Vol. Infy., Sea Girt, N. J.

By direction of the Secretary of War, you will proceed at once with your regiment to Chickamauga, Ga., and report to the Commanding General there. Upon receipt of this order you will at once communicate with Chief Quartermaster at New York for the necessary transportation and with the Chief Commissary at New York for ten days' field rations, the necessary travel rations and coffee money. Telegraph day of departure to Commanding General of Camp, George A. Thomas, also to this office, specifying amount of tentage and ammunition taken with you. Acknowledge receipt.

A. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General.

On Monday, June 1, the regiment pulled out of Sea Girt in four sections: Headquarters and First Battalion; Second Battalion; Third Battalion, and horses, baggage and camp equipage; in the first, second, third and fourth sections respectively. Sleeping cars were provided for the officers and day coaches for the men, a seat for each man, and as one of the latter humorously remarked—it required but the issuance of mattresses, cocktails and cigars to make them feel they owned the road.

Travel rations, consisting of hard bread, canned beef, baked beans, etc., were issued, and coffee money was turned over by the U. S. Commissary Department to Quartermaster Hopper, who in turn placed it in the hands of the acting commissaries of battalions, thus providing the necessary liquid

refreshments for the command on the trip. The Quartermaster wired ahead to certain stations for the coffee, and it was served without loss of time.

On the regiment's arrival at Harrisburg about 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, Colonel Hine received a telegram from the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., at Washington, stating that he had been directed to furnish transportation for the regiment to Jacksonville, Fla.

This was the first intimation the regiment had of a change of direction, and Colonel Hine held the trains for an hour until confirmatory orders were received from the War Department that the command was to report to General Fitzhugh Lee, at Jacksonville, Florida. Cheers were long and loud from each of the sections as they rolled into the Harrisburg depot when they heard the news, as General Lee was very popular with the outfit.

The run down South was very enjoyable, as it was a new experience to the men of the regiment, and the beautiful fields and sterile waste, the picturesque and grotesque, were strangely mingled. While orders were given the men not to leave the vicinity of the train at the various stops, it was a grateful relief to them to get out and stretch their legs.

Not a single complaint was entered of the men straggling, destroying or looting anything. So it was a surprise at Waycross, Ga., to see a dozen men of the regiment yelling and chasing some young razor-back pigs, whose squeals added to the general excitement and fun.

The Colonel directed the Adjutant to stop the apparent confiscation of private property, and that officer went out of the train on a run. He was soon informed by one of the breathless men that the owner of the shoats said they could have them if they could catch them, and this information was confirmed by the owner. The speed and the dodging qualities of the shoats, aided by the gaunt razor-back mother, pre-



COMPANY C, SECOND REGIMENT, SPANISH WAR.
Captain, "Jim" Parker; First Lieut., A. A. Van Walraven; Second Lieut., W. W. Stalter.

vented any of them from being carried on the train as mascots, or prospective roasts.

This incident coupled with the zig-zag condition of the southern fences, prompted the story from Surgeon Charles F. Adams, of the northern pig that was bought by one of the southern farmers, to improve his stock. It was of good breed but an inveterate rooter. On being placed in a new enclosure it looked at the fence, gave a grunt of approval and promptly proceeded to root out of it. The pig bored his way under the fence and on arriving on what his pigship evidently expected should be the outside of the fence was surprised to find that he was still in the enclosure. The animal looked in astonishment, gave a double grunt and started to get busy again; but with the same result. A third trial was no better, so after grunting his disgust he waddled down to a small pond in the enclosure and committed suicide by drowning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel A. Currie kept the staff convulsed with stories of his experiences as Mayor of Englewood, and in his professional career, while Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Blundell, Lieutenant W. W. Stalter and others furnished music that indicated an excellent quartette could be formed from the staff and line officers' mess.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, June 3, the regiment found it was approaching Jacksonville, and blouses were resumed, belts buckled on and swords hung in place.

The troop train rolled into Jacksonville depot at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General Fitzhugh Lee and some of his staff was waiting on an adjoining platform.

Colonel Hine, accompanied by his staff, walked over to the platform, saluted, and reported.

"General Lee, I have the honor, sir, and the pleasure, of reporting to you for duty, with the Second N. J. Volunteers."

"Colonel Hine, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you and your regiment to my command, and I have no doubt you have brought to us the brawn and sinew of the Jersey Blue State, to back up the gallant record of her soldiers of the past," replied the General.

"Thank you, sir, for your kind words."

"Is your regiment armed and equipped, Colonel?"

"It is, sir."

"Are your men uniformed?"

"They are, sir."

"Have you tentage?"

"We have, sir."

"What do you require?"

"Nothing, sir, except the assigning of a camping ground."

"Thank God, we have one regiment equipped for service, but that is the way New Jersey always sends out her soldiers," replied the General, adding, "the location of your camp is already provided for, Colonel, and I will send a staff officer with you to indicate the site."

An informal talk then took place between the two groups of officers, and the officers of General Lee's staff were as warm and cordial in their greetings to the Jersey officers as their renowned leader had been to Colonel Hine.

Captain R. E. L. Michie, General Lee's Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Curtis Guild, Jr., the Inspector-General of the corps, were particularly noticeable; the former a regular army officer, and the latter an appointment from the National Guard of Massachusetts.

The officers eagerly looked at the General as they were presented to him, and noted his warm hand clasp, his pleasant smile and words, and the Adjutant of the Second, Captain Hilton, recalled the first time he had seen him after the Civil War, where he had performed such gallant and brave work in the Confederate service.



"The Three Sentinels," Pablo Beach, '98.

A Pajama Parade in Company Streets, '98.

The Official Camp Garbage Collector at Jacksonville, Fla., '98.

Adjutant Hilton had last seen General Lee on the plains of Yorktown in 1881, the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. Said Captain Hilton: "We had been strolling along through the different State camps to see the representative regiments that each had sent, and as we approached the Thirteenth N. Y. N. G. camp we saw that there was something in the wind. The officers and men were assembling informally around their headquarters, and the band had just began to play a serenade. After one or two selections from the band the Colonel of the Thirteenth stepped out of his quarters and said: 'Officers and men of the Thirteenth New York, I have the pleasure to present to you one whom we all know by reputation, and it is a gallant one; it is the reputation we all love, a brave and courageous soldier, General Fitzhugh Lee.'

"The reception the General received in cheers no doubt warmed his heart, for he made one of the best patriotic speeches it was ever our privilege to hear, winding up with the prophetic remark: 'And now what of the future? When this nation next goes to war, she will have the Blue and the Gray shoulder to shoulder. North, South, East and West will step to the same tap of the drum, the shrill notes of the fife, and the glorious stars and stripes will represent the unity of all the States, all the people, leading her soldiers to victory.' "

As the officers gazed at General Lee's strong but kindly face on the Jacksonville platform, and noted the sturdy well-set figure, that showed really better on horseback than on his feet, they could clearly see what made him so much feared by his enemies, so much loved by his officers and men.

A staff officer returned with the regimental officers when the train backed out from the station, and it swung around on a long curve and brought up at a point about two miles beyond the water works, but still in the city limits of Jack-

sonville. Here it was side-tracked for the night, as it was too late to begin setting up camp.

The next morning officers and men were out bright and early, and Adjutant Hilton was detailed by the Colonel as engineer officer to lay out the camp. A search was made for the 100-foot tape that the engineering class had last used at Sea Girt, but it was some time before it was located, and the class put to work. The morning was hot and the perspiration poured off officers and men engaged in the "lay out," which was complicated from the fact that the camp site was located on a flat, sandy tract that had been laid out and partly graded with streets running through it. It was a beautiful, exemplification of how *facts* sometimes knock the smithereens out of *theory*. According to book instructions and the theory of laying out a camp, as had been practiced at Sea Girt, where exciting trials between details of the several companies, with watches in hand, as to how many minutes and seconds each detail could put up and take down a tent, this new camp should be laid out with so many yards distance between companies and battalions. But when it was found that to follow out the theory, Company C would be on the edge of a three-foot street cut, and that every time the assembly sounded the men in that company would have to jump down three feet or come down on short ladders; that the tents of Company G, on the other side of the street, were half way over the embankment and half way on it, which would necessitate the building on stilts of the back end of the tent, or have the sleeping quarters put up in sections, it was decided to increase or decrease the *theoretical* intervals. Then a re-staking of the camp followed. Gee! but it was hot! Heavy clothing still in use and nary a Sea Girt sea breeze!

Staff officers had been sent down from the train at various periods to find out when the engineering class would be

ready, and finally Colonel Hine, himself, came down to see what was the trouble. The engineering officer, with every thread soaked through and resembling a dissipated Merman, briefly explained, and inwardly damned, the situation. He had laid out the camp, theoretically, three times. "Oh, I will bring the regiment down and we can re-arrange to suit the conditions," the Colonel remarked. So down the regiment came and the first practical field lesson was at once solved, subsequently proved by actual experience, that the best way to locate a field camp is to march in the regiment, in column of companies, with their proper distances; halt them; stack arms; move back about three paces from the line of the stacked arms, and thus locate the front line of tents and company streets. The 100-foot tape was consigned to the Quartermaster's stores.

The daily routine of camp was taken up and the regiment was soon recognized as one of the best in the corps. Frequent expressions to that effect came from General Lee and his staff, and every assistance was given to Colonel Hine and his officers to have business between headquarters and the command transacted promptly from a military standpoint.

A remark by Captain Michie, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventh Corps, illustrates the general conditions. Said he: "The officers of the Second N. J. generally know what they want; they go about it in a businesslike way, they get it promptly, and it is a pleasure to do business with them."

The regiment had been assigned (G. O., June 4, Seventh Army Corps) to the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Andrew S. Burt commanding; Second Division, Brigadier-General A. K. Arnold commanding, and the military routine of the corps was soon in force, as both of those well-known officers were from the regular army, and brooked no delay.

The following was the routine of duty:

Headquarters Second Regiment,

N. G. N. J. Volunteer Infantry.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 7, 1898.

ORDERS No. 23.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Second Division, Seventh Corps, the following is published for the information and guidance of the command:

Reveille	4:45 A. M.
Assembly	5:00 A. M.
Breakfast	5:10 A. M.
Sick Call	5:30 A. M.
Fatigue Call	5:30 A. M.
Inspection of Quarters	6:00 A. M.
Drill, first call	6:20 A. M.
Assembly	6:30 A. M.
Recall	8:00 A. M.
Guard Mount, first call	8:45 A. M.
Assembly	8:55 A. M.
Adjutant's Call	9:00 A. M.
School Call	10:00 A. M.
Officers' Call	11:00 A. M.

Drill, first call	4:20 P. M.
Assembly	4:30 P. M.
Recall	5:30 P. M.
Evening Parade, first call	5:30 P. M.
Assembly	5:45 P. M.
Adjutant's Call	6:00 P. M.
Retreat	6:15 P. M.
Tattoo	9:00 P. M.
Taps	9:15 P. M.

Saturday Morning Inspection, first call	7:45 A. M.
Assembly	8:00 A. M.
Church Call, Sunday	9:00 A. M. or 3:00 P. M.
Non-Commissioned Officers' School...	10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.
Officers' School	11:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.

By order of COLONEL HINE.

JOHN T. HILTON, Adjutant.

On June 9 special corps orders (No. 9) were issued detailing one officer, one non-commissioned officer and three privates from each battalion of the regiment, to proceed to the home stations to recruit the regiment up to the number required by G. O. No. 61, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O. 1898. This order required each regiment to be composed of the following: Three battalions of four companies each, with one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, one Adjutant, three Battalion Adjutants, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, three Battalion Assistant Surgeons, one Chaplain, one Sergeant-Major, three Battalion Sergeant-Majors, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two Principal Musicians, three Hospital Stewards; and one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two Musicians, one Artificer, one Wagoner, and eighty-four Privates, a total of 106 enlisted men to each of the twelve companies; a regimental total of fifteen field and staff officers, eleven non-commissioned staff officers, thirty-six line officers, and 1,272 enlisted men in companies, making a grand total of 1,334 officers and men as the war strength. This order added about 300 men to the regiment.

Orders for details to brigade and other headquarters began to roll in. William Hughes (now Congressman), of Company A, was made stenographer to Corps Headquarters; John Doyle, Company C, was made Brigade Bugler; Addison Ely, Jr., Company L, Private Secretary to General Burt, Brigade Commander; Robert S. Brooks, Company G, and Julius Doerflinger, Company L, were sent to the Engineering Corps, and Company L to provost duty in Jacksonville.

The regiment had settled down to the steady routine of camp, with drills, guard mounts and other endless details.

On the front and left flank were massed other regiments and the adjoining fields were covered with squads, companies and battalions drilling, while the air was filled with notes, tuneful and discordant, as the hastily "get together" bands went through their daily practice. Some of them, even at this early date, had the temerity to attempt evening concerts, and Colonel Hine made the remark that he wished he "had Robinson's Second Regiment Band here, to show them what music was." Lieutenant-Colonel Currie said one day that there were so many bands around that it made him feel as if he was at a circus, and he kept instinctively putting his hand in his pocket for the half-dollar admission fee.

Not one regiment in the whole corps had a trained and complete drum, fife and bugle corps as had the Second N. J., and every evening the tattoo as played by that corps would be applauded by the regiments in the vicinity.

On June 11 the regiment made its first parade in Jacksonville, and was reviewed by General Fitzhugh Lee from the Windsor Hotel piazza. Colonel Hine was warmly complimented by the General, his staff and other officers, on the fine and soldierly appearance of the regiment. It was evident that General Lee and his staff were pleased with the outfit and everything that appertained to the same, as one day about this time he noted one of the Second regiment men passing Corps Headquarters wearing no blouse, but with suspenders crossing his blue shirt. Orders had previously gone out that men leaving camp without blouses must not wear suspenders over their blue shirts, and men wearing blouses must keep them buttoned up.

General Lee beckoned to the Jerseyman, and on the latter crossing the street and saluting, the General said: "The Second N. J. has ninety-five per cent. to its credit now, and if you take those suspenders off I think it will have one hundred." The Jerseyman whisked off his suspenders,

saluted and walked away with a soldier's step and bearing. The story went around the camp, and from that time forward every man in the regiment felt that it was his duty to see that he and his comrades did not break this rule. This was but one of a number of incidents that showed General Lee's attention to details. It also demonstrated that the regiment had a warm place in the heart of the Corps Commander, and the officers and men returned the feeling with compound interest.

On June 17 the whole First Brigade, Second Division, of which the Second was a part, paraded in Jacksonville and was reviewed by General Lee, and for the first time a comparison could be made with the Second New Jersey, the Second Illinois, and the First North Carolina regiments. While the two latter regiments were fine organizations, there was an evident distinction in the build, solidity and compact marching of the Second, due no doubt to a great extent to quicker equipment and more drill as companies, battalions, and as a regiment than the two other regiments in the Brigade.

As an instance of the general build and set-up of the Second, the following incident may be noted: The Adjutant of the Second, with two officers of another outfit, were walking along Bay Street (the main business street) when two soldiers were noted in advance. "There goes two of your men," one of the officers remarked to the Adjutant. "How do you know they are the Second's men?" was the reply of the latter. "Oh, you can tell by the build and general set-up," came back. It was a new idea to the Adjutant, but subsequent observation confirmed the assertion of the officer. The men of the Second did not have the apparent loose joints of the Illinoisans, or the spare and straggly build of the North Carolinians.

The ordinary routine of camp was disturbed one day when

the cry, "Fire! fire!" rang out, and it was seen that a dwelling adjoining the camp was blazing. The regiment could produce men to handle any accident or emergency, and in less than two minutes firemen and ex-firemen from the regiment were handling the fire in such a systematic and brave manner that a regimental order was subsequently issued giving honorable mention "for coolness and bravery in saving life and property," to Corporal Kelly and Privates McCormick, Lawler, Squire, Freeman, Adams and Avers of Company H, and Privates Donohue and Bennett, Company I.

June 18, 1898, will be a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Jacksonville, for on that day was unveiled a monument in their public square opposite the Windsor Hotel, to the Confederate dead. Confederate "Camps" and organizations from all over Florida and adjoining States paraded with full ranks, and the fair daughters of the South graced the occasion with their presence.

A provisional company, to aid in the unveiling, was sent from the Second N. J., no man of which was less than six feet in height. This company of stalwarts were noted and applauded all along the line, and no doubt was one of the many reasons for the popularity of the regiment during its stay in Jacksonville. The provisional company was officered by Captain Slack and Lieutenants Van Walraven and Coxe.

A request was sent in to the Colonel for his drum, fife and bugle corps, which, headed by Chief Musician McGinnis, had already become favorites, and they also paraded at the unveiling. As the corps swung from Bay Street and headed toward the monument they played a war medley in which "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" came out strong and the people seemed to go wild. Cheers and yells rent the air, while hats flew roof high. That corps never made a subsequent appearance in Jacksonville that they were not cheered to the echo, and their coming was heralded along the line by

the darkies, "Yar dar da come; dar dah Jersey boys; golly ain't dah da stuff!"

"A soldier isn't worth a damn, General, if he can't shoot!" The speaker was a well-built officer of about forty-five years of age, and his slow speech and emphatic manner, the slightly lowered head and penetrating glance under very bushy eyebrows of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New Jersey to General Arnold, Commanding the Second Division, carried conviction with it. The interview was in the General's quarters. "I agree with you, Colonel Currie," replied the General, "and you will be assigned the duty of building a rifle range, and to take charge of rifle practice, with such details as you require."

Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, though a surgeon, was an expert rifle shot, and his experience as a range officer at Sea Girt came in very handy at this time. A squad of men with axes, picks and shovels was detailed from each regiment and the rifle pits were started, out near "Panama," two and one-half to three miles from Jacksonville centre. The men in excavating soon ran across human bones and skeletons, and an investigation showed that it was the cemetery where eleven thousand yellow fever victims had been buried eight years before. A halt was called and an examination of the adjacent terrain was made, but it was the only spot that was available for rifle practice, with a high natural bluff behind the targets. "Go ahead," commanded Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, but that order nearly cost him his life, for yellow fever struck him soon afterward, and he had a close call.

The Paymaster is always a welcome visitor in camp, and when on June 22 that individual appeared for the first time since the regiment had been in the service, smiles wreathed all faces. The payment was for May, but the smiles on the officers' faces deepened to gloom when it was found they were not to be paid from May 1 to 15, the latter the day of

muster of headquarters. Subsequently they received all that was coming to them on this score, but for the time being it sadly pinched them. The enlisted men had lots of fun out of their pay, and Jacksonville merchants and saloon keepers reaped a harvest. The Field Courts had many victims, and fines were rolled up, but to the credit of the organization it may be noted that hundreds of dollars were sent home, and a great many men found innocent amusement in the purchase of souvenirs, the safety valve in having so much money in their clothes. A popular method for the expenditure of part of the \$15.60 they had drawn, was to return to camp in a hack, and as one of the many instances might be noted the return to camp of Privates Paul, of Company C, and Heuser, of Company C, who, seated in the back seat of the carriage, each with a Key West cigar in his mouth, looking as if they owned part of the neighborhood and were thinking of buying the other half, were gravely received at Post 1 and were introduced by another comrade as the "Duke of Wales" and the "Duke de Kaceack." Paul, poor fellow, lost his life in his country's service, for he died of typhoid two or three months later. Some of the rigs came up loaded with enlisted men, and it was not surprising to see a pair of broad "Poto-macs" and the lower ends of a pair of trousers stuck out of the aperture where the windows should appear. The whole princely outfit cost seventy-five cents, including cigars.

One dusky driver, to a remark that four men were a pretty big load for the kind of a rig that he had, with an attenuated horse, answered: "Golly no, massa! dat ain't nuffin. Dat hoss was owned ba the chief of de faah 'partment once, and he can pull like de debbil. Wah I had ten on heah de last trip, and ah made two dollahs." "Why, uncle, at twenty-five cents a head you ought to have two dollars and a half." "Yas, I 'noes dat, but when we's got to camp two of dose boys skipped. But I dun care, I mak two dollahs."

Though the weather was boiling hot—90 to 100 degrees in the shade—the usual company, battalion and regimental drills were held, and a brigade drill or review was pulled off weekly. During the intervals officers and men slept or amused themselves in various ways, hunting and feeding mocking birds, an occupation in which the men of Companies F and G seemed to take the lead, and it was interesting to watch “Babe” Coe or his comrades feed the birdlings. Games of various kinds and music also filled the wakeful hours. Some of the officers and men seemed to sleep twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and the Adjutant, who generally got about four hours, wondered how they did it.

One beautiful evening when the silvery moonbeams, which seem softer in the South than in the cold North, were streaming through the camp, and the two or three isolated trees near the Colonel’s quarters cast softer shadows, the dulcet tones of the guitar and mandolin, so suggestive of the South, permeated the atmosphere and all conversation ceased. It was a midsummer’s night dream, and when the low voices of the singers warbled some accompanying air the listeners seemed to hold their breath. Captains Shoenthal, Goesser and DeRonde, and Lieutenants “Tim” Barrett and Horton instantly lost interest as to whose “ante” it was; “Josh” Blundell and “Spider” Reynolds stopped “kidding” long enough to allow the Colonel and some of his staff to straighten their mouths, and the Adjutant to drop his pencil in his work of inditing “war” dispatches for a local journal. It was beautiful and entrancing, and when the voices and music ceased there were a few seconds’ quietness, then a general applause throughout the camp for Lieutenant Stalter and his mandolin and guitar club had made good their promise. Lieutenant Stalter and Frank Plummer thrummed the guitars, while George O’Brien, George Walker, John Hayes and William Claxton picked on the mandolins.

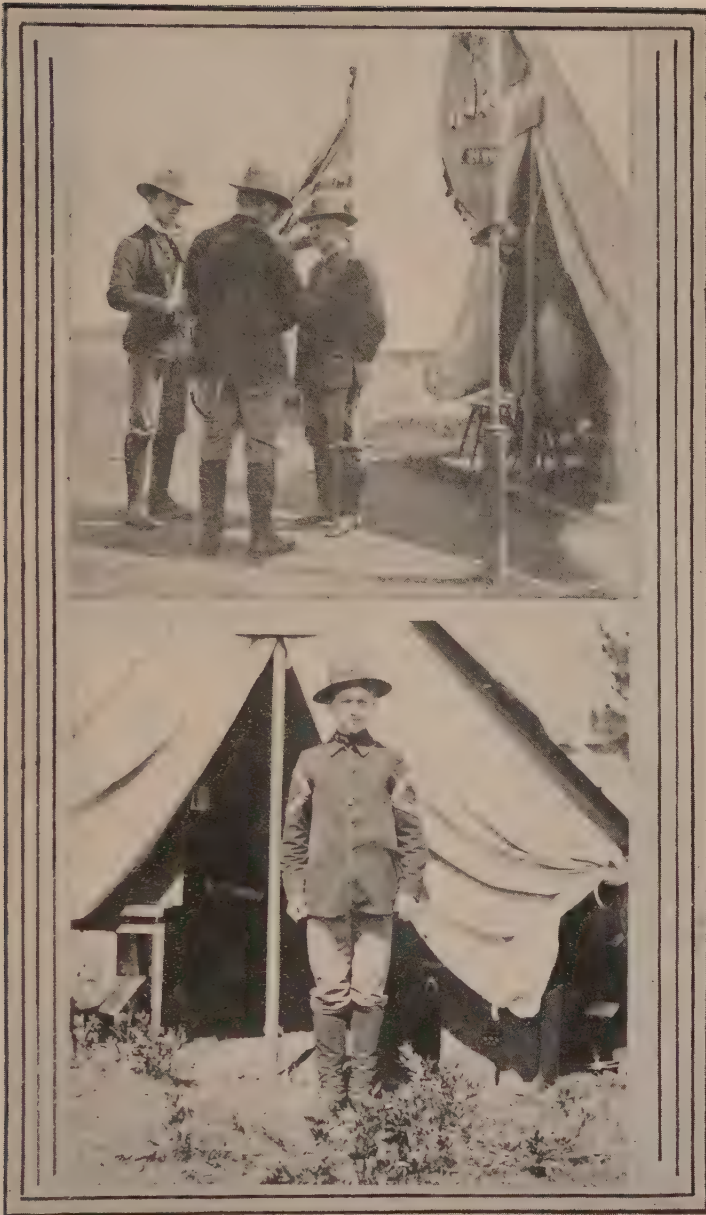
It was frequently regretted that a combination of circumstances cut off these delightful concerts.

A canteen and shower baths were established in the camp, the receipts from the former to pay for the expense of the latter. It may as well be stated here as elsewhere that the regimental canteen was not an unqualified success, for though it kept men in camp and many from the guard house, its elements of usefulness and utility ended with beer and tobacco selling. The luxuries and knick-knacks so dear to the heart of the regular and old campaigner were missing, and were only to be purchased in the city. It was not run with the system and precision that characterizes the canteen of the regular army, and it became a byword with the command until it was closed permanently at Pablo Beach.

The shower baths, on the contrary, were blessings—all were grateful for them. A rough shack was put up, about six or eight showers for the men, and two for the officers were installed, with accompanying stalls for dressing.

Some of the officers were as noted wags as could be found in the ranks, and some of them were so good natured that quiet pranks were as prevalent as among the enlisted men. One day Captain "Jim" Parker found that a brother officer had walked off with his towel when he was ready to leave the bath. He yelled wildly, but no response came. And then the outside air became so warm from the expletives that followed that Captain "Jim" soon found he was dry; didn't want a towel. So he dressed and hunted up the "damn funny officer," as the Captain expressed it, and informed him that—

One night just as darkness had settled down, the regiment was startled by a series of demoniac Indian war cries, and presently two bands of Indians appeared, one hundred in red and one hundred in gray blankets, their heads ornamented with war bonnets made out of haversacks, and Florida moss



"What are you going to do about it?" Col. Hine talking to an offender.
Sergeant Major Alex. P. Gray in front of his quarters at Sea Girt, May, 1898.

and leaves for feathers. The Indians were headed by the drum, fife and bugle corps, led by little and fat "Johnny" Coyne, Company F's cook, in full war paint and toggery. It was the best get-up seen in camp, and the men were permitted to go through the camps of the regiments in the vicinity to the accompaniment of cheers, applause and cries of "You Jersey boys are the limit!" or "You are the stuff!"

A history of the regiment would not be complete without a note of the "Kilkenny Mess." For convenience and adaptability it was decided when leaving Sea Girt that the field and staff officers should have one mess, the line officers of each company a separate mess, or the line officers of a battalion could combine. The officers of Companies A and C of the First Battalion formed the "Kilkenny Mess," and when the personal qualifications and specialties in language, wit, "waggeries" and personalities of Captains Parker and Shaw and Lieutenants Van Walraven, Stalter, Stokes and Bell are known, the reader can rest assured that a night with a minstrel show suffered by comparison.

If the full mess was present and the officers had any particularly appetizing dish on the table they would quietly manoeuvre to get Parker and Bell together, with Van Walraven on one flank and Stalter on the other. "Van" was always looked on as a good tactician, and he was ably seconded by Stalter. Either one of these tacticians would start the dish to the "right or left flank," until it reached the other one. Then back it would come, skipping Parker and Bell, to be set down on the table or box which answered for a table, with military exactness and promptitude. Parker would look at them. "You ——!!!" "Oh, I beg pardon, Captain, did we skip you?" and the dish would be handed to him with profuse apologies, Parker growling, and Bell filling in with a deep crescendo. This is but one of the many

funny incidents that kept the headquarters mess, in the immediate vicinity, in a roar.

The officers of H and I, Orange, also formed a combination mess, but it is rumored that discussions on metaphysics and "who won the last pot" were the principal topics on tap at that mess. No affidavit was ever offered on the truth or falsity of this rumor, but many questions were asked Captains Murphy and Shoenthal, Lieutenants "Tim" Barrett, Horton, Lord and Harrington about the matter. The combination seemed complete.

Probably no greater contrast or combination *could* be made in any of the three battalions of the regiment than was displayed by the "sunset locks" of Flowery Murphy, Oratorical Horton, Poetical "Tim" Barrett, with the silent but wide awake Shoenthal, Lord and Harrington of the Third Battalion.

Running a close second as a contrast and combination, however, was the Second Battalion bunch, the Bergen County delegation, specially when engaged in that fascinating ceremony of "bluff," or "freeze out," headed by Courtly Goesser, Irrepressible Holley, and Methodical Gismond on the one side, faced by Volatile DeRonde, Handsome Coxe, and Up-in-the-air "Brinky" on the other. Goesser, when he had about three drinks of soda water under his blouse, would discuss volubly about the charms and beauty of the fair sex, but "say, whose ante is it, anyhow?" and "Brinky" would cut short his meanderings.

The month of June closed as it had begun, in hot sunshine. The same red sun arose in the morning, glared fiercely all day and mockingly disappeared in the west, saying, "I will be with you to-morrow." There had been a surfeit of rain in Sea Girt, where it let down water day or night for twenty-eight out of the thirty-one days in May, and the men wished

for sunshine then. Now they wished for a rainy, or at least a cloudy day.

The thermometer ranged from 86 to 106 degrees in the shade, and the nights, though comparatively cool and dry, were breathless most of the time, and those used to the cool night breezes of the North to woo sleep, were wakeful in the stillness and calmness of the South. With the exception of a few trees near regimental headquarters, and an occasional one through the camp, there was no shade.

"Luxury Row," as the street in front of headquarters was named, was covered with palmetto fibre, and walking on it was the same as walking on a carpeted floor. It was very inflammable, however, and one day a match, carelessly dropped near the Colonel's quarters, started a fire in camp. It was heading for the Adjutant's quarters, but that officer soon had sufficient assistance to stamp and beat it out.

Amusements were encouraged among the rank and file, and the month of July was begun with a regimental concert in the Y. M. C. A. tent where several hundred could be seated.

It was intended by General Lee that July 4 should be celebrated by a parade of the Corps in Jacksonville, but the threatening skies and a few drops of rain caused a postponement, as the indications were for bad weather. July 5 opened up fine and the regiments and brigades were soon heading toward the city. The parade was a brilliant success and the spectators were numbered by the thousands, the adjoining country pouring forth inhabitants in large numbers. But as soon as the regiments were headed for camp the long expected storm broke forth, and it poured as if the gates of the celestial lakes had been raised.

"How is it going with you, Quartermaster?" remarked the Adjutant to the good natured purveyor of tents and tent pegs as he reined his horse abreast the Q. M.'s mount.

"Oh, fine! My boots are only about half full of water yet; there is lots of room." And that was the spirit that animated officers and men from the Colonel to the rear rank. Not a growl or a murmur. This was only one of a number of incidents that showed that the spirit of '76 and '61 animated the Jersey troops. Outside of temporary discomfort, the rain was welcome, for thirty-two days out of the thirty-three just past had been days of brilliant sunshine.

The first week in July was ending when a new element came into the life of the regiment, for a number of the officers' wives, headed by Mrs. Hine, made a descent from the North on the camp, and thereafter were a recognized element in the social world of the command, as they boarded within a short distance of the lines. Mrs. Hine was of the same genial disposition that characterized the commanding officer, and like him she displayed that tact and diplomacy which smoothed over many rough places in the rocky road of life's events that are forever cropping out of a regiment's social life.

The ripple of excitement caused by the advent of the officers' wives had scarcely died out when the new recruits, authorized by the War Department, made their appearance at Jacksonville depot, and were met by a provisional battalion. The line of march was taken up through Jacksonville past Corps Headquarters, to camp. The parading of these three hundred and thirty recruits, all uniformed, equipped, and drilled, was an eye-opener to the citizens and the various headquarters and regiments that were passed on the way to quarters. Other States had sent their recruits in batches, mostly in civilian dress, to be uniformed, equipped and drilled with their regiment. New Jersey, with a completeness that has ever characterized the State in military matters, sent this contingent as a solid battalion, and they melted into the regiment, ready to take up and continue the

work as if they had been present from the first. It was additional lustre to the regiment and more congratulations rolled in on Colonel Hine.

Soon after this event 660 new rifles were issued to the regiment in place of the antiquated guns of the '60's which had been previously issued, and target practice was inaugurated. In this the Second New Jersey took the lead in the Division, as they had previously done in their own State. They could shoot as well as play.

So far sunshine and health of the regiment had kept pace, but by the middle of July the humidity and sickness were increasing. A number of men were down with a fever that had symptoms of typhoid, and intestinal troubles increased. Assistant Surgeon Blundell asserted that, from his observation, he was satisfied that some of the sickness in the regiment was caused by imprudence in eating and drinking. Typhoid fever prevailed in the Fourth Virginia, adjoining the Second's camp, when that command first struck Jacksonville, brought, it was asserted, from the Virginia camping grounds. The disease was originally caused by some of the command using water from a condemned well on the rendezvous camp. From the Fourth Virginia it spread to the Second Illinois, and by July had reached the Second New Jersey. Captain Slack was the first officer struck down, but after a hard fight and close call he finally recovered.

The first man the regiment lost was Howard H. Kiersted, Quartermaster-Sergeant of Company H, of Orange, who was killed by sunstroke on July 18. Sergeant Kiersted had been ill for several days, and the sun was intensely strong on that day. He dropped like a log.

With the sunshine and shadow, the work and play, the little god Cupid had not been idle, but was busy shooting his arrows into the susceptible hearts of the Jersey boys, and two or three of them were badly wounded. The first victim

was Private Cornelius Van Cadars, Company L, who married a Jacksonville girl. Then followed Corporal Stacy Paxton, of Company K, with Miss Belle Buddington, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., and Private William Potter, Company A, to Miss Alvina Young, of Paterson. It was not usual to give an enlisted man an all-night pass from camp, but who could resist the appeal Miss Buddington sent to Colonel Hine when asking for a pass for two or three days for Corporal Paxton:

"You know how it was yourself, Colonel, in your young days, when you wanted to visit the girl of your choice."

To those who know Colonel Hine it is needless to say that the Adjutant was instructed to issue the pass.

About the middle of July Quartermaster Hopper had to leave for home on important business, and Lieutenant Stalter was detailed to act as Quartermaster. He showed fine executive ability and during the brief period he served in that capacity indicated that if the Brigadier had appointed him to the position of Brigade Commissary when that vacancy occurred, the General would have made no mistake.

Word came over from Brigade Headquarters soon after the command reached Jacksonville that the position of Brigade Commissary was vacant, and requesting that an officer be sent over from the Second New Jersey, to report to the Brigadier for possible appointment. A consultation took place and Lieutenant Stalter was sent over. Let him tell the story:

"I presented myself before the General and told him I had been directed to report to him as a prospective candidate for Brigade Commissary.

"'Ever had any experience as a military commissary?' asked the General.

"'No, sir!'

"'Umph! With an Assistant Adjutant-General that



SCENES AT JACKSONVILLE

Mrs. Augustus Van Gleson, the "Angel of the Regiment." Her work among the sick endeared her to every officer and man in the command.

Spoils from the deep. Chaplain and turtle. The Chaplain wears a helmet.

doesn't know his business yet, a Quartermaster that isn't worth a damn, and now to appoint a Commissary that has had no experience, how the hell do you expect me to run a brigade?"

"It is needless to say that I couldn't enlighten him, and didn't dare to suggest to him my naval experience, as the boss commissary of a fishing club."

Lieutenant Bell was Acting Regimental Commissary, and Stalter and he were on such close terms of friendship, both in the old and present service, that they generally addressed each other by their first names. Bell was good natured, and the "Kilkenny Mess" liked to tease him. Several times Bell, as the Commissary, threatened to cut off their rations. When Stalter was appointed Acting Quartermaster he got square one day at mess.

"Say, Will, I want a team this afternoon to haul some supplies from the depot," said Acting Commissary Bell.

"Go to the devil with you. I am eating dinner and cannot be bothered with business. If you want a team you must make proper application to me as Lieutenant Stalter, Acting Quartermaster, over at my office," and turning his head slightly he winked at the other officers. Captain Parker nearly fell off his chair, convulsed.

Brigadier-General Burt was a thorough soldier, who had seen service in the Civil War, had risen to the command of a regiment in the regular service, and soon after the declaration of war with Spain had been commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was a good disciplinarian, devoid of pomposity or sham, would back up an officer for all there was in it, if the officer was right, but would "damn" him if the officer was in the wrong. He insisted on the men being treated as men, and not machines, was quaint and original by turns. If the fortunes of war had led the regiment into an engagement, officers and men would not have

hesitated to go where he sent them, as they knew they were under the command of one who was fearless and would not order an officer or man where he hesitated to go himself. The officers admired and respected him even if they did smile at his originality at times. In one of his comradeship talks one night in one of the regiments of his brigade, while surrounded by a group of officers, he set forth the original idea of putting baseball bats in the hands of one line of the attacking party behind the firing line, and when the final rush or charge came, the batters were to rush forward and lay out right and left in close quarters of the enemy, like an Irishman at a Donnybrook fair. "I am Irish enough to know they could do fearful execution, and though the idea is new to you, and on first thought probably absurd, think of it!"

He was well known throughout the regular army as an officer who fostered athletics in the service, especially baseball, and the following story was a familiar one in the service before the Spanish War. He had urged the men of his command, Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry, to form baseball teams, and to encourage them and show them how to play the game in proper style he took the bat at the initial game. He struck heavy to right centre field and it looked like a home run. He started, and soon cries came from players and the regimental spectators, "Run, Andy, run," and on nearing third base there was danger of him being caught out when a stentorian voice rang over the field, "Slide, Andy! You son of a gun, slide!" Instinctively he slid and won out, but immediately arose and indignantly informed them that while he had temporarily laid aside his official rank while instructing them in baseball, he would allow no "damn nigger" to call him a "son of a gun" with impunity. He left the field in a dignified manner, and his men applauded him in doing so. They thought more of him

than ever, and that was saying a good deal, as before that they considered him one of the finest officers of the army.

General Burt strolled into camp one day just as the Fifth's field and staff had mounted preparatory to evening parade. He watched them for a minute or two, then beckoned to the Adjutant, who immediately dismounted and saluted. Taking his cigar leisurely from his mouth, he drawled out, "Adjutant, who is that officer riding over there," indicating with his finger one of the medical staff, who, though in the first line of his profession, was a notoriously poor rider. "That, sir, is ——," naming the rank, profession and name of the officer. "My compliments to the Colonel, and tell him for God's sake to detail an officer or man to instruct that officer how to ride. He looks like a bag of potatoes in the saddle!" and the Brigadier turned as slowly on his heel, as he drawled the words.

One day the general started to go across the guard line of the Second Illinois, as an officer did not have to enter at Post 1 before dark.

"Halt!" sang out Private Gallagher, a recruit who had not been properly instructed, "you can't go across this line."

"Do you know who I am?" said the General. "I am General Burt."

"I don't care who the devil ye are, you can't go across here," was the determined reply.

"I'll bet you two dollars and a half that I do go across that line," remarked the General.

"Say, pard, I ain't got my pay yet or I'd go you," and down came the piece at a "charge."

The General looked at the sentinel, and as he subsequently remarked when relating the incident, "That fellow looked as if he meant it, so I walked around to Post 1 and told the officer of the guard to instruct that man properly. From the sentinel's standpoint, he was right."

The General was at the rifle range one day watching the men of the Second shoot, when some remarkably good scores were being made. "That reminds me of how I was done once," he remarked reminiscently to a group of officers. "I was watching a sergeant doing some very good shooting and calling out the shot, whether a 3, 4, or 5, before the disc indicated it. I made a remark to him about it and he replied that he could generally call his shot before it was marked. To test him I said, 'I'll bet you a box of cigars that you can't call out twenty-five straight shots.' 'You're on,' he gave me back. Then he began. 'Miss! Miss! Miss!' and so he went on for the whole damned twenty-five shots. But I was 'on', too, for I sent a man for the cigars on the fifth call. I knew I was 'hit', if the target wasn't."

General Burt was one of the pioneer officers of the army in the matter of using the bugle for the various calls. He said that every bugle call could be sung and never forgotten, and he cited the officers' call:

"I want you, I want you, I want you;
I want you, I want you right off."

Also the reveille:

"I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up at all."

Any soldier will recognize the above as a good interpretation of those calls.

It was a rare sight to see a woman in camp after dark, but once in a while a group of them would come out on the trolley to call on one or more of the officers under the chaperonage of one of the officers' wives. One night, about tattoo, screams of feminine laughter rang out on the air apparently from a company street, and the Adjutant started

to ascertain what it meant, as visitors of that sex were not allowed in company streets after dark, and he knew that hot weather and the late hour was likely to produce a condition of laxity in both dress and position among the men not at all conducive to female dignity. At the head of C street he met a bunch of feminine loveliness, headed by two or three of the officers' wives, and each either screaming with laughter or stuffing their handkerchiefs in their mouth. In trying to find a short cut to headquarters in the darkness they had stumbled into C street. "If they had only told us they were coming, we would have appeared in full dress, with shirts and trousers on," remarked "Governor" Green of that company.

A general patrol had been organized outside of camp lines, through the adjoining country, to prevent straggling and depredations on private property, but occasionally complaints would be made about a company or battalion. A board of survey from the Second New Jersey, composed of Major Engel, Captain Petty and Lieutenant Van Walraven, assisted by Lieutenant Horton as counsel, was convened in July.

The first witness was a colored farmer of the neighborhood.

"I 'clare to goodness, boss, I wouldn't spread no blanket, but it was jess hereaway."

"Hold on, my man," broke in Major Engel, "let us understand what you are talking about. What do you mean by spreading the blanket?"

"Well I tole yah, boss; jess done want to tole yah de truff, no lies nur nuffin what isn't so. Yah see dem sojers wah drillin, 'n when de offisah sez 'charge!' dey jess charge tru dat watermelon patch and drop, and when dey got up all dem melons wuz eat up or plugged. Un der odah sogers cum out dah, und jess eat all de time." The company at fault

was located and had to pay remuneration for the damage done.

About this time Miss Blanche Nevins, of Belmar, N. J., sent 600 pocket water filterers and flannel abdominal bands, both of prospective benefit with marching troops, but the shortness of the war prevented their full use. They were more practical than the grab bags sent earlier in the campaign by some of the young women of the Christian Endeavor of Hudson County, and which reminded the officers of Dickens' description of the missionary society of London that labored to convert the heathen in South Africa by supplying them with red flannel shirts and top boots. It was fun to see the boys dig down in these grab bags, pull out pins, needles, thread, buttons, scissors, safetypins, tracts and other things too numerous to mention, some of no practical use, accompanied by a note from the donor. One of them was from a very romantic girl in West Hoboken. She wrote about "the silvery river threading its way between flowery banks," and other gush.

"Say, did you ever see a river threading its way?" said Sergeant-Major Dougherty. "I used to tread water when I was in swimming. Maybe she means that."

"Say, see what I have got! Safety pins, by gosh!" sung out another non-commissioned officer, "I guess she thought I was married and had brought the baby along."

"Are you a lunatic?" read Dunphey, of Company A, from a tract with the startling question. "Well, I don't know. We can tell later on in the game. Say, I will send this to Gray (the ex-Sergeant-Major) now he has left us and gone to Cuba. Maybe it means him."

"Do you want to be damned?" Principal Musician Bradley was reading the heading of another tract. "That depends on who does the damning. If it is a pretty girl I might stand

for it." So ran the comments, and it was very amusing to listen to them.

Very amusing letters would sometimes reach the command. Colonel Hine received one from a woman who had two boys in the regiment, and as she had not heard from them in some time, she thought they had yellow fever and a number of other diseases. She added a P. S.: "And if they should die there, will you please send the bodies home, with the necessary doctor's certificates, for I have both heavily insured."

A young married woman wrote to the Colonel telling him her husband was a musician in the regiment, and as she was coming down to Jacksonville to see him for a week or two, would the Colonel "please give him a pass every night to see her, and he could return to camp real early every morning." The hard-hearted Adjutant wrote her that she had better stay home, and she followed his advice.

Typhoid and intestinal diseases became more prevalent in camp as the month advanced, and 185 sick were reported from one regiment in the division. The Second Division hospital was becoming crowded, and new wards had to be established every few days.

But the officers and men of the Second did not propose to sit down and moan about it, and the regular routine went on, with such amusements interspersed as the men would devise. One evening a quartette of darkies strolled into camp and amused with up-to-date songs. One song in particular caught the boys, describing the woes of an enlisted man after pay day who had been rounded-up by the provost guard, and had to work out the sentence imposed by the "Field Court," to dig stumps out of the regimental parade ground.

"Tell you what, it ain't no fun,
Diggin' stumps in dat hot sun,"

was the refrain of the song, and the boys howled. The warts on the parade ground were disappearing very rapidly, under the above sentences.

"When dem Jersey boys go shoulder gun,
Dem Spanyards start out on a run;
Dah drum corps play 'Oh, Susannah',
When dey start foh dat Havannah,"

had to be repeated several times, for "hot air" stories about the corps' departure for Havana had been prevalent throughout the camp for several days, due to telegraphic dispatches which had been received at corps headquarters that the corps was to have preference in the uniforming and equipping of all the regiments in it. New regiments were pouring in to fill out skeleton brigades and divisions. It proved hot air, for the war was practically ended, though the Second Regiment did not know it at the time.

The outer edge of the West Indies rainy season was indicated in Florida by the increased humidity of the atmosphere, and as the temperature ranged from 96 to 100 degrees in the latter part of July, all drills but one daily, and one ceremony, a brigade review a week, were suspended. The order was regretted very much by the officers of the Second, as they feared the idleness would be worse for the men's health than the work. Not a man had dropped out at a guard mount for a month, and but one at dress parade since the regiment had been located at Jacksonville, and it was conceded by the officers and men that those two ceremonies were more trying on the men than any drill.

The fears of the officers were well grounded, as subsequent events and conditions proved, and even the baseball playing matches by a few of the men, did not overcome the lack of exercise by the regiment. The running of bases and strenuous exercise of a baseball match in camp under a tropical sun, never downed a man. A rest of a few minutes

to cool off and two minutes under the shower baths brought them out in prime condition, while the energy and general health was being sapped from the rest of the men who were dozing and lounging in quarters. Even such mild excitement as the raffle for a horse, which was won by a Chaplain, did not arouse the men more than a brief half hour, and the arrival of the Third Nebraska, with William Jennings Bryan at the head as colonel, including the information that one of his best captains, John H. Brown, was formerly a private of Company B of Paterson and a clerk in Kent's drug store, was but the excitement of a day.

Every book and paper that reached the regiment was read through and through, from the front to the back leaf, passing from one hand to another until it was worn to shreds. That interest having passed there was nothing to do but sleep in the day time, or go down to Jacksonville and pay social calls in the evening. Battalion-Adjutant Holley, Sergeant William M. Coe, Company F, and Private Jerome Buck, Company I, were appointed, with others from the brigade, by General Burt to arrange for field sports, as no one knew more than the General the good effect of athletic sports on a command.

Jacksonville was a military and social centre, and probably one of the liveliest army posts in the country. In addition to their military duties, both officers and men of the Second New Jersey took a high social position and were warmly received in Jacksonville society. The officers especially, as all good officers should do, recognized the fact that next to having a good regiment from a military point of view, they owed a duty to their State and regiment to maintain a high social status, an *esprit du corps*, that all might be proud of. In line with that duty and as a slight return for the courtesies extended by the well known "Seminole Club" of Jacksonville, and the citizens of that municipality, it was

determined to give a garden or lawn party, by the officers of the regiment.

The party came off on the evening of August 2, and was one of the most brilliant affairs held at the post. The broad avenue in front of and including regimental headquarters looked like fairy land. The ground had been newly layered with palm fibre and covered with sawdust that made walking seem as if on an Axminster carpet. Trees and shrubs had been transplanted, by Battalion Adjutant Haase and a strong detail of men, from the surrounding country to camp. On each side of the Colonel's quarters fine shaped magnolias had been planted, with palms apparently growing from the base. Curved approaches from the guard line to this centre point, with park effect throughout the whole, seemed so natural that apparently the trees, shrubs, palms, and Florida moss had been growing there for years, while the Japanese lanterns and the soft Southern moon seemed more silvery and softer than they had ever been seen before. In nooks and corners, chairs and camp stools had been judiciously grouped, and wells of lemonade and claret punch were screened with pine boughs in fascinating retreats, while ice cream was served by non-commissioned officers and privates who had volunteered for that duty. A platform properly decorated gave ample space for those who danced, to hidden music sounding from a group of shrubs and palms.

Over five hundred guests appeared during the evening, including Generals Lee, Arnold and Burt, and their staffs, nearly every regimental commander and staffs, line officers and citizens generally. The fair sex were numerous and for the most part beautiful. They were all interesting, and that was more important than mere physical beauty.

The visitors were astonished and charmed as they arrived, and inquiries as to "how did you do it" came from all sides. To the information to one Southerner that seeds had been



Jacksonville, Florida, in 1898.

planted in the morning and with regimental efforts and the Florida sun had grown as he observed, came the remark: "We will never again be astonished at anything that grows here when prompted by Northern energy."

"Colonel, your regiment can do anything," remarked General Lee.

During the evening the Brigadier came to Colonel Hine. "Colonel, I have been having a run-in, a hot argument with some friends. I made the assertion that I could not call for anything from your regiment that could not be supplied in the way of men. They pulled the string on me and said I could not get an undertaker. Have you one?"

"Why certainly, Acting Color Sergeant John T. Collins, of Company L, is an undertaker," answered the Colonel.

"There I knew it! Damn them, I have got them!" and the triumphant general strode over to a group of men, and from the peals of laughter in that quarter it was evident that the Brigadier had "pulled the string" on some of them.

A couple of evenings afterward the enlisted men of the regiment had their innings and packed the big Y. M. C. A. tent to a stretching point. The regimental mandolin and guitar club, headed by Lieutenant Stalter; singing by some young women; one of them, Mrs. Edna Morrison, popularly called by our men "the Jacksonville nightingale," was enthusiastically received, and a no less enthusiastic welcome was accorded to Miss Kathryn Cornell, the beautiful daughter of a Civil War veteran of the First Vermont cavalry, who recited. Violin solos by Private Tornquist and other exercises filled out a very pleasant evening.

In the first part of August a subscription of over \$200 was taken up in the regiment for St. Luke's Hospital, which had sheltered and attended a number of our officers and men in their illness, who were able to get better attendance there than in the division hospital.

A military recuperative hospital was established at Pablo Beach, sixteen miles down the coast, where it was of considerable assistance to the full recovery of the sick, and the patriotic women of Jacksonville worked and contributed to the sick every day. Mrs. Van Gieson, wife of Major Van Gieson of the Second Regiment, was untiring in her efforts in this direction and visited some hospital every day.

Rifle practice was carried on at the Panama ranges about two miles from the Second's camp, and on its completion it was found that the Second Regiment had scored a higher percentage of merit than any other regiment in the division.

At this period the writer (Captain Hilton) left the regiment for home on a fifteen days' leave of absence and did not return until just before tattoo on the evening of August 27. An unusual quietness seemed to pervade the camp that night and unconsciously an oppressive feeling seemed to take possession of him. The Colonel was "down town" on business, the Lieutenant-Colonel was down with a bad fever, and the camp was in command of Major Van Gieson. To the inquiry of the health of the regiment, it was ascertained that Assistant Surgeon Blundell had all the medical work on his shoulders. He had been doing Trojan work, attending to two "sick calls" each day, attending to and writing prescriptions for 225 men. Surgeon Adams was engaged at some duty assigned to him from division headquarters; Assistant Surgeon Brien was detailed to the division hospital, while Assistant Surgeon Terriberry was on duty at Pablo Beach recuperative hospital. Is it any wonder that Assistant Surgeon Blundell finally broke down and was himself soon on the sick list?

The flies in camp had increased in number. There were millions of them, and the field and staff officers' mess table had to be surrounded by screens to prevent the food from being carried away. Surgeon Adams had advanced the idea



"The Three Musketeers," Sea Girt, '98.

"Our Billy," Jacksonville, Fla., '98.

some time since he was satisfied that the typhoid fevers and intestinal diseases raging throughout the camp were largely due to the flies carrying the disease from the sinks to the food.

In June there were thirty-two sick men in the Second division hospital. By August 28 five hundred men were stretched out on cots in the same place. The lack of system prevailing at the former date had been changed to a perfect system, recording entries, progress of disease or convalescence and discharge of patients from the hospital. About one hundred trained female nurses had been added to the attendance, and it was wonderful how the eyes of a sick man would light up when one of those nurses would take her place by his cot.

Assistant Surgeon Blundell stated that if the men sick in quarters could have a liquid and hospital diet, that it would save many of them from the hospital, and save many a life. The writer wired the whole situation to "The Morning Call" of Paterson, and wound up his dispatch: "One hundred dollars would do a lot of good. Can the citizens of Paterson send it?"

In twenty-four hours more than double that amount was wired by patriotic citizens of Paterson, and in a few days over five hundred dollars had been received by Colonel Hine, Major Van Gieson or the Adjutant. Contracts were at once made for fresh milk daily from Tallahassee, the nearest point milk could be obtained, while ice and hospital dietary foods were procured in Jacksonville.

Many a life was saved, and, down to the last day's service in Florida that money was judiciously used for the sick. At Pablo Beach the summer school building of St. John's Convent of Jacksonville was empty, and it was tendered to Colonel Hine as a sort of regimental hospital. The offer was gladly accepted, and one morning the writer on visiting this

hospital found three cheerful faced Sisters of Charity in the kitchen, headed by Sister Mary Ann, eighty-two years of age, cooking delicacies and nourishing soups for the sick boys of the Second New Jersey, the supplies being furnished from this "sick and emergency fund"; it was a Godsend to the command, and officers and men blessed those good citizens of Paterson.

For several days toward the latter part of August underground mutterings had reached headquarters as to commissary supplies.

One morning a report was made to the Colonel that the fresh beef issued by the commissary to the companies was tainted. The Adjutant was directed to investigate. He found that at 9 o'clock in the morning when he examined the meat, that some of the outside and ragged edges were slightly discolored and tainted, but when those were trimmed off and the meat cut into it was good. Company G and two or three other companies that had taken their meat early, about 6 A. M., had cooked it and pronounced it good. The other companies refused to take their allowance, and it was removed by the commissary.

The next morning corned beef was issued, and the same story was repeated. Some of the cooks made the assertion that it was the same meat that had been issued and refused the day before, and corned over night. This was emphatically refuted by the commissary. Some of the companies cooked their allowance and it was declared good.

That morning the Adjutant rode over to brigade headquarters on official business for his department, and was hailed by the Brigadier.

"Adjutant, I understand that tainted meat has been issued to your regiment, has been sent back, and that your men have not had any meat to eat in two days?"

"I have heard that that is so, sir," was the non-committal

reply. The Adjutant did not care to go into the whole story.

"By God! This must not occur again in my brigade. I want the men properly fed. Captain Catchings," turning to the brigade commissary officer, "go over to the Second New Jersey and investigate, and if the facts are as represented report to me, and I will see that another issue of meat is made."

The commissary went over, investigated and found the following facts. That the meat was issued from the refrigerating cars at 4 A. M. every morning, was carted directly to camp and was ready to issue about 6 o'clock. That most of the cooks or commissary detail did not go for their allowance until about 8 o'clock, and in the sultry weather then prevailing meat coming right from the cold ice boxes to outside benches, where as a rule the issue was uncovered, sometimes in the blazing sun, the inevitable followed. That those companies that went for their meat early had no difficulty and no fault to find.

An examination of each company cook and storehouse also revealed the fact that the shelves of some companies were bare, while other companies had lots of stores that could be used in such emergencies, and that where the first condition prevailed it was ascertained that no officer of the company had been detailed to take full charge of the issue of rations; or if such detail had been made, that such officer had not properly performed his duty. On the other hand, those companies showing an abundance of stores had a conscientious officer attending to his duties, knew to a pound what had been issued to his company every day, and what was due to him. Was it a coincidence that where these latter conditions prevailed, that meat had been drawn early and pronounced good?

The Brigade Commissary had "officers' call" sounded and then gave them a lecture on the situation, calling their

attention to the fact that proper official supervision over the issue and *cooking* of food was more important than drilling. "Keep your men in a good healthy condition, treat them well, as General Burt says, and they will fight to the edge of hell for you." Many of the officers saw, for the first time, their full duty and regretted that such a lecture had not been given to them three months before. To cap the climax, the Brigade Commissary took over to brigade headquarters one of the pieces of condemned corn beef, had it properly trimmed and cooked, and the General said he never ate a better piece. He was justly angry, for a short time, at the Second New Jersey.

The deaths and illness in the regiment and the mutterings on the ration question startled the home people, and as the peace protocol had been signed, which meant the end of the war, pressure was brought to bear on the Governor of New Jersey to have the regiment sent home. The Governor, by the sanction of the War Department, appointed a commission consisting of Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, and State Senator William M. Johnson, to visit the regiment and ascertain personally the views of officers and men on this subject.

The commissioners arrived in camp August 28 and went promptly to work, calling before them, in a tent, every officer and man that was well enough to appear, when the question was put to them, "Do you wish the regiment to stay in the service or do you wish to go home?" They subsequently polled the sick in the hospitals on the same question. The reply was overwhelmingly in favor of home, nearly all the men tersely stating that, as the war was over and there was no show of fighting, they did not care for garrison duty service. Though the figures have never been made public, it was conceded that eighty per cent. of the men and ten per cent. of the officers voted for "home."

The exigencies of business had already caused the resignation of Quartermaster Hopper and Lieutenant Stalter, of Company C, and other officers wished to get back to business, which they had left at great sacrifice when the regiment was called out.

The government began to take notice of the deaths occurring in the camp, and the large number of sick, and appointed Surgeons Field, Vaughn and Shakespeare a commission to ascertain the cause of the typhoid fever epidemic. It may be stated here that after a thorough examination of conditions and history of the disease in that camp—Cuba Libre—they were unanimous in the opinion that the first cases had been brought to the camp from outside sources, one of the Virginia regiments reporting the first case, and the epidemic had been then spread through the camp by *flies*, thus bearing out the opinion of Surgeon Adams of the Second New Jersey.

When it is considered that the regimental sinks in some instances were but thirty feet from the cook fires, where the meat and rations were issued; that the faecal matter was held in tubs (supposed to be removed each day by the health authorities of Jacksonville) in open trenches, and in a case of a strike of the drivers was not removed for three days, is it any wonder that the pestilent fly should carry disease and death on its wings? Observing officers and men had noticed conditions that the medical department had been blind to, or at least did not act upon, and a general order was at once issued for the movement of the troops to different camping grounds.

The First Wisconsin, which had lost the greatest number of men by death of any regiment in the corps, was ordered home. The Second New Jersey, Second Virginia and the Third Nebraska were ordered to Pablo Beach, and the balance of the regiments were directed to shift their camps

to ground not previously occupied for such a purpose, and the three months' occupancy of the camp sites of the Second Division was broken up. . .

On August 31 the Seventh Army Corps, as then constituted, paraded 30,000 strong in Jacksonville, for the last time, and was reviewed by General Lee. The Second New Jersey was, as usual, heartily applauded, and regrets were expressed all along the line that the command was going to leave.

September 2 the regiment, with the exception of Company C, detailed to guard tentage and stores at the old camp, and Company G, detailed for duty at the rifle ranges, was moved to Pablo Beach by the "one horse" railroad running to that place. As each battalion was marched on the broad flat beach, of from 200 to 400 feet wide, and stacked arms, you could hear the exclamations, "Oh, isn't this fine! Why didn't they send us here before! I am going to live in the water!" It was fine. It far surpassed the beaches of New Jersey, though the water was not as invigorating as the Jersey beach, and the fact that but two deaths from drowning had occurred on the Pablo beach in five years established its greater safety.

One of these drowning cases was Private Peter Reddy, Company L, Second New Jersey, and the Adjutant of the regiment came near becoming another victim; both incidents being caused by carelessness. Bathing was indulged in at all hours. The phosphorescent glow of the water every time one moved his hands made the water sparkle like glow-worms, and as the waves dashed on the shore at moonlight they seemed like waves of liquid silver.

Dress parades were held on the beach until a week's wind storm drove the water so far inland that the ceremony had to be omitted, and also prevented sleeping on the beach, which was comparatively free from mosquitoes and little

red bugs. The latter abounded back from the beach. They burrowed under the skin, and frequent scratching caused sores to appear on limbs and bodies, which were difficult to heal.

After clearing out a space with brush hooks the camp was pitched about a half mile south of the depot, back of the bluff, parallel to the ocean, on sandy meadow land covered with scrub palms. They were very tough above ground and the roots required a sharp instrument to remove them. It was the abode of rattlesnakes, but the men didn't seem to mind them. It was exciting to catch and kill them, and finally they became a scarcity.

The topographical features were such that the site for headquarters, just back of the ocean bluff, had to be graded before a tent could be pitched, but when the attempt was made to do the necessary grading it was found that the amount of work to be done, the prevailing heat, humidity, and orders for the regiment to go home were too strong a combination, so that headquarters were maintained at the hotel adjacent to camp. A rough two-story abandoned house surrounded by piazzas and balconies, midway between the hotel and the camp, was taken possession of by the medical department for a hospital, but the Surgeon generously accorded the Adjutant one room for an office.

On September 3 a telegram was received from the War Department ordering the Second Regiment home as soon as the necessary steps had been taken to muster out the command. These steps were very long ones. On September 6 Major Matt Peterson, the U. S. mustering officer, reported to Colonel Hine and entered on his duties at once. A brief examination showed him that the officers of the Second had not been instructed as to the importance of documents and the necessary routine of the book work and official red tape of a regiment in active service. Owing to the State invoices

for clothing and equipment not being received by the Quartermaster for months after the issue, that department was in an almost inextricable mess. The Adjutant did not receive the government books and papers for his department until the middle of July, but fortunately he had purchased books and run his work so close to the demands of the service that it required but the classification of some papers and copying of others to be ready for muster out before the command left Pablo.

The Second Virginia and the Third Nebraska followed the Second into Pablo in a few days, the former regiment encamping close to the southerly line of the Jersey regiment, and the Nebraska regiment south of the Southerners.

As already noted in these annals, the Third Nebraska was commanded by Colonel William Jennings Bryan, Democratic nominee for President of the United States in 1896. The Colonel was a soldierly looking fellow, with his top boots, dark blue trousers, blue shirt and campaign hat. He was genial in manner, and the officers of the Second were pleased with his comradeship at the hotel, which he made his temporary headquarters. On his trip down to Pablo, a few days before the regiment arrived, to look over the ground, Adjutant Hilton suggested to him the advisability of his bringing down a dozen brush hooks to clear up the camp site. "Six dozen is what you want, and a thousand pieces of mosquito netting," put in Colonel Hine.

"Well, I think it must be a pretty tough place if a Jerseyman recommends mosquito nets," Colonel Bryan retorted.

A couple of days after his regiment arrived at Pablo, Colonel Bryan stopped at the hotel, and Colonel Hine remarked to him, "I understand they killed a rattlesnake in your camp with seventeen rattles on it." "Oh, no," replied Colonel Bryan, "it couldn't have been in my camp. It must have been in the Second Virginia. If it had been in my camp

it would have been sixteen to one." This reference to the well known silver standard issue of Bryan's presidential campaign produced a great laugh. One evening he gave us some amusing incidents of his 1896 campaign, especially one describing how the Republican local committee put yellow badges on over two hundred workers in his own polling precinct, but when the ballots were counted it was found that thirty-two of those yellow-badged fellows had voted for him.

The day before the Virginia regiment started for Pablo they were paid off, and many of the men of that command reached their new camping ground in a wobbly condition. The writer heard one private say that he had a nickel left out of his \$15.60.

As the days passed by it found every department and line captain busy with books and papers. The ordnance officer was sick and not a book or scrap of paper could be found as to any issue of ordnance that he had made. Major Van Gieson and Battalion-Adjutant Reynolds were detailed to straighten out that department.

Some of the men refused to sign the company books as to their clothing issue, but Major Peterson said it was either sign or a court-martial. They signed. It was conceded on all sides that if a competent government officer, even if no higher in rank than a Second Lieutenant, had been attached to the regiment from the beginning, to instruct the officers as to the requirements of the service in all its branches, that the regiment and government would have been better served, and the command would have been ready for muster out in ten days. That course was pursued in the U. S. volunteer regiments for the Philippines in 1899, as at least one field officer of each of those regiments was an officer of the regular service.

After the regiment had been in camp at Pablo a few days,

there was a general round up of the "sick in quarters," and a close examination was made in each case, to carry out an order from division headquarters that all cases that indicated typhoid symptoms must be sent to the general hospital. It was ascertained that some of the poor fellows were walking around or confined to their quarters with a temperature of 102 to 104 degrees, sticking to their posts pluckily, and shrinking from the hospital. A great many of them had a decided prejudice against the division or general hospital, as it seemed to indicate the end. You can always find humor where there are soldiers, and even under the most adverse circumstances it will crop out. Two of the men were taken from their quarters to the shack used as a temporary regimental hospital, and were told by Assistant Surgeon Blundell that they would have to go to the division hospital, as they had developed symptoms of typhoid.

"Which do you prefer, tube-roses or lilies?" asked one of the patients as he turned on his cot to his equally unfortunate comrade, a humorous smile lighting up his face.

"Well, I have one satisfaction. I will have a big funeral and someone to fire over the box," was the reply of his comrade.

On September 15 Major Peterson, the U. S. mustering officer, left the regiment; his eyes gave out, and Lieutenant S. B. Arnold, Second United States Cavalry, was detailed in his place. On September 21 Lieutenant Arnold had completed his duties, so far as he could. The balance would have to be done in New Jersey. Desks were locked, books were closed, and the command was ready to move.

On September 22 the regiment was "off"; the first section with headquarters and the First Battalion, starting from Jacksonville at 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The second section with the Second Battalion, and a sleeper attached for the sick, and the third section with the Third Battalion and



SCENES AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Battalion Adjutant "Al" Holley in Pajamas.

"The Long and Short of It" in the Field Music.

Confederate Monument at Jacksonville Which the Second Regiment Helped
to Dedicate in '98.

two hospital cars following soon after. In the three sections the regiment had about fifty sick men under charge of surgeons and female nurses detailed from the second division hospital.

The next day the Second was rolling through the vineyards of Virginia, having left or passed through the straggling tough grasses, sands, swamps and flat lands of Florida, the pine belt of Georgia, and the cotton fields of South and North Carolina. As the highlands of North Carolina were reached, what a difference in the air. In Florida, for some time, had been experienced a heat, humidity and dead air that seemed as if the life-giving properties had been extracted from it, while the hills of North Carolina seemed to put new life into all of the men.

But when the regiment rolled into little New Jersey that Saturday morning, September 24, who on that train will forget it? The coolness and freshness of the atmosphere were delightful. Every man seemed stronger, and all the sick expressed themselves as feeling better. The several sections of the train arrived at Sea Girt 8 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M., respectively, and loud cheers were sent up.

Colonel Hine had wired the Quartermaster-General of the State that the Surgeon advised that the officers and men be allowed to disperse to their homes, as they were clad in light summer clothing, too light to stand the cool vigorous breezes coming in from the ocean at Sea Girt.

The Fourth New Jersey Volunteers were in camp when the Second arrived at Sea Girt, and extended a hearty welcome, their officers taking the Second's officers to their mess, while each company of the Fourth took charge of the corresponding company of the Second. It was a fraternization and comradeship that was appreciated.

In the evening officers and men received a verbal leave of absence and furlough to go to home stations until September

27, when every officer and twenty-five men from each company were to report back to Sea Girt, the balance of the men to report there a few days later. That programme was carried out.

On October 1 Colonel Hine, while at Sea Girt with the regiment, received a dispatch from the War Department ordering him back to Florida to look after the large number of sick men left in the Jacksonville and Pablo Beach hospitals. Lieutenant Garrabrant had been detailed and left behind for that purpose, but evidently the government wanted an officer of higher rank to attend to that duty. The Colonel left for Florida the next day, leaving Major Van Gieson in command of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie being still on the sick list.

Then continued the daily wrestle with the *third* U. S. mustering officer detailed for that duty with the command. He pronounced most of the work already executed under the two previous officers no good, must be done over again, and new papers made out. The water of Sea Girt didn't seem to agree with him, for an opinion given by him in the morning would be reversed in the afternoon, and he was too overcome to work after four o'clock. Then the government was shy on muster-out rolls. Two hundred and fifty copies were wired for to Washington, and fifty were sent.

Under these circumstances nothing could be gained by keeping the regiment in camp, so all stores were ordered turned in, and Lieutenant Henry M. Coxe, Acting Quartermaster, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Friend took the last load over to State headquarters on Saturday, October 8. The regiment was paid off and the men dispersed to their several home stations.

Lieutenant Coxe had been Acting Quartermaster since September 1, when Quartermaster Bell was taken sick, and had done yeoman's service, assuming responsibilities and

charges that he could have thrown on the legal incumbent, but the latter was a sick comrade and Coxe shouldered the burden. It took him over a year to unload it.

The regiment left on a ten days' verbal furlough from Major Van Gieson, and a thirty days' furlough allowed by the government, bringing the time up to November 17 for the muster out of the regiment.

That forty days were days of trial and tribulation for the captains or acting captains of companies, some of the lieutenants, and the U. S. mustering officer.

The latter was a new one, the *fourth*, in the person of Brigadier-General J. H. Patterson. He was rather an irascible and testy officer, and roasted some of the Second's officers pretty brown for not having all their stores turned in and their papers correct. He threw out papers that had been pronounced all right by the third U. S. mustering officer, and they had to be done over again. Probably some of the Second's officers were to blame. They were getting tired, they had made out papers time and again, they wanted to get down to their old business, wipe off the slate, and a lot of details were delegated to subordinates who were not competent to use the best judgment at times.

As November 17 approached it was ascertained that though the final papers and discharges were made out for that day, that circumstances would cause a few days' delay, so the regiment was actually not mustered out until Monday, November 21, and the Colonel and Adjutant four days later.

So ended the service of the Second New Jersey Volunteers in the Spanish-American War.

Now that the volunteer regiment had been mustered out, uniforms doffed and civilian attire once more assumed, the citizen soldiers melting into the strata of society from which they had been temporarily taken, a brief review of the situation and the results of the service may not be out of place.

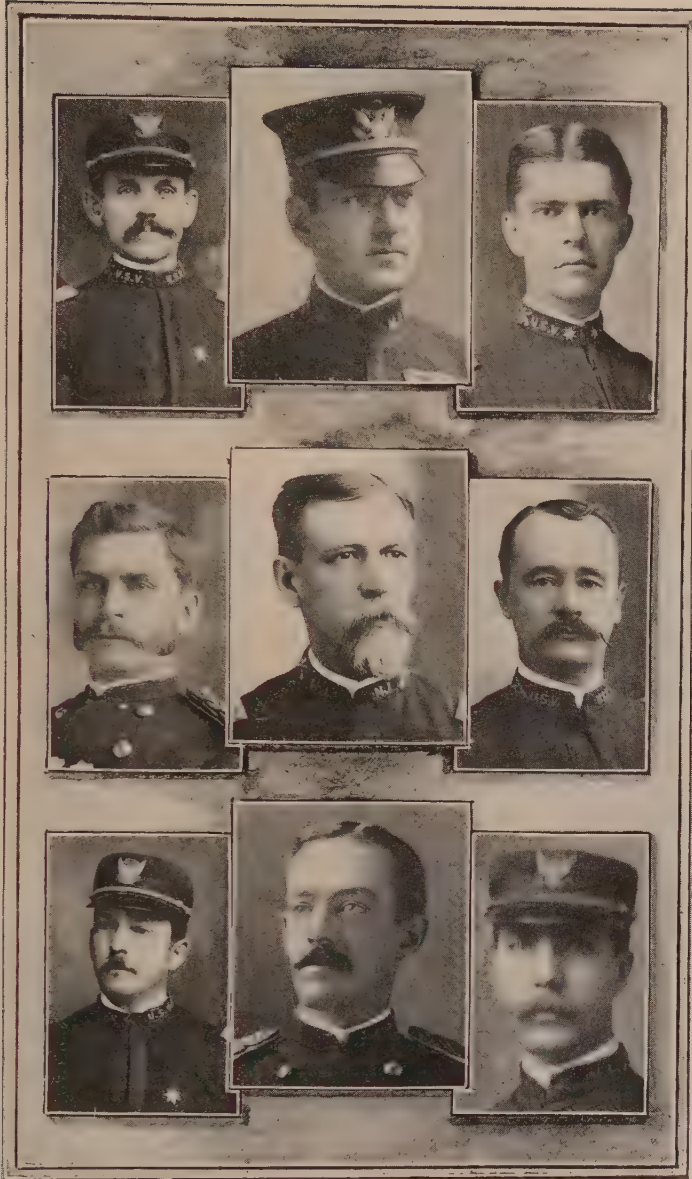
The members of the regiment who were in the State service when they were mustered in as U. S. Volunteers were still credited with service in the National Guard, the U. S. service counting as continuous service, as officers and men were carried as "on leave of absence" on the State records. The recruits who had been mustered in as volunteers dropping out of sight, while those of the regiment who did not care to go, or could not go in the field, for business or family reasons, resumed their places in the ranks.

Thirty-two men had laid down their lives for the flag; one from accident, one from sunstroke, and thirty from typhoid fever or intestinal troubles, which, in the light of the medical service prevailing in the Russian-Japanese War, was largely preventable.

In the progress of surgery and medical science since the Civil War of 1861-65, and the assimilation of what that progress should mean to all wide-awake Americans, the writer, with others, with the experience of the Civil War methods, expected a vast improvement in the care of the men's health and the hospital service. He was sadly disappointed to find that there was very little improvement over old-time methods for months, and it was only when the field service of the regiment was about to close that he could see what blunders had been made.

The location of sinks within thirty feet of the cook fires and company kitchens where uncovered food was at times covered by thousands of flies; the lack of supervision by the medical and line officers of food issues, and what men ate and drank, was a lamentable error which had dire results.

The abolishment of the regimental hospital, where first or light cases of illness could be treated, and suitable food given to sick men, was in the opinion of many, a blunder. Almost as soon as the regiment arrived at Jacksonville, a general order came out abolishing regimental hospitals and trans-



FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

Captain and Quartermaster Edward T. Bell, Jr.		
First Lieut. John W. Roff,	Captain William A. Lord.	
Major Augustus Van Gieson.		
Lieut. John H. Doremus.	Second Lieut. James S. G. Robinson.	
Captain Henry M. Coxie.		
Captain Edward L. Petty,	Captain George T. Wells	

ferring the cots, bedding, appliances and medicines to the Second Division Hospital. In effect it worked the following results: The men did not like to leave the regiment, and if taken sick they would try to do duty or stay in quarters, try to eat the rations that some healthy men turned away from in the hot season, when "sow belly" and dry bread were not dainties with a thermometer standing at 90 to 106 degrees in the shade.

Men with a temperature of 100 to 102 degrees were frequently found walking around or lying in quarters, but when discovered were packed off to the Division Hospital. The theory of the Division Hospital was good, as it meant quietness, cleanliness, good attendance, proper food, system, and the best medical care and supervision. In reality it was far from that. For weeks after it was established the lack of system and neglect of patients was a disgrace to the service and the medical department.

About ten days after this hospital had been established an officer went to look for a patient, one of the Second New Jersey boys. No one in charge or attendance at the hospital could inform the officer which one of the thirty-two patients stretched out on the cots was the man he was looking for, and nearly all of them had to be wakened and their names ascertained before the man could be located. A card bearing the name, company, regiment, and record of illness, as subsequently became part of the system, would have prevented this uncertainty. Four days after this visit the same officer again went to see the sick man, but could not find him. No one could tell where he was, and the Surgeon and Hospital Steward in charge concluded the man had returned to his company, though they had no record of his doing so. A visit to his company failed to illumine the situation, for he had not returned to duty or company. Back to the hospital went the officer, determined to unravel the mystery, and found the

patient under a tree with the convalescents. The hospital service men had evidently forgotten they had a convalescent ward. It was a brilliant system!

One of our men has informed the writer that in August he was sent to the hospital, but had no care for twenty-four hours, except an examination by a Surgeon and a card made out. The neglect to patients in general was shameful. This in a country that was willing to pour out money by millions for the comfort and care of the men in the ranks or in the hospital, and with thousands of women competent and willing to act as nurses. The pressure on the medical department of the government soon became too strong to resist, and the gates were opened to female nurses about July. A change was at once apparent. Eyes that had become dulled emitted a sparkle, and the apathy, amounting to despair in some cases, disappeared in the hospital.

But the sickness continued to increase, and about the latter part of August there were over six hundred patients in the Second Division Hospital. At one time the Second New Jersey had one hundred and twenty-five men sick in Division Hospital and one hundred and seventy-five sick in quarters—nearly twenty-three per cent. of the entire regiment.

For a long time the "fever" prevalent in the Second Division and other army hospitals was not classified. While some conditions of typhoid were present, other conditions were absent, and apparently no bacteriological tests were made nor bacteriological laboratory established. Contrast this condition of things with the system prevailing in the Japanese service during the Russian-Japanese War, when every field and base hospital in Manchuria had its bacteriological laboratory, and the medical department was in the van of the armies, including scouting parties, testing and controlling all wells and water supplies to be used by troops.

Our fevers were finally diagnosed as "typhoid," and a

board of Army Surgeons consisting of Majors Field, Vaughan, and Shakespeare, were appointed by the Government to investigate the hospital work and cause of the typhoid prevailing in the army. They visited Jacksonville the latter part of August, and their verdict was that in Jacksonville the flies infesting the camps were the cause, carrying the disease from the sinks to the food, and from camp to camp. The Surgeon of the Second New Jersey had given *that* reason as the cause of the rapid spread of the disease several weeks before the above board visited us, and it did not require a medical education for the intelligent laymen, officers or enlisted men to determine the same thing long before the Government made a move.

For three months the regiments had been camped on the same ground, with not enough duty to wake up their stagnant blood. Not a practice march had been made, and every day it stayed there the enervating influence of climatic and local conditions were sapping the life and energy out of officers and men.

The rations were not suitable for a tropical climate, containing as they did too much beef and greasy pork, and not enough fish, rice, and other vegetables. After the report of the above Board of Surgeons, camps were moved at once, and some common sense ideas seemed to prevail. A better summary cannot be had, in closing, than by quoting an expert, Major Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, in the Spanish-American War, and probably one of the best known volunteer surgeons of that war.

In his book of "The Real Triumph of Japan" (which should be read by every American officer), he shows that the loss of the Japanese in the late war with Russia, from sickness not caused by wounds, was 2 per cent. of the entire

force, while the loss to the American Army in the Spanish War of '98 was immeasurably larger.

He says: "In our war with Mexico the proportion of losses was about three from disease to one from bullets, and in our great Civil War nearly the same proportion obtained. But the crowning piece of imbecility was reserved for our war with Spain, where, in 1898, fourteen were needlessly sacrificed to ignorance and incompetency for every one who died on the firing line or from battle casualties."

"Every American citizen who loyally offers his services to his nation, and every patriotic wife and mother who sees her loved ones march away to war, has a right to feel that their lives will be safeguarded so far as modern science, equipment and organization can accomplish that result. After Japan's example, it will not hereafter suffice for responsible officials to shrug their shoulders over the shrouds of disease-killed phalanxes, and say—as they did after Cuba—that 'war is not a pleasure excursion,' that 'war is not strictly a hygienic business,' that 'the outcry about sickness and neglect is largely sensational and for the manufacture of political effect,' and 'that the criticism is a concerted effort to hide a magnificent triumph.'"

As Major Seaman justly remarks, "the incompetence, negligence and stupidity exhibited in moving only our little Cuban Army of 15,000 men into the field, surpasses belief," and incompetency, negligence and stupidity too often ruled in the medical and hygienic conditions of the Seventh Army Corps when in Jacksonville.



Color Guard, 2d N. J. Volunteers, Spanish War.

Joseph C. Lendrim, Private.

John T. Collins, First Color Sergeant.

James D. McNab, Second Color Sergeant.

Louis Stoll, Private.

Roll of Honor

Deaths which occurred during the term of service of the
Second New Jersey Volunteers in the War with Spain.

Company.	Name.	Rank.	Date of Death
H	HOWARD H. KIERSTED,	Q. M. Sergt.,	July 18, 1898
L	JOHN J. KORTZINBERG,	Private,	Aug. 12, 1898
L	HENRY NEWMAN,	Private,	Aug. 17, 1898
B	ROBERT G. YOUNG,	Private,	Aug. 18, 1898
L	BENNETT COHEN,	Corporal,	Aug. 19, 1898
L	GEORGE H. ROE,	Corporal,	Aug. 27, 1898
L	PETER REDDY,	Private,	Aug. 30, 1898
E	JAMES McCLINTOCK,	Private,	Aug. 30, 1898
A	ERNEST R. LEONARD,	Corporal,	Sept. 1, 1898
K	EDWARD E. VREELAND,	Private,	Sept. 5, 1898
A	JAMES FOSTER,	Corporal,	Sept. 11, 1898
M	JAMES A. BABCOCK,	Private,	Sept. 12, 1898
A	ARTHUR W. FRUDENTHAL,	Private,	Sept. 14, 1898
D	JOHN MORRISSEE,	Corporal,	Sept. 14, 1898
D	CONRAD ILLIAN,	Private,	Sept. 15, 1898
K	GEORGE W. GASHERIE,	Private,	Sept. 16, 1898
D	JOSEPH W. GANO, JR.,	Private,	Sept. 17, 1898
C	THOMAS D. PAUL,	Private,	Sept. 19, 1898
A	JOHN W. HEMINSLEY,	Corporal,	Sept. 20, 1898
G	GEORGE C. PAGEWOOD,	Private,	Sept. 22, 1898
I	BRADFORD S. SEELY,	Corporal,	Sept. 22, 1898
M	GEORGE E. FLAMMERFELT,	Private,	Sept. 23, 1898
G	EDWARD E. BANTA,	Private,	Sept. 24, 1898
K	CHARLES E. HORAX,	Private,	Sept. 25, 1898
E	JAMES SNAPE,	Private,	Sept. 26, 1898
M	JOHN C. DICKERSON,	Private,	Oct. 16, 1898
C	JAMES ROBERTSON,	Corporal,	Oct. 19, 1898
E	CHARLES B. FORD,	Private,	Oct. 18, 1898
H	GEORGE W. DOBBS,	Private,	Nov. 1, 1898
I	ALFRED BLUNT,	Private,	Nov. 15, 1898
E	WILLIAM PULLINS,	Private,	Nov. 7, 1898
L	FRANK J. GREUTER,	Private,	Nov. 7, 1898

Mustered Out

MUSTERED OUT

AFTER the Second Regiment returned to its home station and was mustered out of the U. S. Service, November 17, 1898, military matters were very quiet. No drilling was carried on during the winter, but a general reorganization was accomplished by the discharge of those whose State term of service had expired, and the enlistment or reenlistment of men who still looked on military service as the thing. Orders were expected for the annual inspection, but instead of an inspection order, one of disbandment was received, G. O. No. 6, dated office of Adjutant-General, Trenton, May 2, 1899.

Rumors, and the report of the Commission appointed by Governor Voorhees "for the purpose of examining into the practicability of consolidating and *improving* the present organization of the National Guard," had filled the columns of the newspapers of the State for several weeks, and caused endless discussion among soldiers and citizens

Scarcely a person could be found, however, in the locality covered by the Second Regiment that could credit for an instant that the Governor would approve of that portion of the Commission's report that contemplated the disbandment of the Second Regiment. The Governor had been so enthusiastic in its fitting out in '98, had spoken so highly as to its personnel, the good work it had done ever since it was organized, and professed such friendship for its officers and men, from the Colonel down, that it was like a thunderclap out of a clear sky when the above noted order—No. 6—

reached Headquarters, and wiped out what the members considered the best regiment in the State.

That such an impression was not founded on sentiment alone, and to indicate how inconsistent was the contemplated "improving of the present organization of the National Guard," the record of this splendid regiment is closed by the following extracts from State reports:

SYNOPSIS OF ORGANIZATION FIGURE OF MERIT IN
RIFLE PRACTICE.

ORGANIZATION.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
						(a)	(b)
First Regiment,	20.23	29.80	28.23	37.71	31.58	19.	
Second "	50.40	54.29	53.23	63.09	59.97	36.	
Third "	36.61	32.48	30.76	39.42	20.71	26.	
Fourth "	28.16	35.78	34.90	45.12	39.43	27.	
Sixth "	42.83	44.96	40.45	35.82	24.92	25.	
Seventh "	46.66	64.30	43.64	45.88	32.22	28.	

(a) A new system of marking was adopted this year.

(b) The rifle practice was very irregular in 1898. Only those troops left in the State practiced on the State range.

From the above it will be seen that the Second Regiment led in rifle practice five years out of the six, from 1892 to 1897 inclusive.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

ORGANIZATION.	ABSENT.					
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
First Regiment,	112	141	61	26	10	30
Second "	58*	35	16	5	3	8
Third "	89	52	66	36	31	26
Fourth "	3	39	37	4	1	4
Sixth "	119	60	62	52	50	50
Seventh "	113	70	69	62	72	57

*The inspection in 1892 was made in battalions, First, Second and Third, subsequently consolidated into the Second Regiment, so that it could not be fairly classed under a regimental inspection, or under regimental control that year.

From the annual inspections of 1893 to 1897 inclusive (the regiment was in the Spanish-American War in 1898), the above table shows that there was a less number absent in the Second Regiment than any other regiment in the State.

*Roster of
Second New Jersey Vols.*

Roster of Second New Jersey Volunteers

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel	EDWIN W. HINE
Lieut. Colonel	DANIEL A. CURRIE
Major	FRANCIS D. JACKSON
Major	AUGUSTUS VAN GIESON
Major	JOHN ENGEL
Regt. Adjt. and Captain	JOHN T. HILTON
Batt. Adjt. and First Lieut.	FREDERIC R. REYNOLDS
Batt. Adjt. and First Lieut.	ALFRED T. HOLLEY
Batt. Adjt. and First Lieut.	HENRY F. HAASE
Quartermaster and First Lieut.	JOHN H. HOPPER
Major and Surgeon	CHARLES F. ADAMS
First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon	WILLIAM M. BRIEN
First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon	CHARLES R. BLUNDELL
First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon	WILLIAM S. TERRIBERRY
Captain and Chaplain	CHARLES H. JONES

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Regt. Sergt. Major	ALEXANDER P. GRAY
Regt. Sergt. Major	EDMUND L. DOUGHERTY
Batt. Sergt. Major	LOUIS R. COWDREY
Batt. Sergt. Major	THOMAS G. BARBER, JR.
Batt. Sergt. Major	ADDISON B. BURROUGHS
Quartermaster Sergeant	WILLIAM S. FRIEND
Hospital Steward	ROBERT A. ROE
Hospital Steward	PATRICK J. HYNES
Hospital Steward	ORVILLE R. GILETTE
Chief Musician	DAVID L. MCGINNIS
Principal Musician	WILLIAM BRADLEY
Principal Musician	WILLIAM A. DALY

Company A

CAPTAIN.

J. ERNEST SHAW.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

FRANK R. STOKES.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

EDWARD T. BELL, JR.

JAMES F. DUNPHEY.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOHN W. SHACKLETON.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

JAMES WOGON.

SERGEANTS.

HENRY ENNENGA.

JAMES L. HOLMES.

ROBERT S. DOUGLAS.

J. PAUL BOYLE.

CORPORALS.

THOMAS ROBSON.

JAMES KISSICK.

JOHN T. GARDNER.

CORNELIUS L. TAMBOER.

SAMUEL J. ARONSON.

OSCAR AGEL.

WILLIAM F. HOPPER.

LOUIS LICHTENSTEIN.

GEORGE WESTERVELT.

CHARLES E. BORDEN.

EDWARD J. DUNN.

THOMAS J. MCCONNELL.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM F. COYLE.

ARTHUR R. WEYBLE.

ARTIFICER.

WALTER G. JOWETT.

WAGONER.

TIMOTHY KANE.

PRIVATES.

Burton, Edwin C.

Clark, George.

Briody, William J.

Clark, James A.

Blackwell, George.

Carlisle, Henry T.

Blackshaw, Frederick

Crawford, Alexander.

Boylan, William.

Devitt, Edward.

Brandt, John P.

DeYoung, Cornelius.

Broughton, John.

Dowling, Thomas A.

Buren, John.

Dunn, George.

Bannister, William.

Eagle, Charles K.

Carlough, John D.

Fielding, Edwin D.

Courtade, John N.

Flanagan, James J.

Courtade, George N.

Farnan, William J.

Farnan, George.
Gibson, Alfred.
Greer, Elmer A.
Gorman, Michael J.
Guyet, Alexander.
Gallagher, Henry M.
Graham, John B.
Hartley, LeRoy.
Hodgson, Harry S.
Hermann, John E., Jr.
Hill, James C.
Henyman, Mark T.
Hughes, William.
Isleib, Albert.
Jackson, John S.
Jones, Irving D.
Jones, Charles G.
Kiskey, William G.
Kimble, Edwin.
Ludwig, Gustave.
Lyle, Orson B.
Lewis, Stanley E.
Munson, Louis B.
Mahoney, Hastings.
McPherson, George W.
Maxwell, William.

Mortimer, James.
McCormick Joseph.
Malloy, Mark E. *
Morrison, Adam, Jr.
Morlot, Edward J.
McClure, Charles J.
Mahar, James.
Neal, William A.
Nelson, William.
Naumann, Christian J.
Potter, William A.
Purce, John, Jr.
Plant, Frank.
Pratt, Thomas J.
Pounds, Edward W.
Ryan, Michael F.
Robinson, James.
Ripley, Paul.
Shandle, Thomas B.
Van Ness, Paul M.
Van Houten, Robert A.
Wirtz, Gottfried.
Whalen, William J.
Wester, Harry.
White, William J.
Weinman, Leonard.

Company B

CAPTAIN.

ELWARD A. SCANLAN.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

HERBERT GOULD.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JAMES S. G. ROBINSON.

FIRST SERGEANT.

WILLIAM A. HOLT.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

GEORGE MILLS.

SERGEANTS.

HARRY C. COMPTON.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN.

JAMES D. McNAB.

JAMES G. BRIERLEY.

CORPORALS.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

THOMAS J. PROBERT.

JAMES A. MURRAY.

JOHN T. DYE.

WILLIAM H. KURPICK.

JOHN H. BURNAND.

FRANCIS J. DURKIN.

LOUIS R. HOFF.

HENRY S. BOOREAM, JR.

JOHN E. VAN DAM.

JAMES Y. VAN BLARCOM.

IRVING D. KIP.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM C. FICHTNER.

JOHN HAGEDORN.

ARTIFICER.

OBADIAH D. JONES.

WAGONER.

JOHN C. HARDY.

PRIVATES.

Alyea, Harry S.

Dermond, Daniel.

Anderson, Charles.

Dickinson, Ben., Jr.

Blair, R. J. W. S.

Dittmer, William C.

Bruce, Robert.

Dodd, Stephen.

Burke, Thomas.

Doremus, Charles H.

Burk, Walter.

Dunkle, John H.

Churchill, Lewis H.

Eisenberger, Charles.

Claxton, Louis L.

Englishman, Cornelius.

Claxton, William R.

Etchells, Ernest T.

Collins, David.

Flavell, Frederick T.

Compton, Peter.

Fletcher, Albert E.

De Graff, Nicholas.

Fitzgerald, John T.

Delaney, Edward J.

Fitzpatrick, William B.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gieson, Herman J. | O'Brien, William J |
| Griffin, Edward. | O'Rourke, John. |
| Hardern, James. | Post, Henry. |
| Hawxhurst, Charles S. | Purdy, William. . |
| Hoffman, Adolph. | Ritchie, John A. |
| Hogencamp, Nicholas S. | Romaine, Peter. |
| Holt, Valentine J. | Ryan, Michael J. |
| Hopper, Frederick P. | Sargeant, George. |
| Horton, Walter B. | Sayers, William. |
| Jakes, John. | Schadegg, Oscar W. |
| Keiller, John S. | Sickles, Arthur W. |
| Kennedy, Richard A. | Sickles, William E. |
| Knight, Walter. | Smith, William C. |
| Kort, Leonard. | Smith, John. |
| Kressler, David F. | Sohmer, Joseph, Jr. |
| Lambert, George. | Steinheuer, Henry G. |
| Layden, James. | Stoll, Louis. |
| Lendrim, Joseph C. | Urban, Maximilian L. |
| Lenk, William H. | Van Houten, Robert J. |
| McGuire, Charles F. | Van Houten, Wilbur. |
| Martin, James. | Van Ostenbridge, Thomas. |
| Maseker, Peter S. | Van Tassel, Albert W. |
| Mason, Herbert C. | Van Treerum, Peter A. |
| McCarthy, Edward N. | Ward, John T. |
| McCue, Edward J. | Whitaker, Frederick L. |
| Mead, Frank J. | Wilson, Charles C. |
| Menzies, Alexander. | Woodruff, Thomas O. |
| Murray, Peter M. | Young, Robert G. |
| Newsome, Ben. W. | Zimlinghaus, Emil. |
| Nies, Ira. | |

Company C

CAPTAIN.

JAMES PARKER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

ALBERT VAN WALRAVEN.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WILLIAM W. STALTER.

JOHN NOLAN.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOHN NOLAN.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

GEORGE G. GREENE.

SERGEANTS.

LEE A. VAN WALRAVEN.

AUGUSTIN J. POWERS.

ALFRED J. TREMPER.

WILLIAM J. McCUE.

CORPORALS.

JOHN BLUNTSCHLI.

JOHN H. SANDFORD.

JOHN HAYES.

GEORGE F. O'BRIEN.

MICHAEL ATTRIDGE.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.

JOHN GRAPE.

CHARLES HEWITT.

WALTER Q. BLAUVELT.

ARTHUR H. W. JAEGGI.

JOSEPH VONAU.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

MUSICIANS.

JESSE R. DeMOTT.

ALFRED B. CRANE, JR.

ARTIFICER.

JAMES HANNA.

WAGONER.

JOHN MEHAFFY.

PRIVATEs.

Angus, John.

Coulson, George H.

Baughman, Louis A.

Coventry, Frederick R.

Beshgetoor, Dichran M.

Corey, James H.

Beirne, Charles A.

Culross, Alexander M.

Bolles, William E.

Death, William A.

Breen, John M.

Doyle, John T.

Bremner, Robert G.

Drummond, Andrew J.

Chankalian, James M.

Eadie, Alexander B.

Chankalian, George.

Federhenn, Paul.

Carroll, John H.

Fitzpatrick, Joseph F.

Clough, Herbert J.

Finn, Henry.

Coe, Arthur.

Flynn, Jeremiah J.

Freudiger, Ernest.
Fogarty, Patrick.
Garvey, James.
Hannan, John H.
Gollmer, Theodore A.
Harwood, Peter V.
Heflin, James W.
Herron, Joseph L.
Heuser, Charles J.
Hilton, John D.
Higgins, Timothy E.
Irish, Robert S.
Irwin, William S.
Jenkins, Walter D.
Jones, Charles.
Keenan, Edward J.
Kelly, Thomas F.
Kelley, William E.
Kerr, Joseph.
Lambert, Joseph A.
Linhard, Louis.
Longden, William.
Luddy, William F.
Mathews, Robert J.
McCue, John W.
McCormack, Joseph T.
McCrum, Samuel.
McGlone, Stephen T.
McGlone, Joseph P.
McIntyre, John A.

Murphy, Richard J.
Nagle, George H.
Newbold, George.
Odell, William.
O'Rourke, James P.
Pandolf, Charles.
Paul, Thomas B.
Paxton, Wm. M.
Pikaart, Cornelius.
Piller, William.
Powers, Harold C. F.
Reid, James F.
Reid, Andrew.
Sankey, George.
Seigrist, Ernest.
Simonton, Thomas M.
Stratton, Harmon S.
Takakjian, George.
Taylor, John C.
Tevendale, John E.
Toovey, Guy D.
Touhey, Mathew.
Van Orden, Peter.
Van Vleet, Cornelius.
Vermeer, Garret C.
Westerhoff, John H.
Wilson, James B.
Whelan, Patrick.
Young, James E.
Ziesse, William H.

Company D

CAPTAIN.

HAMILTON M. ROSS, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JAMES T. BARKER.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN H. DOREMUS.

ADAM H. HUBSCHMITT.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOHN B. WICKWARE.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

SERGEANTS.

DAVID WILSON, Jr.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

FREDERICK E. ROHRBACH.

FREDERICK E. STITES.

CORPORALS.

HUGH M. AIKEN.

CHARLES REMICK.

JOHN WERLING.

JOHN MORRISSEE.

A. McL. CLARKSON.

HENRY D. RICHARDSON.

FRANK FERERO.

FRANK MUTH.

CLARENCE SHUIT.

JOHN V. BROWNLEE.

SIDNEY S. SPEER.

CLARENCE E. TYLER.

MUSICIANS.

BERNARD MCGARRY.

WILLIAM A. BOWMAN.

ARTIFICER.

WILLIAM OHAUS.

WAGONER.

EDMOND C. ROTH.

PRIVATES.

Adams, George.

Crommelin, William.

Breen, Harry J.

Clarkson, Rutgers, Jr.

Bleaken, George W.

Conklin, Albert.

Bracken, John J.

Clock, Harry B.

Brooks, David.

DeVries, Daniel.

Boggs, Frank W.

Dotterwich, John H.

Boyle, Michael J.

Emmons, Leslie H.

Beatty, Thomas E.

Fowler, William C.

Brundage, Marsden F.

Flynn, Henry.

Buckley, Louis W.

Gebell, George.

Barron, Walter E.

Gebell, Louis.

Burnett, Edward.

Gano, Joseph W., Jr.

Havey, John P.
Henkel, Otto.
Holborow, John M.
Hughes, William W.
Hutchinson, Lupton.
Hutchings, Edward.
Hoy, Albert S.
Illian, Conrad.
Ingram, Samson.
Jangstetter, Louis V.
Keeves, George C.
Keys, William.
Lefler, Jacob, Jr.
Levsen, Fred. P.
Locher, Achilles J.
Lowenthal, Henry.
Lake, Oscar G.
Lake, William.
Mitchell, Andrew J.
McCormick, Frank P.
Melnott, Joseph.
McClusky, John L.
Morton, Robert H.
Parkhill, Robert.
Proudman, James F.
Prins, John.
Quinn, William J.
Roth, Frederick W.
Scott, Joseph.
Snyder, Charles H.

Snyder, Henry E.
Sheehan, Thomas.
Stelling, William A.
Stoll, Frank J. G.
Steinbrenner, Fred.
Startup, Harry M.
Sanford, Benjamin P.
Scahill, James.
Schomber, Philip O.
Schroff, Charles T.
Sweeney, Edward A.
Smith, George.
Smith, William H.
Swift, James J.
Turnor, Benjamin F.
Tornqvist, Adam R.
Tingley, John E.
Van Benthuyssen, William.
Vreeland, John E. W.
Waechter, William.
Walters, Vincent P.
Wentink, Paul, Jr.
Walmsley, George F.
Walmsley, William J.
Willis, John.
Weber, Herman F., Jr.
Walker, George F.
Young, Marvin.
Zientarski, Frank.
Rogers, John.

Company E

CAPTAIN.

HENRY R. GOESSER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

LORENZO GISMOND.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN BRINKERHOFF.

FIRST SERGEANT.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

MYRON A. PRICE.

SERGEANTS.

FRANK KEY.

GARRABRANT SPRINGER.

HENRY C. BEYER.

JOSEPH H. KEY.

CORPORALS.

WALTER B. MANNING.

JOHN F. WHITTEAKER.

ALBERT C. J. SODERLAND.

JOHN MCKINLEY.

HENRY TAGLER.

HERMAN F. AHRENS.

FRANK W. MOORE.

ABRAM C. GISMOND.

EDWARD L. HUBER.

JOHN H. GADDIS.

CHARLES N. BARRETT.

CHARLES H. CLARK.

MUSICIANS.

HENRY RITTER.

HERBERT SENIOR.

ARTIFICER.

ORISON M. HURD.

WAGONER.

DENNIS O'KEEFE, JR.

PRIVATES.

Andrewes, Harold.

Canhum, William A.

Allison, E. Garrett.

Crozier, George.

Brightly, Henry A.

Clare, William.

Barrett, Everett R.

Collin, Horace A.

Bigler, George.

Cooper, Othello E.

Brown, George.

Choisy, William E.

Brown, Winfield S. H.

Cook, Martin.

Branigan, Frank A.

Davidson, George.

Broderick, John.

Diehl, Edward.

Boyle, Patrick.

Doig, David.

Boyle, Frank T.

Donnelly, Peter P.

Bolz, Conrad.

Eardley, John.

Beylik, Franklin G.

Ellenbogen, Abram H.

Eirman, Frederick W.
Eichmann, Lewis F.
Fahey, John P.
Favre, Edward.
Ford, Charles B.
Fernley, John.
Godden, Thomas.
Gomm, William.
Gilliam, George.
Hard, Benjamin G.
Haley, William.
Haggerty, John.
Hendrick, Edward.
Heflin, William T.
Joynson, Charles.
Janke, Emil.
Judge, Frederick W.
Kirchoff, William H.
Kimble, Edward.
Key, Alfred.
Kimlin, William.
King, William.
Kinsler, Charles.
Kurchewski, Charles.
Lubbin, Henry.
Lahm, Philip.
Lucas, Jacob, Jr.
McInerny, John J.
Mallon, Edward M.

McMans, Charles.
Murray, Peter J.
McClintock, James.
Murphy, John.
Markham, William.
Monahan, Charles.
Merkle, Edward.
Osoba, Adolph J.
Parkhurst, William H.
Presor, Peter.
Pullins, William.
Quinting, Charles E.
Rutter, John T.
Scott, William.
Scherer, Max.
Sedore, John.
Snape, James.
Steele, Charles I.
Sullivan, James F.
Steffen, George.
Sweeney, John.
Titus, George E.
Vanderlinde, Cornelius.
Van Winkle, William.
Watson, Arthur H.
Welton, John P.
Willie, Frederick.
Williams, Brooklyn M.
Yeomans, George R.

Company F

CAPTAIN.

FRANK S. DeRONDE.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

LOUIS RUCH.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

HENRY M. COXE.

FIRST SERGEANT.

HORACE U. LITTLE.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

RUSSELL B. REID.

SERGEANTS.

WILLIAM M. COE.

JOHN A. COYTE.

ALBERT COE.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM T. POWELL.

JOSEPH CASEY.

JOHN BRARMAN.

DAVID CLEAR.

RICHARD J. CATTELE.

CORPORALS.

ADOLPH H. RENNER.

HENRY E. BIRTWHISTLE.

ALBERT V. MOORE.

FREDERICK A. NOLLER, JR.

THOMAS J. O'NEILL.

LEBBUS CHAPMAN.

ROBERT C. REID.

JOHN J. WARD.

WILLIAM W. BENNETT, JR.

CORNELIUS J. WESTERVELT.

THOMAS J. HUCKIN.

HARRY P. WARD.

MUSICIANS.

DAVID SUITOR.

WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

ARTIFICER.

STEPHEN W. BEARSS.

WAGONER.

JOHN GRAFF.

PRIVATES.

Airdrie, William.

Emmons, Joseph W.

Armstrong, Samuel J.

Eagen, Edward.

Baker, Leonard K.

Eikes, W. Augustus.

Brennan, John J.

Faley, John J.

Bartow, Bayard.

Foley, Thomas J.

Block, Henry.

Frederick, William J.

Conger, Benj. S.

Ferdon, William H.

Cobb, Daniel J.

Dailey, Joseph B.

Cart, Ralph B.

Demarest, Harry C.

Curtis, Sidney F.

DeMott, Jacob J.

Fowler, Abram.	Ryan, John J.
Frederick, Henry H.	Rusk, James.
Fowler, Theodore C.	Smith, Benjamin.
Gray, John J.	Smith, Tereñce J.
Gray, John W.	Smith, Archibald N.
Gorman, John F.	Short, Joseph.
Gore, Eben W.	Schuch, Charles E.
Goetschius, Garry.	Stamp, William H.
Humphrey, William M.	Sanderson, Richard W.
Haviland, Leonard W.	Scheffler, Walter L.
Higgins, Joseph D.	Skillicorn, James, Jr.
Horgan, Paul.	Sueden, Percy.
King, A. Allen.	Spofford, Carl L.
Lewis, George.	Steinmetz, Henry K.
Marshall, James.	Tamm, Henry C.
Markham, John J.	Van Horne, William M.
Manley, John.	Van Buskirk, Harry C.
Marvin, Owen.	Van Buskirk, Maxwell.
Maloney, William V.	Van Buskirk, John A., Jr.
Martin, William L.	Ward, Charles F.
Marvin, John F.	Wescott, Walter V.
McCullogh, Thomas.	Whitley, F. Eugene.
McMurray, Joseph A.	Waller, Joseph C.
Parsells, Jesse.	Waller, William G.
Parsells, Harry.	Waller, Richard C.
Peterson, Ernest F.	Walsh, Aaron F.
Ryan, Peter S.	Wells, Howard E.
Ruch, William D.	Wheeler, Edward.
Rhodes, Julian F.	Westervelt, Samuel D.
Rueger, Barney.	

Company G

CAPTAIN.

GEORGE E. WELLS.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

GARRET H. STURR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

IRVING R. PIERSON.

FIRST SERGEANT.

EDWARD A. BURDETT.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

CHARLES H. MABIE.

SERGEANTS.

WALTON BURROUGHS.

EDGAR VREELAND, JR.

JAMES H. RUSSELL.

LOUIS V. KOCH.

CORPORALS.

FRED V. BATES.

BEVERIDGE C. DUNLOP.

WARD G. BERRY.

STEPHEN T. FREAM.

JAMES A. VAN VALEN.

E. ROLLO FERGUSON.

HARRY FOSDICK.

RUSSELL VAN ARSDALE.

GEORGE M. EDSALL.

WILLIAM T. BARTINE.

UNCAS E. RICHTER.

ETHELBERT WESTERVELT.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

GARRET ROBINSON.

ARTIFICER.

WILLIAM D. NEWMAN.

WAGONER.

PAUL T. SCOSKIE.

PRIVATES.

Amos, Cornelius B.

Bertholf, W. Benson.

Abraham, Otto.

Betts, Guy.

Anderson, John P.

Burr, Edgar.

Aquilano, Adolph.

Bennett, Frank R.

Arnold, Henry W.

Byrnes, William P.

Arzinger, William O.

Cook, Harry C.

Banta, Edward E.

Campbell, William L.

Balentine, James W.

Clarken, George.

Barkman, Leon.

Corley, James.

Barr, Clarence C.

Doremus, Harry B.

Barr, John S.

Dempsey, John.

Berry, Robert W.

Earle, Wallace.

Bertholf, Lawrence A.

Eckerson, Wilbur H.

Engel, Herbert B.	Merritt, Arthur S.
Engel, Frank P.	McNeill, George.
Faulkner, Harry J.	Mitchell, Harry C.
Findley, Edward T.	Ochley, Charles F.
Gilbert, C. DeWitt.	Pagewood, George C.
Gill, Joseph.	Pepper, Patrick.
Gulderman, Charles.	Pettigrew, James H.
Hallaran, Frank M.	Reaney, William A.
Hale, L. St. Clair.	Reynolds, John M.
Hanna, William.	Ross, Cecil M.
Hart, Archibald C.	Rurode, Norman M.
Hedden, Emerson A.	Seemann, Charles A.
Heward, William B.	Smith, D. Frank, Jr.
Higbie, Charles B.	Stagg, Arthur A.
Hughes, James R.	Stedman, Albert S.
Hudson, Walker.	St. Lawrence, James.
Hutcheon, Charles.	Terhune, John D.
Johnson, Clarence.	Terhune, Richard A.
Jones, Herman.	Urban, George.
Kinzley, Joseph, Jr.	Van Augen, C. Perry.
Kaufman, John, Jr.	Van Name, William H.
Lederer, Anthony P.	Washliskie, Jacob.
Logan, Harry C.	Westervelt, Milton.
McWay, Charles A.	Wells, Chester A.
McDonald, John A.	Wieting, Charles F.
Mabie, Lydecker.	Wippell, Horace J.
Meckle, Charles.	Williams, Edward D.
McDonough, Harry M.	Zimmerman, Ernest.

Company H

CAPTAIN.

ISAAC SHOENTHAL.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

TIMOTHY BARRETT.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

WILLIAM A. LORD.

FIRST SERGEANT.

CHARLES C. SQUIRE.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

JOHN J. BYRNE.

HOWARD H. KIERSTED.

SERGEANTS.

EDWARD W. MEEKER.

FREDERICK F. RYKER.

ARTHUR W. OSBORN.

ADAM R. DAILEY.

CORPORALS.

ROBERT C. McNALLY.

DANIEL L. KELLY.

JOSEPH A. DOLLARD.

VALENTINE DRESCHER.

WILLIAM J. McELHINNEY.

STERLING CHECK.

THOMAS E. WHITE.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

JOHN J. KELLY.

JOHN A. RICHTER.

CHARLES R. ORIEL.

FRANK J. McCORMACK, JR.

MUSICIANS.

JAMES H. FLANNAGAN.

EDWIN B. COLLINS.

ARTIFICER.

PATRICK J. KENNEALLY.

WAGONER.

MARTIN J. BOLEN, JR.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Robert A.

Colgan, Christopher J.

Adams, Henry C.

Convey, Joseph P.

Ayres, Henry M.

Coryell, Cornelius.

Barrett, John.

Craig, Samuel E.

Badgley, Henry T.

Cox, Frank.

Bohi, Alois.

Chamberlain, William C.

Brachat, Leopold.

Concannon, James.

Blackman, William B.

Crowley, Gerald P.

Byrne, John V.

Curry, James C.

Brobson, James.

Dow, Frank M.

Berger, Gottlieb F.

Dobbs, George W.

Baker, Edward.

Ellor, Louis.

Bross, Martin.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Freeman, Stephen A. | Nagel, Peter. |
| Grady, Thomas E. | O'Crowley, T. Myles. |
| Giordano, Michael. | Nilan, Stephen F. |
| Guerin, John. | Nerney, John, Jr. |
| Heary, Richard H. | O'Brien, John A. |
| Haugh, Dennis J. | Potter, Harvey C. |
| Hanson, August F. | Pierce, James E. |
| Hopkins, Thomas A. | Peer, James. |
| Hewitt, Andrew J. | Pearce, George, Jr. |
| Harrison, James. | Palardy, Edward A. |
| Halloway, William E. | Pendergast, James P. |
| Harrell, Oscar D. | Post, Henry C. |
| Johnson, George W. | Ryan, William J. |
| Kelly, Michael E. | Robbins, George. |
| Koch, Bernard. | Reilly, Matthias F. |
| Koehnlein, Valentine. | Rooney, Patrick C. |
| Koch, Herman, Jr. | Ryder, Philip. |
| Keough, Charles A. | Rieasterer, Adolph. |
| Linder, Frederick. | Samson, Charles W. |
| Lawler, James. | Symons, Charles J. |
| Lyons, Edmund. | Shellenberger, Herbert A. |
| Larsen, Niels. | Sartino, Frank P., Jr. |
| Leonard, John M. | Sebring, James C. |
| Marcel, Louis P., Jr. | Squire, Benjamin. |
| Marien, Alwin | Trabold, John H. |
| Meade, James F. | Whitehouse, Henry. |
| Maguire, Thomas, Jr. | Wilson, John E. |
| Munson, Fred W. | Winters, Herman E. |
| Madden, Laurence L. | Yeomans, James G. |
| Magee, George W. | Yahn, Robert. |
| McKay, James V. | |

Company I

CAPTAIN.

TERENCE E. MURPHY.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

NATHAN C. HORTON.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

WILLIAM S. HARRINGTON.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOSEPH C. BERNARD.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS.

SERGEANTS.

JOHN W. BAIGRIE.

PETER S. KEARNEY.

RICHARD J. KEELEY.

WILLIAM J. CUFF.

CORPORALS.

ADOLPH E. EVERSON.

DAVID J. DOWLING.

RALPH MATTHEWS.

FREDERIC A. HOFFMAN.

MATTHEW CHALMERS.

FERDINAND KORDENAT.

ELIAS P. RUNYON.

EDWARD J. POWERS.

JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN.

JOHN J. ROBINSON.

ERNEST ZEIM.

BRADFORD S. SEELEY.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM WILKES.

FRANK McCARTNEY.

ARTIFICER.

ROBERT H. WHITNEY.

WAGONER.

EDWARD F. JOHNSON.

PRIVATES.

Albert, Charles J.

Bresnahan, John.

Benjamin, Charles N.

Claus, Frederick C.

Barrett, Edward J.

Claus, Louis.

Barnett, John.

Cosgrove, Louis.

Buck, Jerome.

Casey, Timothy E.

Blunt, Alfred.

Crane, John F.

Bittes, Jacob.

Connelly, James A.

Baigrie, Charles S.

Craig, Stephen S.

Berg, George, Jr.

Campbell, William F.

Brodesser, Thomas E.

Dech, Frederick

Bassell, Charles E.

Donahue, Walter L. B.

Bradahl, Solomon.

Dobbins, Thomas J.

Brennan, Thomas J.

Doe, William H.

Elliott, Robert A.	McGowan, Lawrence.
Fitzsimmons, John J.	McCuttun, James.
Fresq, John.	MacDonald, William.
Fitzpatrick, James.	McCauley, John.
Fallon, Patrick.	McCrea, Emory A.
Gade, Charles.	Mulrainey, Charles.
Gibbons, Edward E.	Murphy, Michael.
Gildensoph, Bernard.	Ogden, Julian.
Graham, Charles.	O'Hare, Francis.
Hardy, Charles.	O'Shea, William E.
Hodgkinson, Thomas A.	Powers, Peter W.
High, William P.	Rooney, Martin A.
Hewitt, John A.	Peters, Frederick.
Hanlon, Hubert.	Ross, Thomas H.
Harvey, Sylvester.	Russ, Charles A.
Itzel, Otto.	Simpson, Percy C.
Jackson, Arthur A.	Smith, Emil.
Johnston, Howard S.	Schoonoven, Frank.
Keane, Thomas E.	Simpson, Harold F.
Kuhn, Charles.	Splan, James P.
Keaster, John.	Schwab, Edward A.
Kelleher, John.	Sheridan, Walter.
Kunz, William.	Shay, Charles C.
Lynch, James A.	Tiedeman, John.
Lund, Victor E.	Tormey, James A.
McCormack, Bernard.	Towersey, Arthur J.
McKeone, Henry.	Van Syckle, Grant.
McGuire, Bernard.	Wolter, Herman.
Menzel, Charles F.	Wander, Charles.
McNulty, Edward F.	Wheeler, Thomas.

Company K

CAPTAIN.

THOMAS H. SLACK.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

BAYARD T. GARRABRANT.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

HAROLD W. ARMSTRONG.

FIRST SERGEANT.

GEORGE C. WILFONG.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

JAMES E. TORREY.

SERGEANTS.

RICHARD W. COLMAN.

FREDERICK G. VAN ANTWERP.

DUDLEY S. VAN ANTWERP.

CLAIBORNE F. GARDNER.

CORPORALS.

RALPH T. CRANE.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM P. HADWEN, JR.

CHARLES H. DUBUISSON.

HERBERT A. SIGLER.

CLARENCE M. COOPER.

FREDERICK O. RUNYON.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN H. TRUEX.

RAYMOND H. PARKHURST.

STACY A. PAXTON.

DAVID H. MABEY.

MUSICIANS.

JOHN HADLEY.

JOHN F. MCCARTNEY.

ARTIFICER.

HENRY SPEER, JR.

WAGONER.

JOB V. DOREMUS.

IRVING A. TUTHILL.

PRIVATES.

Abercrombie, Ralph.

Diveny, Michael J.

Ackerman, Harry B.

Dodge, William B.

Ballard, John W.

Dodd, Jesse J.

Bjerregaard, Emanuel.

Dodd, Morris E.

Biddulph, Frederick B.

Ducher, Harry S.

Burdick, Edwin C.

Farrell, Luke.

Blackledge, William E.

Freeman, Alonzo S.

Brown, Ernest W.

Gannon, Nicholas S.

Bush, Lee V.

Gasherie, George W.

Caro, William.

Haff, Elmer N.

Clark, Edward B.

Haight, William T.

Crane, Stephen D.

Hall, Benjamin T.

Curtis, Harry P.

Harrison, Herbert S.

Davidson, Lewis P.

Hayes, James D.
Hunter, Edgar J.
Horrax, Charles E.
Hutter, George F.
Ingalls, Herbert F.
Irish, Robert W. S.
Irish, Samuel H.
Jackson, Harry W.
Jackson, Edward T.
Jacobus, Clarence W.
Jacobus, William N.
Kreamer, Henry G.
Kerr, A. Frank.
Lamberg, Alberto.
Littlejohn, Charles F.
Liddy, James A.
Lyon, Warren.
Major, Charles J.
McDonald, Joseph.
Mills, Augustus R.
Miller, Harry A.
Morphy, Richard L.
Morris, Rufus H.
O'Keefe, William F.
Osborne, Robert.
Page, Albert L., Jr.
Peterson, Charles.
Pfleger, Freeman S.
Price, Fraser P.
Ridsdale, Frederick S.

Runyon, William K.
Sandy, Louis W.
Sawyer, Oliver H.
Schenck, William S.
Silvey, William W.
Sheridan, Richard J.
Sisco, Otto.
Smith, Frederick D.
Smith, Arthur F.
Spellmeyer, Ferdinand G.
Smith, Delemar.
Smith, Vivian T.
Spohn, Henry.
Stillwell, Alexander.
Taylor, Charles E.
Thomas, Robert R.
Thorn, Vilroy.
Tisdall, Harry S.
Torrey, Robert G.
Townsend, William R.
Truex, Charles O.
Vanderhoof, Leonard H.
Van Cleaf, Frank.
Vreeland, Edward E.
White, Thomas J.
Ward, John J.
Whittaker, Charles C., Jr.
Walker, Robert S.
Zell, Edward M.

Company L

CAPTAIN.

ADDISON ELY.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JOSEPH J. BLAKE.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

ROBERT A. BRUNNER.

FIRST SERGEANT.

EDWARD M. CLIFT.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

ADDISON ELY, JR.

SERGEANTS.

CHARLES DABINETT.

JOHN T. COLLINS.

FRANK VAN RODEN.

FREDERICK W. BAXTER.

CORPORALS.

GEORGE H. ROE.

FRANK KOCH.

HUGH R. RUSK.

HARRY C. HARRINGTON.

BENNET COHEN.

WALTER VANDENBURGH.

GEORGE W. PETTY.

JOHN FESTANAN.

WILLIAM M. CORMACK.

WALTER S. MAJOR.

ROBERT A. BURGESS.

FRANK T. YERREANCE.

EDWARD F. KILMER.

CHARLES H. WALLIS.

MUSICIANS.

JOHN F. QUINN.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN.

ARTIFICER.

JULIUS W. DOERFLINGER.

WAGONER.

WILLIAM JONSEN.

PRIVATES.

Alverson, August.

Dehn, Lawrence C.

Balletto, Frank.

Doyle, Thomas W.

Baxter, Charles H.

DeWitt, William.

Brazer, William.

Earley, Albert.

Beutelspacher, Theodore.

Fake, Guy L.

Clift, Samuel G.

Fullagar, John E.

Clark, John E.

Feder, David.

Craig, Robert L.

Gaffney, Peter.

Crear, Lyman D.

Gillen, Alexander P.

Connally, John J.

Girard, Emile L.

Dabinett, John.

Greuter, Valentine.

Dabinett, Henry R.

Greuter, Frank J.

Hey, Alfred J.	Reddy, Peter.
Hannon, Thomas.	Rhoads, Henry W.
Hild, Charles E.	Rodgers, Robert.
Heintzman, Louis E.	Rohrbach, Aaron.
Hollenstein, George W.	Ratsch, John.
Hope, Edward F.	Schrieber, Curt.
Hobson, Winfield.	Schrieber, John J.
Hollenbeck, Charles.	Schaefer, Louis.
Hopper, Irving.	Schulz, Otto.
Horton, Jay T.	Schmidt, Frank.
Huen, Henry.	Smith, John.
Kotzenberg, John J.	Smith, Walter F.
Kellerman, Otto.	Smith, Gustav.
Kent, Walter D.	Stephens, John J.
Lees, William.	Stephens, John.
Linzell, Frank A.	Stevens, Arthur W.
Major, Daniel.	Stevens, Frank M.
Miller, John W.	Toense, Albert.
Miller, William H.	Thompson, Matthew.
Miller, James A.	Trent, Decatur.
MacDonough, Thomas.	Van Roden, Arthur C.
Macher, Walter.	Van Caders, Cornelius.
McKeown, James F.	Van Austinbridge, Nicholas.
McIntyre, Thomas.	Ward, George E.
McBride, William A.	Weber, Oscar.
Newman, Henry.	Willis, Edgar E.
Newland, Charles.	Willis, Joseph T.
Nohrden, Otto.	Wertz, William.
O'Niel, William H.	Yetter, Conrad.
Parkhill, John.	Wilson, Isaac, Jr.
Platz, Henry.	

Company M

CAPTAIN.

EDWARD L. PETTY.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JOHN W. ROFF.

SECOND LIEUTENANT

ERNEST W. GOODELL.

FIRST SERGEANT.

ADELBERT P. McDAVIT.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

WARREN SURNBURGER.

SERGEANTS.

CHARLES F. RODERER.

ARTHUR D. KELLY.

ERNEST C. DALZELL.

JOHN KOLFERL.

CORPORALS.

THEODORE CUMMINS.

GEORGE Z. MASEKER.

ETHELBERT BYRAM.

JAMES GIBSON.

FRANK S. HILL.

ROBERT E. BURNS.

WILLIAM A. RITER.

M. MARTIN KNUTH.

MARSHALL E. CRAMPTON.

JOSEPH KANTACK.

REINHOLD HEINRICH.

CHARLES H. WHITEHEAD.

MUSICIANS.

JAMES P. DOWDALL.

JAMES BENTLEY.

ARTIFICER.

GEORGE F. TITUS.

WAGONER.

CHRISTOPHER NICKOLS.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Marvin W.

Anderson, Alvah G.

Applegit, Peter T.

Anderson, James D.

Berry, George L.

Bodine, Charles W.

Babcock, James A.

Boyd, Oscar S.

Blundell, Joseph E.

Beam, Jesse W.

Baker, Joseph.

Barnes, Louis H.

Blackwell, Ross H.

Barnett, Layton.

Carvatt, Archibald.

Chamberlain, Bertram B.

Chambre, Albert S.

Cook, George W.

Conlan, Thomas J.

Corby, Albert.

Crane, Edward F.

Dohm, William C.

Dickerson, John C.

Day, Edson L.

Endahl, Charles G., Jr.

Egan, Frank L.

Ernst, Charles W.
Flomerfelt, George E.
Freeman, Nelson M.
Freeman, LeRoy G.
Freeman, Charles F.
Ford, Warren J.
Fisher, Walter L.
Gillmore, John A.
Gibson, Samuel J.
Garvey, James A.
Gilligan, Thomas J.
Hammond, Vincent B.
Hays, William H.
Hoffman, George A.
Holloway, Frank A.
Hoskins, Walter.
Heiman, David W.
Hedden, Charles O.
Hoagland, George E.
Ivey, Josh.
Lawrence, Alonzo.
Letcher, Charles E.
McCarty, James J.
McTighe, Philip H.
Morey, Charles W.
Marsh, Albert C.
McNamara, David P.
Myer, Robert T.
Meade, John J.
Minderman, F. W. E.
Mowery, Lester G.

Myers, Samuel.
Murphy, Michael.
McNellis, John B.
Mills, Charles G.
Mack, William B., Jr.
Phillips, Frank A.
Parker, Obediah S., Jr.
Palmer, Charles F.
Plummer, Frank M.
Rohme, James H.
Rarick, William A.
Rugg, Arthur B., Jr.
Shawger, Charles N.
Sandahl, John W.
Shanks, David C.
Smith, Augustus.
Sharp, Morris.
Stites, Alfred.
Sutton, James R., Jr.
Smith, David.
Snyder, Clarence B.
Stroud, George G.
Schaeferburg, Gottlieb.
Trowbridge, Robert.
Tennant, Robert H.
Vought, Wallace C.
Waldron, Herbert S.
Woodruff, William H.
Westervelt, Benjamin J.
Woodruff, Fred J.
Williams, William H.

Second Regiment, N. J. Volunteer Infantry, men transferred to the Hospital Corps, June 8, 1898; Special Order No. 8, Headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Co. A.	Robert B. Taylor.	Co. H.	Henry C. Adams.
"	James J. Hodgson.	"	Harry M. Ayres.
Co. B.	Peter P. F. McCourt.	"	Oscar D. Harrell.
"	Arthur Sickles.	Co. I.	Charles A. Russ.
Co. C.	Richard Griffen.	"	Arthur A. Jackson.
"	Charles H. Stoutenberg.	Co. K.	Harry B. Ackerman.
Co. D.	Harry Weisert.	"	Fred. S. Ridsdale.
"	George Taylor, Jr.	Co. L.	Frank A. Linzell.
Co. E.	Alfred Key.	"	Frank Schmidt.
Co. F.	Edward J. Hall.	"	Charles E. Hild.
"	Thomas P. Smith.	Co. M.	Albert S. Chambre.
Co. G.	Frank W. Oswald.	"	Herbert S. Waldron.

Transferred to Hospital Corps, June 10, 1898; Special Order No. 10, Seventh Army Corps:

Co. M.	Frank M. Plummer.	Co. G.	Frank Hanton.
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Fifth Regiment Infantry



FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, PATERSON, N. J.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

IT was during the thrilling times of the great fire in Paterson that the Fifth Regiment came into life and being.

In fact, the initial history of the command is so closely entwined with the seven million dollar conflagration, which swept away the business section of the Silk City, that the greater loss absorbed the smaller gain, and the times were so disturbed for months afterward that the regiment held but a small position in the public eye.

It was on February 4, 1902, that the Adjutant-General's office caused to be published General Order No. 3, which was the first official move toward the organization of a new regiment. For many months National Guard matters had been dead in Paterson, due to two reasons. In the first place, there was the natural "recoil" from the Spanish-American War. Paterson men had seen enough of the tented field. They had sacrificed time, money and inclination in order to get to the front, and now that the war was over and the excitement had subsided they were through, for the time being, with things military, and above all things they desired to pick up the tangled skein of civilian life again.

Then, too, the disbanding of the Second Regiment had acted as a serious blow to the prestige of officers and men of that command. They were hurt, indignant, and it was only a question of time when a move would be made for the betterment of conditions. The period of time when the men of the old Second were divided among other regiments was

one of dissatisfaction and discontent, and only the most ardent "militaires" remained in the service. The Paterson companies in particular were keenly incensed. The old "First Battalion" days were gone, and the men did their duty in a perfunctory manner.

The desire in Paterson for the regiment had been strong, and in Governor Franklin Murphy the military men of the State saw one who understood their needs, as he had, himself, been a soldier during the Civil War and had served with the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with great gallantry. In his inaugural address Governor Murphy shadowed the reorganization of the National Guard, and he had been in office but a month when the initial step was taken and the organization of a new regiment was ordered.

The order, while issued from the office of the Adjutant-General on February 4, was not made public until February 6. It stated that the new command would be affiliated with the First Brigade, and transferred Company A, of Passaic, and Companies C, K and M, all of Paterson, from the First Regiment as a nucleus for the new regiment. Captain Hamilton M. Ross, Jr., commanding Company A, was placed in command, as he was senior. He was ordered to assume command at the Paterson Armory; take charge of all State property therein contained, and requested to report by letter to Colonel Edward A. Campbell, commanding the First Brigade.

Colonel Campbell was directed to muster the four companies into the new regiment on February 11, and upon completion of this duty to report to General Peter Farmer Wanser, commanding the division. The order was signed by Alexander C. Oliphant, Adjutant-General. The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm in Paterson, where a condition of discontent had prevailed for a long

period, as it had been felt that Paterson was a "headquarters" and should be recognized as such by having a regiment credited to it. The newspapers of the city jubilantly published the order creating the new regiment, and the city went "military mad" for several days. The welcome news was published on Thursday morning, February 6. The only dissatisfaction was expressed over the fact that the regiment was designated "Fifth" instead of "Second." There were memories of the old command left over from the Spanish-American War that made it appear desirable to retain the old number, but so much satisfaction was felt in the organization of the regiment that regret was almost imperceptible. On Sunday morning, February 9, 1902, came the great fire, and on Sunday the men who had been rejoicing over the new regiment were in uniform, with rifles in their hands, guarding the fire-swept ruins. It was a time when citizens turned to the National Guard as the natural protectors of the city, and right well did the men answer the call. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Governor Murphy, accompanied by his secretary and Colonel Campbell, arrived in Paterson in an automobile. A conference was held in Sheriff John Sturr's office. Colonel George P. Olcott, Deputy Quartermaster-General, reported that he could ship cots and blankets to the city, and was directed to do so. Company A was brought up from Passaic. Captain Ross assumed command, and within an hour the city was virtually under martial law. Mayor John Hinchliffe, whose stirring cry, "Paterson can take care of its own," was destined to go down to history, issued a proclamation forbidding travel through the burned district, and a cordon of soldiers was drawn around the entire section visited by the fire. There were bank vaults, loaded with specie; there were jewelry stores, the melted gold and silver of which lay in the ashes, and it was determined that no looting should be done.

Out of the 258 officers and men in the battalion, 203 reported for duty on first roll call. The officers who did duty on this occasion were: Captain Hamilton M. Ross, Jr.; Lieutenant E. T. Bell, Jr., who acted as aide; Captains J. Ernest Shaw, Edward A. Scanlan, Albert A. Van Walraven, and Lieutenants Robert S. Douglas, James F. Dunphey, Herbert Gould, A. J. M. Robinson, John Nolan and George H. Hattersley. Three reliefs were formed up, and the tour of duty was two hours on and four off. The soldierly qualities of the men were never better demonstrated than on this trying tour of duty. No one was injured; there were no clashes with citizens or with authority in any form, and not a single case of looting or thuggery came to notice. A permit signed by the Mayor was necessary to get into the burned district, and these were issued to everyone of reputation. They were promptly honored, and the Mayor and aldermen of the city were enthusiastic over the efficacious work done by the guardsmen.

The soldiers guarded the ruins until 6 o'clock Thursday morning, February 13. At last report 229 men were shown to be doing duty. Colonel Campbell took farewell of the battalion of his old command at the Armory. He complimented them upon the good work they had done, and said that he was sorry to lose from his regiment (the First) such an able body of troops.

For several months after the fire National Guard affairs were in a chaotic state. The nucleus of the new Fifth Regiment existed, it is true, in the four companies transferred from the First Regiment, but it had been understood from the first that the command was to consist of twelve companies, some of which would have to be recruited. It was decided to reconstruct the Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, transferring the Bergen County companies to the Fifth Regiment. This move resulted in three additional com-



FIELD OFFICERS

Lieut. Col. Albert A. Van Walraven.
Major Henry R. Goesser.

Major Isaac Shoenthal.
Major William W. Stalter.

panies being added to the new command, those at Hackensack, Leonia and Englewood, which were known as Companies G, E and F in the old Second N. J., and they were designated as G, L and F in the new regiment. For a time it was thought Dover would supply a company, and Ridgewood was equally anxious to be represented. Soon after the initial order was issued Captain Addison Ely started to recruit a company at Rutherford. Montclair began to recruit a company, and it was settled that Orange would have two companies in the Fifth.

It was at about this time that it was seen that the Fifth Regiment would be a tri-county command, and the desirability of having four companies in each county with a Major in command was apparent. Events moved slowly, however, and it was several months before it was known just what the make-up of the command would be.

Companies K and M, commanded by Captains Scanlan and Van Walraven, had been mustered in by Colonel Campbell at the time of the fire. On Thursday evening, February 27, Companies A, of Passaic; C, of Paterson; L, of Englewood, and M, of Hackensack, were mustered in at the Paterson Armory, and there was a fraternal reunion between the men who had seen service in the old Second Regiment. The companies had been shifted around so often, and their letter had been changed as often as they were attached to various commands, that the following table is necessary to understand the changes effected:

	Second Reg.	First Reg.	Fifth Reg.
Captain J. Ernest Shaw.....	A	C	B
Captain Edward A. Scanlan...	B	K	C
Captain Albert Van Walraven.	C	M	D
Captain Hamilton M. Ross, Jr.	D	A	A
		Fourth Reg.	
Captain Frank S. De Ronde...	F	L	F
Captain George E. Wells.....	G	M	G
Captain Lorenzo Gismond.....	E	..	L
Captain Addison Ely.....	L	..	M

The Paterson Armory, used as a church after the great fire, was destined soon to become a place of refuge for thousands of persons. On March 1, 1903, the Passaic River, swollen by melting snows and continued rains, overflowed its banks and a large part of the industrial section of the city was under water. Thousands of citizens, having nowhere to go, were sheltered and fed in the Armory during this period. The relief work, which had almost dropped into natural channels after the fire, was revived, and the big drill shed resembled a section of the ghetto for over a week.

During the latter part of March, 1902, the affairs of the Fifth Regiment had reached such shape that the make-up of the command could be definitely ascertained. Paterson agreed to support four companies, or a battalion, the fourth company being recruited by Lieutenant William W. Stalter. Bergen County would have four companies situated at Hackensack, Leonia, Rutherford and Englewood, while the Essex County battalion would be composed of two companies quartered at Orange, the Montclair company and the Passaic company.

From the first day the new regiment had been authorized there had been talk of but one man for its commanding officer. The feeling of resentment over the disbandment of the Second Regiment was strong. It was felt that its commanding officer, Colonel Edwin Warren Hine, had acted the part of a gallant officer and had handled his regiment with rare discretion and skill in the South, and not only among the officers of the old regiment now identified with the new command, but among the people of Northern New Jersey as well, it was felt that the command of the new Fifth was Colonel Hine's by right, and that by elevating him to that position confidence and appreciation could be shown. The devotion of the officers of the Second Regiment to their commanding officer had been a matter of comment throughout



ADJUTANT'S DEPARTMENT

Captain and Adjutant John T. Hilton.
1st Lieut. and Adj. Martin Conboy. 1st Lieut. and Adj. John W. Loveland.
1st Lieut. and Adj. Whitfield W. Smith.

the entire Seventh Army Corps, and while there was some discussion about other officerships in the regiment, the officers of Essex, of Passaic and of Bergen were for their old Colonel, first, last and all the time.

By April 1, 1902, eight companies of the regiment had been mustered in. Lieutenant Stalter had his command, Company E, in excellent shape, and the Rutherford company was also ready for the mustering officer. Two companies were clamoring for recognition in Montclair, and it had been about decided that the twelfth company of the command should be quartered at Leonia.

Another matter which delayed the progress of military affairs at this time was the contest between Colonel Edward A. Campbell, of the First Regiment, and Colonel Robert Smith, of the Fourth Regiment. Both of these officers desired to be Brigade Commander, and the courts were asked to decide as to the eligibility of troop and battery officers to vote. The contest lasted for several months, and a general condition of unrest prevailed during that time.

On Thursday, April 10, Company E, Lieutenant Stalter's command, was mustered in at the Armory. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood acted as mustering officer, and Colonel Campbell was present, with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. W. Myers, Brigade Surgeon, who examined the men. On Thursday, April 17, the company elected officers. Lieutenant Stalter was made Captain; Thomas W. Foyle was elected First Lieutenant, and William J. Bergen was made Second Lieutenant. On Wednesday evening, May 14, the Paterson battalion had its first inspection by State officers.

On Saturday evening, May 17, the long drawn-out contest for Brigadier-General was settled amicably by Colonel Smith withdrawing from the race. Colonel Campbell was accordingly elected by the officers of the First and Fourth

Regiments. This long struggle was due to the death of William J. Sewell, United States Senator and commandant of the National Guard of the State. General Wanser was appointed Major-General by Governor Murphy to fill the vacancy created by General Sewell's death. General Wanser had commanded the First Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Heber Breintnall was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by Colonel Campbell's promotion.

On Thursday, May 22, the Montclair company was mustered in. Affairs dragged in the Leonia and Rutherford companies for some weeks longer, but finally difficulties were patched up, the requisite number of men obtained, and on September 9 Governor Murphy signed the last commissions for line officers of the regiment. Captain Henry R. Goesser and Captain Addison Ely, with their Lieutenants, received their parchments a few days later, and everything was in shape for the election of field officers.

The election of field officers was held at the Armory on Friday evening, September 19. Colonel Hine was made Colonel by the unanimous vote of all the officers of the command. Dr. Daniel A. Currie, of Englewood, was made Lieutenant-Colonel by a like vote. A contest developed over the election of Majors, and when the fog of battle had cleared away and ballots had been counted it was ascertained that Captains Isaac Shoenthal, Henry R. Goesser and Albert A. Van Walraven had been chosen to command the three battalions of the regiment. Captain Hamilton M. Ross, Jr., Colonel Alfred T. Holley and Captain Ernest Shaw were the disappointed candidates. The blow was felt—especially by Captain Ross, as he had a fine record and confidently expected the votes of his fellow officers. Following the rules of military procedure, the three Majors drew lots for seniority, and Major Shoenthal won first place, giving the Essex County battalion the right of the line. Major

Goesser was second, and Major Van Walraven third. Colonel Hine announced that the Regimental Adjutant would be Captain John T. Hilton. This announcement was received with the liveliest satisfaction, as Captain Hilton had been Adjutant of the old Second Regiment and was greatly beloved by both officers and men.

On October 8 Colonel Hine issued a general order formally taking command of the regiment, and on November 10 the drill season opened. Captain Ross resigned on November 20, and in glancing over the records of that time it is of interest to see that William Hughes, since twice elected Congressman, asked to be reduced to the ranks from Corporal. Congressman Hughes had been a member of the Second Regiment, and when at Jacksonville was detailed to General Fitzhugh Lee's headquarters as stenographer.

The announcement of the staff of the regiment gave much satisfaction. Lieutenant E. T. Bell was made Quartermaster; Dr. Charles Blundell was made Major-Surgeon. Charles Allen Andrews, who had held a Major's commission in a New York regiment during the Spanish-American War, was made Inspector of Rifle Practice; Charles Wyckoff Gulick, Chaplain. The battalion staffs were composed of equally eligible men. Alexander P. Gray was created Adjutant of the Third Battalion. Lieutenant Gray had been Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Second Regiment when it was ordered out. His training made him especially valuable in the pay department of the army, and he was transferred to the pay department soon after the regiment left Sea Girt and ordered to Santiago. Here he was attacked by yellow fever and was brought home a wreck of his former self. His military record was excellent and his promotions followed in rapid order. Later he supplanted Captain Bell as Quartermaster of the regiment, and did such good service that the officers of the command gave him a silver loving

cup. He was then transferred to Brigade Headquarters as an aide, and upon the death of Colonel John A. Parker, Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, was tendered that vacancy by General Campbell, a position which he still holds, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Everett Colby was Battalion Adjutant of the First Battalion. At that time Mr. Colby's position in the political world was undefined. He was a member of the lower house from Essex and was one of the best liked officers in the Fifth Regiment. It was not until later that Mr. Colby entered the political arena as an exponent of reform, and resigned from the regiment to take his place as a distinguished leader in State political work.

John W. Loveland was Adjutant of the Second Battalion. Mr. Loveland was considered to be the best all-around military man in the regiment. Colonel Hine one time remarked that "the Lord made Loveland a soldier," and this opinion was held by officers and men of the command. J. Talmage Wyckoff, Palmer A. Potter and Joseph V. Bergin were the Assistant Surgeons of the command, with the rank of First Lieutenants.

The first time the new Fifth mobilized as a regiment was on March 27, 1903, when a review was held, Colonel Hine taking the honors. The drill—for it was more drill than anything else—was in the nature of preparation for a review to Governor Murphy, to take place on April 3. The interest manifested in the command can be understood from the fact that 5,000 persons crowded into the armory to watch the initial drill of the regiment.

It was with a sense of the liveliest satisfaction that the regiment turned out on Friday, April 3, for Governor Murphy. Officers and men desired to honor the executive who had rehabilitated the Second Regiment, and the scene at the armory was a brilliant one. Governor Murphy came



Major and Judge Advocate John L. Griggs.
Captain and Chaplain Charles W. Gulick.
Captain and Commissary Charles C. Squire.
Captain and Ordnance Officer John Malcolm.

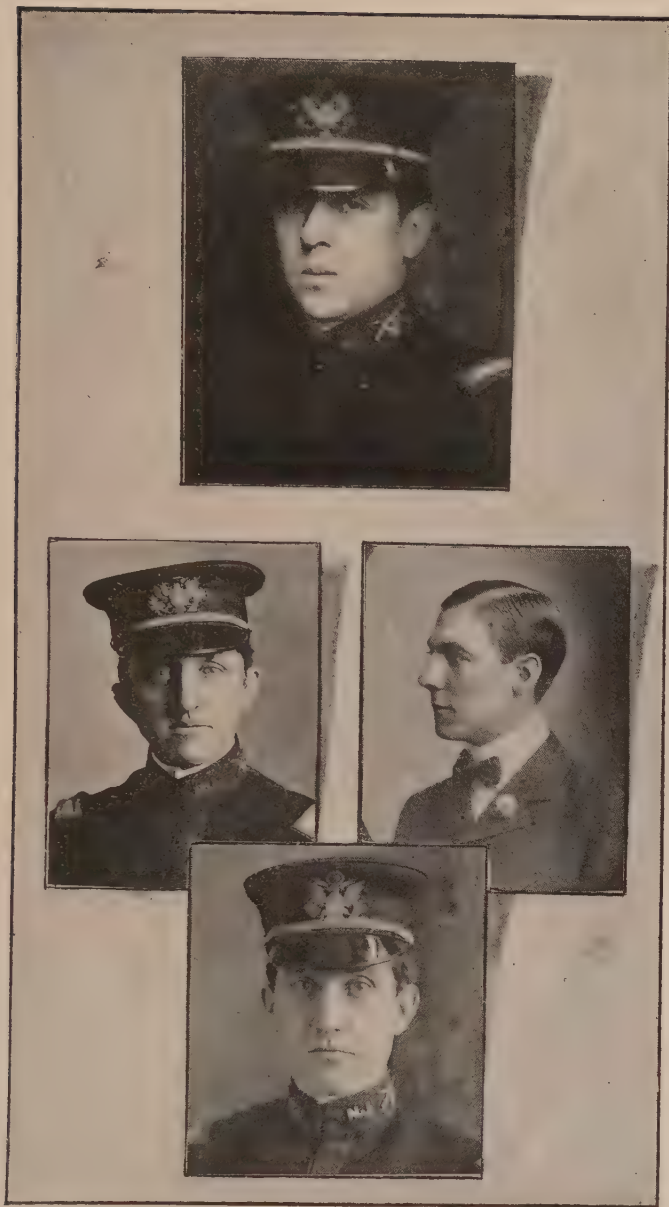
to Paterson late in the afternoon, attended by the members of his staff, and was dined at the Hamilton Club. Upon arriving at the armory General Wanser, commanding the division, was discovered to be present, with nearly all the members of his staff in civilian dress, as was General Campbell, commanding the First Brigade, with his staff officers. Colonel Henry W. Freeman, commanding the First Regiment, and Colonel Robert G. Smith, commanding the Fourth Regiment, were also present. Congressman Hughes, the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, Mayor John Hinchliffe of Paterson, many of the Aldermen, a large delegation from the Paterson Grand Army posts, together with many of the officers of the old Second Regiment, were on hand, and the affair was mentioned in newspapers at the time as being one of the most brilliant military affairs ever held in the city of Paterson. Governor Murphy personally complimented Colonel Hine after the parade, and the Division and Brigade commanders also expressed their approval at the rapid strides in military knowledge gained by the regiment. A collation was served in the armory after the ceremonies.

On April 24 the regiment was again mobilized; this time for Major-General Wanser. The ceremonies were much the same as those tendered Governor Murphy, and the regiment did even better, as it had had the advantage of two drills as a unit. The Fifth was again praised for its snappiness and for the personnel of officers and men. Colonel Hine was delighted with the manner in which his regiment had "found itself." He was especially pleased upon his return to quarters to find that the Craven Club, of Newark, of which he was a member, had forwarded a gigantic floral horseshoe bound with ribbon as an appreciation. Once more the officers and ladies present were served with luncheon, and

General Wanser added to the general good feeling by warmly praising the commanding officer.

On May 8, Captain Miller, U. S. A., came over from Governor's Island and inspected the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonels Boltwood and Bryant of General Congdon's staff were also present, and a minute examination was made of arms, equipment and company records. Captain Miller praised the regiment and said it was one of the finest body of State troops he had seen. General Campbell, with his staff, was present at the inspection. So was Captain Terrence E. Murphy, formerly commander of Company I, of Orange. After the Spanish War Captain Murphy transferred into the regular arm of the service. He had since done a two years' tour of duty in the Philippines, and his reception was a warm one by the officers of his old command. The inspection was memorable, as it was the first time that the War Department had recognized the fact that State troops were a real and co-ordinate part of the nation's defense. In fact, a new order of things had come to pass since the Spanish War had shown the incompleteness of the military establishment, and for the first time officers and men realized that the old day, of "State troops for State use only," was past and gone, and that in future Uncle Sam would exercise a close espionage over the regiments of the various States.

On May 22 Colonel Hine tendered General Campbell a review. The occasion was as successful as the former military events of the winter. In a diary, kept by one of the officers, the facts are noted that Colonel Hine for the first time wore the new bell-top cap, recently adopted by the regular army, and that Captain John Hopper, the Regimental Quartermaster, exhibited one of the new sabres with which officers of all arms of the service had been ordered to equip. The incident, slight in itself, marked another step



QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Captain and Quartermaster Louis R. Cowdrey.
Second Lieut. and Comm. Dudley S. Van Antwerp.

Second Lieut. and Comm. Chester A. Wells.
Second Lieut. and Comm. Edward M. Slocumb.

forward, brought about by the Spanish War. During the war infantry officers carried a straight sword; cavalry officers carried a sabre, and artillery officers carried a peculiar flat-hilted weapon, which had been practically unchanged since the days of the Revolutionary War.

The new weapon was slightly curved, had a nickel scabbard and the grip was of horn, deeply indented, so that the fingers found a secure lodgment. It was at this time that the "robin's egg blue" for infantry officers was ordered. The old color for infantry shoulder straps and facings had been white. The War Department—which at this time was undergoing an agony of sartorial activity—decreed stripes and shoulder straps of pale blue for officers. The change had no sooner been made than the department issued another order ordering white stripes for trousers, but blue fields for the shoulder straps. The bell-topped cap was also adopted about this time for officers and men, and the old-time chevrons, which on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers had been turned points down and big enough to extend from seam to seam on the blouse, were changed to a much smaller device, and the points were ordered turned up.

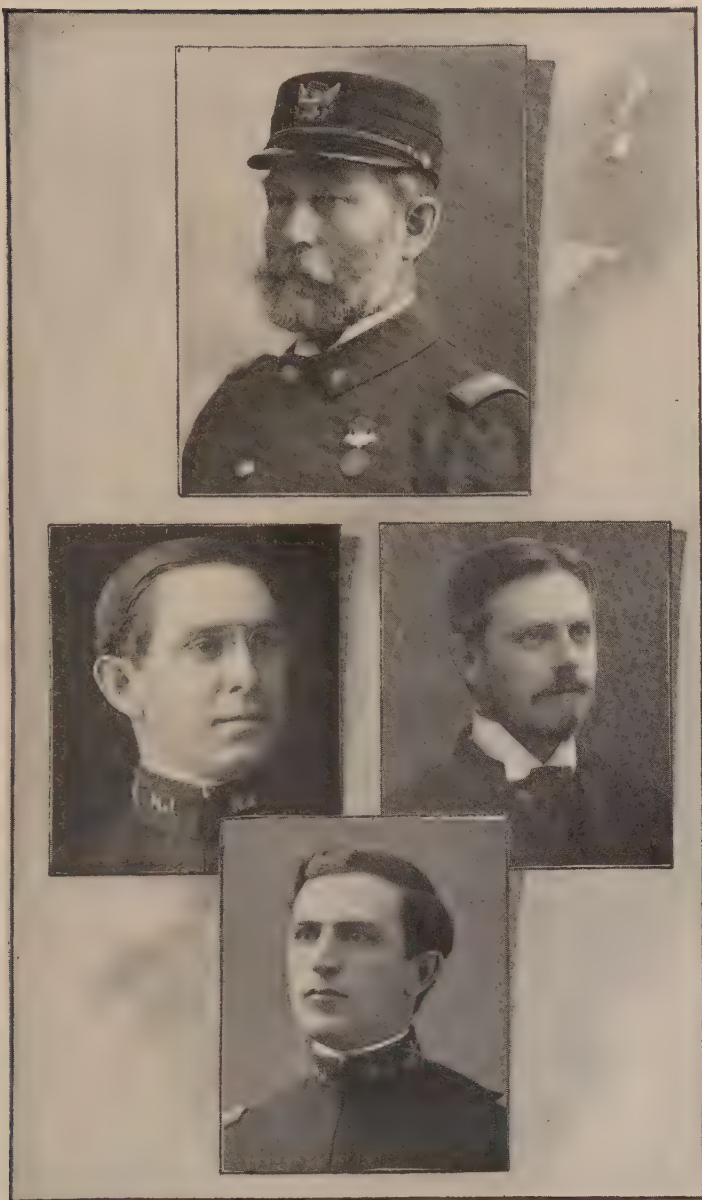
It is interesting to note here that the reversal of chevrons was perfectly correct and proper, as the original chevron was worn that way. History states that the first chevrons were worn in 1356, at Poitiers. At that period, Edward, the Black Prince, organized the English bowmen into companies. The file closers and petty officers were selected from the freeholders in the various commands. If a man owned a cottage in England, in which he dwelt, he wore on his jerkin sleeve a piece of cloth cut like an inverted "V" to signify his rank. If he owned a cottage and a barn the device was doubled, the idea being that each diminutive reversed "V" meant a roof and a corresponding degree of importance for the wearer. Hundreds of years later the

French reversed the chevron, as the lines falling toward the waist tended to make the wearer look taller, but the decision of the War Department to place chevrons in their rightful position had at least a historic precedent.

The various units of the command turned out on Memorial Day at home stations in 1903. The Third Battalion paraded in Paterson as escort to the Grand Army posts. After this there was a period of inactivity until July 4, when the regiment was ordered to Sea Girt for the annual week under canvas.

The encampment of 1903 was a felicitous one in many respects. Much interest was manifested in the regiment, as it was the first time it had occupied the State camp grounds. Governor Murphy occupied the "Little White House" for the three weeks during which the First Brigade was in camp, and the genial hospitality of the Governor made the period one of much social and military activity. Difficulty was experienced in getting the regiment to camp on July 4, as the railroads were very busy handling the holiday traffic. Finally Colonel Hine, by personal interposition, induced the Central Railroad to transport the command to the camp grounds. The regiment mobilized at the Fourth Avenue depot of the Erie Railroad in Newark, a custom which has been followed in later years. The line of march was then taken up through Newark. The command made an impression, as its discipline was excellent and the ranks were well filled.

While the regiment was en route to Newark Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Beam died in Paterson, after a lingering illness. Colonel Beam was one of the original members of the Paterson Light Guard. He was made Second Lieutenant in 1882, and had risen to Major in the line, succeeding Major Aaron Doremus; later he was on the staff of the Inspector-General. He had always manifested a great



THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Major and Surgeon Daniel A. Currie.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Muta.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon J. Talmage Wyckoff.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Joseph V. Bergin.

interest in military affairs, and was a good soldier and much loved by the officers and men of his command.

The routine of camp was taken up in earnest. General Campbell didn't like the first evening parade run off, and he had a series of parades run off on Monday afternoon in order to get the command in shape. Captain Gardener, of Orange, was made Guard Instructor by Colonel Hine, and the slower men in the regiment were brought up with a round turn. One of the features of the camp of 1903 was a series of showers which made matters interesting. The days would dawn clear and flawless, but there were usually two or three rainfalls during the day, and several times drills were cut short owing to a downpour, which made the parade grounds a swamp.

Private James McKee, of Company E, won quite a reputation one evening by holding up Governor Murphy and Adjutant-General Brientnall, who were driving around the camp in a wagonette. McKee said he had his orders not to allow anyone to cross the line after taps, and he knew his business. It took the officer of the guard to get the Governor through the lines. The officers' mess during this encampment was a singularly felicitous one. Captain and Quartermaster Edward Bell, since dead, was in charge of the mess, and his amiability did much to soften the rough places. Major-Surgeon Charles R. Blundell looked after the health of the men. Beyond a few black eyes, obtained while engaged in "rough house," there was little to do, as the health of the command was excellent during the week's stay in camp.

Two companies of regulars were in camp during the time of the Fifth's stay at Sea Girt. They were of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Infantry. The enlisted men of the Fifth fraternized with the soldiers and picked up many of their

ways, and the regular officers chummed in with the officers of the Fifth as if they had known them all their lives.

At evening parade on Wednesday, July 8, Major Henry R. Goesser, commanding the Second Battalion, and Captain Lorenzo Gismond, of the Leonia company, were awarded long service medals. Major Goesser had spent twenty-five years in the service, and Captain Gismond twenty years.

Thursday, "Governor's Day," was quite an event. Thousands of tourists came to the camp, and the evening parade was run off with machine-like promptness. One of the visitors to the camp was Mayor John Hinchliffe, who came down to spend two hours and lengthened his visit to two days, under Colonel Hine's hospitality. The memorable occasion when Mayor Hinchliffe discovered two moons rising over the hospital tent was told about for a year afterward in the regiment.

Governor Murphy dined the officers of the regiment in a big marquee tent, pitched on "Robins Lawn." At no time in the history of Sea Girt did a higher degree of hospitality prevail than during the administration of Governor Murphy.

The weather was extremely hot during the latter part of the week, and the men were put to much discomfort. "Governor's Day," in particular, was a "scorcher," and several cases of heat prostration were reported. It was during this encampment that Captain Addison Ely, in command of the Rutherford company, sent a sergeant and a file of men to the home station to get several recalcitrant members of his command. The men were brought down under guard, and the fact was commented upon at the time.

The breaking of camp was made memorable by one of the most strenuous storms that ever hit Sea Girt. Just as the Fourth Regiment, from Jersey City, were disentraining at the depot the storm broke. Tents were blown from their pegs and went sailing through the air like enormous bal-



FORMER OFFICERS

Lieut. Col. Alexander P. Gray.
Now Asst. Adj. Gen., First Brigade,
 Lieut. and Adj. H. L. Harris.

Lieut. and Adj. Everett Colby.
 Capt. Terence E. Murphy.
Now Captain Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

loons; the big flag staff at Brigade Headquarters was snapped off half way down. The violence of the storm was especially severe on the left of the camp. Rain fell in torrents, and "Quality Row," where the Governor's staff resided, was made untenable. The storm passed away as quickly as it had come, and by the time the Fifth marched to the depot to entrain there was nothing but the wreckage and a few dark clouds, fast disappearing in the northwest, to indicate there had been a miniature cyclone.

There was little doing after the regiment arrived at home until the drill season opened in the fall. The command was mobilized for the first time in 1904 on the evening of February 15, when General Quincy O'M. Gillmore inspected the regiment for the War Department. The total enrolled strength of the command on that date was 833. Fifty-six were absent. The percentage of the regiment was declared to be 93 27-100. Company D, of Paterson, Captain John Nolan's command, had every officer and man present. General Gillmore complimented Colonel Hine on the showing made.

Colonel Hine reviewed his command on Friday evening, April 29, 1904. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews was in command. Sergeant John Sandford, of Company D, was given a twenty-year long service medal. A review was tendered General Wanser on May 4, and General Campbell looked over the command on May 9. At the last named review Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews handled the regiment. Colonel Andrews had been Regimental Rifle Inspector, but was elected to be second in command, the three majors withdrawing in his favor. Lieutenant John Malcolm, of Passaic, a well known rifle shot, was promoted to the vacancy on the staff by Colonel Hine. The choice of Lieutenant Malcolm to the position gave great satisfaction to officers and men. Lieutenant Malcolm was greatly interested in rifle shooting,

and in theory and practise was considered one of the best officers in this department in the State. He assumed the rank of Captain upon his promotion. . .

From May 12 to May 27 the regiment was undergoing inspection at the hands of the State officials. The Third Battalion was inspected in a body at the armory; the other companies at home stations. Lieutenant-Colonels Bryant and Boltwood were the inspecting officers.

Colonel Hine paraded his regiment in his home city of Orange on Memorial Day, 1904. The command wore khaki for the first time, officers and men being equipped in the brown duck service clothing. The regiment turned out well, and the Orange officials gave the command a great time. After the parade the regiment was marched to a grove a short distance away from the Colonel's residence, and luncheon was served. The officers of the regiment were entertained at the home of the Colonel. The command probably never looked better. The equipment was entirely new, and over 800 men were in line.

Soon after Memorial Day the fact became known that the Fifth Regiment would be sent to Manassas, Va., to participate in the army manoeuvres to be held there in the fore part of September. The men of the regiment accepted the news with enthusiasm, and for a month there was steady preparation for the trip. According to orders issued from the Department of the East, it was ascertained that fifty-two officers and 542 enlisted men would complete the regiment. It was early ascertained that the command would turn out with full ranks, and on Saturday, September 3, the regiment entrained for the manoeuvres. The men were to be attached to the "Blue" army, General Frederick D. Grant commanding, with headquarters at Manassas. It was also learned that they were to be brigaded with the Seventy-fourth New York, the Second Georgia, the Fifth Massachusetts and



FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Andrews.
 Assistant Surgeon Palmer A. Fötter. Captain Claiborne F. Gardiner.
 Captain Charles Reynolds.
 2d Lieut. George M. Williams (deceased). 2d Lieut. William P. Hadwin, Jr.
 Captain Addison Ely.
 2d Lieut. Addison Ely, Jr. 2d Lieut. Louis J. Lampke.

a battalion of the Eighth Infantry. General Wint, since dead, was to be the brigade commander. Another New Jersey regiment, the Fourth, of Jersey City, was sent to the "Brown" army, under command of General Franklin Bell. The Fifth was mobilized at Marion, New Jersey. There was a horse car for the mounts of the field and staff officers, a tourist sleeper for the officers, then came two baggage cars and twelve coaches, one for each company of the regiment. Quartermaster Bell had resigned from the command a short time before, and Colonel Hine, unwilling to have an unexperienced man in charge, requested the loan of Captain George W. Church from the commanding officer of the First Regiment. Captain Church did yeoman service, by the way, and speedily became a favorite with Colonel Hine and all his officers. Captain Malcolm was detailed to act as Commissary officer for the trip. With the exception of Captain William W. Stalter, every officer attached to the command did duty. In Captain Stalter's place went Captain John McCullough, of the Second Regiment. Captain McCullough was a fine officer, and after the command came home officers and men were really sorry to see him return to his Trenton home, as he "fitted in" as only a good and experienced officer can, and the men of Company E became greatly attached to him. The run South was devoid of incident. With the exception of a trivial delay at Trenton, the movement was made like clock work, and it was with some suppressed excitement when the train men called "Manassah," that the regiment realized its work had begun.

Manassas



HEADQUARTERS AT MANASSAS

This idyllic little scene represents one of the few occasions when there was something to eat during the memorable army manoeuvres at Manassas. On the extreme left flank Colonel Hine may be detected gazing gloomily at a chunk of tinned beef. Chaplain Gulick is on the Colonel's right, but all that can be seen of him is one arm holding a pocket drinking cup. On the Colonel's left sits Dr. Daniel Currie, the Major-Surgeon of the regiment. The vaporous look around the doctor's head is caused by language leveled at the coffee. The Lieutenant Colonel, couched in what resembles a rat trap, is really sitting in a patent camp chair which he purchased in Fulton Street, New York. "Billy" Smith sits at the extreme right ready to serve the ice cream when requested. In the middle distance Captain Hilton, the Regimental Adjutant, has just impaled a piece of beef. In a moment he will swallow it. Seated next to the Captain, about to take a chance on the coffee, is his brother author, the only instance in which these distinguished writers were safely exhibited in captivity.

MANASSAS

THE Colonel sat on a box in which travel rations had been stored. Below from the little valley came the thud of axes, the smoke of an occasional fire and the calling of men. Every once in a while a deeper voice than the rest was uplifted in profanity as the owner described the Fifth Massachusetts and its antecedents. A wagon load of baggage had unaccountably "gone wrong." In the wagon were all the axes of the New Jersey command, and persistent demands had failed to have them returned. Stones, clubs, anything was used to hammer down tent pegs into the sun-baked soil. There was also a delay in securing firewood, but the axe proposition was the event of the moment in the regiment, to officers and men alike. The regiment had marched into camp late. From midday the train which brought the command South had crawled on at a snail's pace. There were thirty-five thousand troops to disentrain, brought from all sections of the South and East, and while mile after mile of siding had been laid to facilitate matters, the operation was one taking time.

The Fifth reached Manassas at 3:30 o'clock the afternoon of Sunday, September 4, 1904. The men swarmed out of the coaches and fell in on the platform, and five minutes after arrival the command was marching to the spot, half a mile distant, where the engineers had pegged out the camp. The country around Manassas can best be described as gently rolling. At times it rolled more than others, but as the Fifth swung along toward the camp the general aspect

was that of a gently swelling plain with here and there small patches of woodland. The earth, on which no rain had fallen for months, was powdered into an impalpable dust which rose in clouds as the feet of the men stirred it up. Men, equipments and rifles were all of the same dun hue by the time the camp ground was reached.

The men of the Fifth found they had been well treated in the matter of camp selection. Sinks had been dug by a detail of the Eighth Infantry, that had been at Manassas for three weeks before the militia arrived. There was also a plentiful supply of firewood stacked up at the border of the camp ground, and the engineers of the regular service had intersected the country with water pipes, through which a generous supply of potable water poured. Before the men had had a chance to look about them, a train of wagons was discovered coming from the depot. Piled high on the familiar blue baggage conveyances was the camp equipment of the regiment. Tents and company chests were quickly unloaded, and within an hour what had been a bare plain was transformed into a miniature white city. Had it not been for the loss of the axes the regiment would have been in shape before dark. As it was, the night fell with the suddenness noticeable in southern latitudes, and headquarters street still presented a chaotic appearance.

Colonel Hine had said when a detail came up the little slope to his headquarters, "Not a tent goes up here until all you men are made snug for the night," and a staff officer who had happened over from brigade headquarters turned, regarded the Colonel fixedly for a minute, and said, "I don't wonder, Colonel, that your men are fond of you." The instructions of the Colonel were carried out. Nothing was done around headquarters until the men of the command were in good shape, and it was dark when the Colonel's tent was erected. The businesslike methods of the signal corps

won the admiration of the officers of the Fifth. Ten minutes after the Adjutant's tent had been raised a telephone line had been installed, fitted with transmitter and call bell, while a card, neatly typewritten, furnished the directory of the camp telephones. By a ring, or a series of rings, the post quartermaster, the depot, division headquarters and brigade headquarters could be summoned. By this time the camp had shaken down and the men were cooking supper. At the end of each company street the Buzzacotts were throwing out showers of sparks; camp kettles were bubbling and the air was filled with the odor of beef stew and the tinkle of tin pans and cups as the men had their first warm meal since leaving Paterson.

One thing was immediately noticeable; this was that the camp site could not have been better located. The Colonel's tent occupied the crest of a gentle rise, back of which was a small grove. The quarters of the staff stretched out on either side. The tent of the Lieutenant-Colonel was to the right; Adjutant Hilton's quarters were to the left. At the right flank was the Adjutant's office, while on the extreme left Chaplain Gulick had his quarters, which served as the postoffice for the regiment.

The ease with which the regiment adapted itself to circumstances won the hearty commendation of the regular army officers on the field. Hospitals were quickly erected on the right of the camp ground. A guard tent was also placed in position, which, after all, was a sort of useless appendage to the camp, as at no time was it necessary for any of the men to be confined therein.

While a detail was erecting the tents of the Colonel and staff, the Colonel, with the members of his military family, had their first meal in camp. It was a simple, unostentatious repast. Tinned beef, biscuit and a bottle of Anderson were the courses. While the meal was in progress a couple of

young lieutenants from the First Florida regiment wandered into the little circle of light cast by the Colonel's lantern and announced that they were lost. The Colonel invited them to have a drink and something to eat, and the Southerners tackled the corned beef and biscuit with an energy that soon disposed of the entire can. They were then given an escort and sent to the main road down which their command was encamped a mile to the east.

There was little noise and confusion on this, the first night in camp. Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis R. Cowdrey was busy in the centre of camp issuing blankets, and the chill which already was beginning to make itself felt made the men anxious to snuggle down as soon as possible. The regiment was tired and guards were reduced to a minimum. Here and there as one glanced down the valley a fire could be seen glancing fitfully against the velvety softness of the Southern night, but when one considered that there were 15,000 men encamped within a radius of five miles, the countryside was wonderfully still.

One of the most noticeable things to the new men in the command was the fact that so few troops were to be seen at the same time. From the camp ground assigned to the Fifth the camp of the Seventy-fourth New York could be plainly seen; it occupying the opposite side of the little valley. A fringe of woods hid the Fifth Massachusetts, the Eighth Infantry and the Second Georgians, while a rise in the ground placed the cavalry camp out of view altogether. It will be seen, therefore, that the Fifth and the Seventy-fourth camped together, while the other commands of the brigade were more or less isolated. If one climbed to the top of a water tower, which was the most commanding feature of the landscape, it could be seen that the landscape for miles around was dotted with white and khaki tents, and that practically every level place had its complement of horses

and men, but within one of the camps it was difficult to realize that more than a regiment or battery was in existence.

The first night in camp was businesslike. The men, tired from the long trip South, quickly sought their blankets. There was half an hour's quiet talk at the Colonel's headquarters by the officers, and then taps sounded mournfully through the valley and the great camp was still.

When the cheerful "Can't get 'em up, can't get 'em up," rang out next morning, two things were apparent. One was that it was very cold, and the other was that it was entirely too early to think of getting up. The bugles kept braying away, however, and there seemed to be no hope of catching another nap, so the men turned out, cautiously poked their noses outside the tents and said, "Gee, but it's cold!" It was cold. There were no thermometers handy to read, but it felt as if six degrees below zero would be about a right guess. Snakey drifts of mist wreathed around the woods, and a heavy dew shrouded everything. The men stood around the cook fires that morning and commented whether the "Sunny South" had been shoved up to the North Pole overnight, but the visit of a few regulars from the Eighth Infantry, who had stopped to look at the New Jersey outfit, soon disillusionized them. South of the Mason and Dixon line it is very warm in the daytime and very cold at night. The Fifth noticed this later. The temperature would climb up to ninety-five degrees during the day and the air would be hot, dry and still. As soon as the sudden night fell it would become damp and raw, and the men, although clad in flannel shirts, would don ponchos for the sake of warmth.

The routine of camp was soon established. The men had a good breakfast, and with the arrival of the sun were happy. Men from other outfits drifted into camp to visit and fraternize; the company cooks made a good job of

breakfast, and altogether the camp "had Sea Girt beaten to a pulp," so Sergeant-Major George Huestis stated.

This impression prevailed all day. After breakfast there was a drill, which the Colonel held in front of brigade headquarters. Regimental drill in close order was one of the strong points of the Fifth, and the brigade staff grew enthusiastic as the command, well handled, did pretty work on the little plain. From all quarters came compliments for the Jersey troops. They were always well equipped, always orderly, and always knew their business. General Wint himself sent one of his officers to compliment Colonel Hine on the appearance of his regiment, and the command came home to dinner in a cheery mood, feeling well able to bear their part in the work to come.

The afternoon was also pleasantly employed. A brigade drill was held. It was a short drill, and again the regiment was complimented. It was the first time that some of the men had ever seen a brigade assembled on the field, and the novelty of the situation appealed to everyone. The command was composed of the Fifth New Jersey, the Second Georgians, the Seventy-fourth New York and a battalion of the Eighth Infantry. When the men marched back to camp that evening they were almost enthusiastic. All the stories they had heard about hard work and poor food were myths. The work was easy. The U. S. officers were gentle and considerate in the handling of troops. 'The weather was perfect. The Colonel was pleased. Great! Fine! Dandy! Home was never like this, and the entire regiment acted like a bunch of boys released from school.

The only available record of the next few days appears to be a diary, which was kept by a newspaper man and who accompanied headquarters in its movements. A few pages are herewith reproduced.

Monday evening, September 5. This is certainly a great

proposition. Always thought soldiers stood around in groups and sang drinking choruses when not otherwise engaged. Wrong. The demon Rum in this camp is a negligible quantity. Sergeant Charlie Knibbs, of D Company, this afternoon asked me to have a drink. I waited for the chorus and the silver cups. Nothing doing. He pulled me into a tent, produced a bottle from his after pocket, and we each had a swallow. He said, "Redeye is worth its weight in gold here," as he replaced the bottle. It appears the government has shut down on sutlers and booze of all kinds, and the camp is a sort of W. C. T. U. Sahara.

It is very pleasant at headquarters. Just been talking with Captain Hilton. He showed me his field equipment. He has one haversack, one canteen, one blanket roll, one camera, one sabre, one revolver, one watch, one pad, one whistle, one field glass. He also informed me that he has but one horse.

Been down to look at the horses, which are picketed in a grove back of headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews has a horse named Blackbird. He is of the early Flemish school of architecture, and has a bad eye. He appears to be dissatisfied with his surroundings, as he carefully kicked a darkey hostler in the stomach to show disapproval.

The Colonel has just received orders from division headquarters stating that the command must be ready to move at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Must speak to the General about this. That's a horrible hour to turn people out of bed.

Just heard the Colonel tell the Adjutant that at 11 o'clock this evening a rocket will be exploded at division headquarters, signalling that war will be let loose on the countryside. Understand that General Grant, our division commander, has registered a kick, claiming that General Frederick Bell, commanding the Browns, is off-side or something. Says he refuses to play unless the rules are modified. Bet we get walloped.

Tuesday, 3 A. M. Cold. Why in the world they want to turn us out at this hour baffles me. Tried hard to have the Colonel change his mind about chasing around with the regiment till 9 o'clock, but he says he likes to get up early. "Billy" Smith gave me a cup of coffee. Good old Bill. It was a life saver. Somebody handed me two sandwiches. They looked as if they had been cut with an axe. No butter. General Sherman was right. War is terrible.

The diary breaks off here, not to be resumed until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the regiment encamped for a few hours. In the meantime much had happened. The brigade had been mobilized and the route lay down the main road. The regiments tramped through Young's branch at the famous old "Stone House," swung to the west at the Felzer house, and in column of squads had tramped down a pretty bit of Southern road toward the Peterson house. The men were in good spirits, and two hours after leaving camp the news had somehow drifted down the line that General Bell, with the dash for which he is celebrated, had drawn his lines close during the night and that there was a chance of running into trouble early.

The regiment continued on through an extensive tract of second-growth timber and came out on a little rise where, beneath, a field of corn lay yellow and motionless in the September sunlight. Suddenly from a neck of woods, less than 600 yards away, there was a fluttering sputter of rifle fire, and the next instant General Wint and his staff came up on the gallop.

"We've run into trouble early," he said to Colonel Hine. "I can't make out what Bell is trying to do. Put your men in here and clean out that wood."

The Colonel turned in his saddle and was about to give the necessary orders when it was ascertained that all the ammunition of the command was in the train which had fallen in

at the rear of the brigade and had been side-tracked somewhere on the road. It was a blow, but the regiment was useless, General Wint ordered it to the rear while the Second Georgians went in to get the first of the fighting. The Fifth moved back to the Peterson house and sat still. The crescendo of rifle fire was punctuated now by the growl of a battery. There seemed to be all sorts of doings on the other side of the cornfield, but the regiment was, for the time being, out of action.

It was here that Chaplain Charles W. Gulick distinguished himself. He spurred his horse up to the Colonel's side and asked to be allowed to find the ammunition train. Permission was given, and the next minute the Chaplain tore down the wood road in the direction of the main pike. An hour passed. Two hours. Then a little speck of dust could be seen coming in the direction of the regiment. It came nearer and was discovered to be a buckboard to which was hitched a team of horses. The Chaplain led the way, waving his hat and yelling like a Comanche. The buckboard had 20,000 rounds aboard, and the cases were soon ripped open and the regiment supplied with cartridges. It appears that the Chaplain had ridden back five miles and found that the ammunition train had taken the wrong road. The "Brown" cavalry-men were swarming along the ridges, but for some unknown reason he was unmolested. He found the train and then hired a farmer and his wagon to bring up a supply of ammunition. The guiding back of the cartridge cases was the most exciting part of the journey, but the unmilitary buckboard was probably what saved the day, for while at one time the Chaplain and his convoy were within 200 yards of a "Brown" patrol, he managed to elude its vigilance and came through in good shape.

It was at this point that the first touch was had with the "Browns." Captain Gardner, commanding Company I, ran

into a line of men moving through the corn. He fell back on the main body without firing, as he had instructions so to do, and the patrol, evidently ascertaining that a regiment was posted on the road, fell back in turn. The command had been ordered to await orders here, and for three hours there was a lull in the progress of events. Corn was secured from the negro family inhabiting the Peterson house and the horses of the command were fed. The men also had a make-shift meal. The firing had died away in the meantime and the customary quietness had settled down over the landscape.

At 2 o'clock an aide arrived from headquarters, stating that the enemy had been discovered massing in force at Sudley Springs and that the regiment was to proceed there. The regiment picked itself up and started for Sudley Springs. It was about this time that the men of the command began to discover how valuable water was, and how difficult it was to get on a march. The country over which they were marching was dry and dusty. No rain had fallen for months, and the alkaline dust parched the throat and filled the nostrils until walking became a real discomfort. Furthermore, tinned corned beef is conducive to a proper sort of thirst anyway, and it was with real discomfort that the command marched seven miles through the dust clouds down the Sudley road.

Company A, under command of Captain "Jim" Barker, was detailed for advance guard duty, and, with the men covering a half mile of front, the command in column of fours trudged on. Half way to Sudley Springs a farm house was discovered to the right of the road. There was nothing unusual about the farm house; it was the customary white, deep-verandahed dwelling, but in the front yard was a well, equipped with an old-fashioned sweep. Best of all, the water had been passed upon by the surgical department and it was good. The regiment drank that well dry in fifteen

minutes. The water was cold and sparkling, and the men formed in line as bucket after bucket was pulled up, and they drank and drank until it seemed as if they must burst.

The command to march had been given when an aide rode up and said that the attack upon Sudley Springs was evidently a feint and that General Bell appeared to be concentrating all his forces west of Carpathin Run.

The regiment was instructed to move down the wood road to the Cross house and there go into camp and await instructions. It was now 2:30 o'clock, and as the problem of the day was supposed to be over by 3 o'clock, there was little supposition that the command would get into action that day. Again the regiment turned and marched back to the memorable fork in the road over which it had tramped three times that day and then, turning abruptly to the west, it marched about three miles to the borders of Bull Run creek, where stood the famous Cross house, a relic of the Civil War.

By this time the men were tired. They had been marching steadily ever since 4 o'clock in the morning, and it was with relief that they marched to the ford, turned to the left and went into camp back of the Cross house. The Third Battalion was detached and ordered to camp down the road a mile further on (at the Manuel house) in order to prevent a possible surprise by the enemy's cavalry during the night. Major Van Walraven led his men away and was told as he marched out that the company wagons belonging to his command would be sent to him later.

Within ten minutes the field was dotted with hundreds of dog tents, and as many little fires glittered in the distance against the dark green of the woods. The wagons came up. Rations were dealt out, and as there was a plentiful supply of water, the men were comfortable for the time being.

The Cross house occupies rather a commanding position on the little bluff leading down to the creek, and the sur-

roundings are just as they were after the red tide of battle in a rear guard action had flowed over the ground during the dark days of '61. Half buried in the front yard was a twelve-pound Napoleon. The axle of the gun had become bent and it had been abandoned. The trail and spokes had slowly rotted away and the gun had fallen breech first into the ground; there it had stayed, and a hedge sparrow had built her nest within the muzzle. There were other traces of the conflict forty years before. Where the furrows had been turned up in the cornfield, it was possible to pick up any number of mute evidences of war. There were belt buckles, minie balls and bayonet rings, and here and there were found pieces of human bones, fragments of the pelvis and heavy bones of the leg, which had withstood the rains and sun for four decades.

Colonel Hine and his staff had dinner that night at the Cross house. The presiding divinity was a gaunt Southern woman with an advanced case of goitre. She confided to several of the officers that she was single, but that many offers of marriage had been hers. Then she hustled around to get together a meal that was destined to remain in the minds of all the officers present as the one pleasant gastronomic souvenir of the South. She made biscuit. The sweet, nutty biscuits of the South. She had butter in fresh yellow pats from the spring house. There were fresh eggs, and home-made preserves and Southern fried chicken and coffee, with real milk. The feast was set on a door upended on a couple of wooden horses placed beneath the shade of a big magnolia tree in the front yard, and the officers ate and ate and blessed the lady of the Cross house. After all had finished the lady came out and said the biscuits were no good anyway after they got cold, and then she invited everyone to take away what was left. Haversacks were quickly produced and not a crumb remained within two minutes to give

evidence of the feast. One of the officers remained behind to settle with the lady of the Cross house. Asked how much the dinner would cost, the lady said that she reckoned it was worth \$2. "That is," she said with some hesitation, "if you don't think it is too much." The officer didn't think it was too much. In fact, considering that there were eight people at the festal door, he thought it was decidedly too little, and he fished out \$5 and handed it to the lady of the Cross house. She looked at him dumfounded, and then she said: "Thank you. That is more money than I have had in three years."

It was at this front yard dinner that many of the officers of the command first became acquainted with the umpire detailed to the Fifth Regiment, Captain Lawson M. Fuller, of the Ordnance Department. There are, of course, just as brilliant officers and just as good fellows in the army as Captain Lawson M. Fuller, but the officers and men of the Fifth didn't think so during the maneuvers. Always courteous, with a wealth of information at his finger tips, and with a keen desire to communicate his knowledge, the men of the Fifth early learned to respect and like Captain Fuller. He came in from division headquarters while the dinner was in progress and cheerfully announced he had had nothing to eat since early that morning. He was invited to "pitch in." He said such luxury was dead against regulations while in the field. Then he said it would be a shame to allow the biscuits to go to waste, and he hung his belt upon the fence and sat down. In three minutes he had won the liking of every officer present, and from that time on the Captain was essentially as much a part of the outfit as if he had been attached to it.

The men went into camp with the expectation of a night's rest, and everything pointed to that end, but about 5 o'clock an officer galloped in from General Wint's headquarters with

the information that the command would move at midnight, and that General Wint would be over later to talk things over with the Colonel. At 8 o'clock the General rode in and a map was spread on the ground while the General, the Colonel and several staff officers stretched out at full length around it, with a candle to illuminate the scene. It appeared from what the General had said that General Bell, with all his forces, had slipped through the lines supposed to prevent him from reaching Washington, and it would be necessary to make a forced march with the prospect of an action at daybreak to prevent him from executing a flank movement. The command would move out, cross the mountains and get in touch with Colonel Price's brigade at dawn. It would be necessary to have a guide, and the General suggested that one of the natives would probably officiate. The General went over the instructions several times, so that they were thoroughly understood, and then rode away, while Colonel Hine sent for his majors and communicated his instructions to them.

It was while the regiment was resting at the Cross House that evening that the newspaper man managed to catch up with his diary work, and again a few pages are appended, as they seem to present the personal side of the first day's campaign.

Tuesday night. This is a fine country. The dust is twenty-seven feet deep. Major Goesser said this afternoon he must have something the matter with his lungs. He couldn't breathe. An officer attracted his attention to something protruding from his nostrils, and the Major pulled out a plug of clay two inches long. The dust had caked and shut off his wind. Captain James Barker is the most blood-thirsty man I ever knew. He says: "If General Wint will only stop dodging around the country and sick little old A Company onto the Browns, this campaign will be settled

within ten minutes." Saw a corporal this afternoon file away his haversack, shelter half and roll in a hollow tree. Said he'd "call around in a day or so and get 'em." In the meantime, "he'd be damned if he'd carry the things any further." There is a great moral lesson here. The government provides a costly equipment which weighs, all told, about forty-five pounds. The men won't carry the stuff, especially in Southern latitudes. As soon as the weight becomes oppressive, they "chuck it." Man needs, outside of his rifle and ammunition belt, a canteen and a rag. Half of the men already are carrying their rations in the bulge at the back of the flannel shirt, and there are enough shelter tents scattered over the country to equip two brigades.

Sergeant-Major Smith says he likes this country. He tried to fill his canteen at a well this afternoon and a woman came out with a shotgun and told him in a lady-like way that "no Yanks could drink her water." The Sergeant-Major left. Said he didn't want to fill a Southern grave. There is a funny situation existent, which the above little story brings out. The country people down here look on the "Browns" as Southerners, Confederates if you like. In the first place they wear the khaki, which is reminiscent of the time-honored gray. In the second place they are commanded by a Southerner, General Bell, who has all the attributes which make Southerners love a man. He is dashing and impressionable, and the country folks to a man—or woman—are for him, first, last and all the time.

The "Blues" resemble the old-time Yanks too much to win the good will of the South, and besides, they are commanded by General Grant, son of the man who, with a million men at his horse's tail, transformed this country into a howling wilderness. We are up against it on the information proposition.

Everywhere down here one hears of the Seventh Cavalry,

which is operating with the "Browns." According to the stories told, the troops are made up of centaurs who never sleep. They are liable to pounce down on a man, remove him from his smoking tobacco, and with a merry laugh disappear into the woods.

There is a bewhiskered old fossil floating around the camp who says his name is Shirley, and that he was one of the men who fought with Joe Mosby. He knows horses apparently. Went over to where the Fifth N. J. regimental mounts are picketed and looked them over. Then he went up to Adjutant John W. Loveland's Kentucky thoroughbred, "Satan," patted its nose, and said, "I'd like mighty well to own that animal." The Colonel has sent for him and is dickering with Mr. Shirley of the whiskers to guide the regiment over the mountains. Shirley says he's a human wonder as a guide, as he knows every foot of the country. We shall see.

The eternal proposition of getting water was one of the features of the first bivouac. There was a fine spring to the rear of the Cross House, but the Lord had made this particular spring of about 100 men capacity. As there were over 500 men on the field, they drank up the spring in fifteen minutes, and those who came late had to walk a mile to another farm house where there was another spring.

The Colonel has had a long talk with Shirley about the trail over the mountain, and the old man says it is a pretty hard road and "considerable up and down hill." Colonel Hine has issued his instructions to have the men under way by 11 o'clock, as it appears that the Fifth will swing into position on the extreme left of the line, and that it will be necessary for the regiment to be on the spot indicated by General Wint at daybreak, in order to prevent the brigade flank from being turned. Furthermore, the regiment must move in the greatest secrecy. There is to be no laughing or talking in ranks. Tin cups and anything that might tinkle

with the step of the men must be hidden in the haversack or shirt. No matches are to be struck; smoking is prohibited. In fact, it is to be one of those movements that Sergeant Charlie Knibbs describes as "damned surreptitious."

The command lit out at 11 o'clock. To many of the tired men it appeared as if they had just closed their eyes, but the sergeant went from tent to tent pulling out the weary ones, and promptly at the hour of 11 the command swung down to the ford, crossed and started on a march that was to surprise every regular army officer in the division. The night was very dark. There was not even a star to be seen, and the peculiar impenetrable Southern night wrapped up the regiment in its folds until at a distance of ten feet from the leading set of fours the presence of the command could not have been detected. In fact, it was so dark at the ford it was necessary to post a chain of men knee deep in water in order to prevent the men from wandering up or down stream. So far as guiding a horse, that was impossible. The only thing to do was to drop the bridle on the animal's neck and trust to Providence and the horse's intelligence. This was plainly witnessed at the ford, the bank of which was steep, running down some twenty feet at an abrupt angle. The horses felt for the declivity, bunched their hoofs and slid down, greatly to the surprise of some of the riders, who were totally unprepared for any such movement. Surgeon Currie's mount, on this, as well as on other occasions, contributed a few original features not down in the manual. He was a tall brunette beast with an apprehensive eye and a nervous temperament. Viewing him from the rear, he looked like a Queen Anne cottage; from the front he resembled a giraffe. The surgeon called him "Joe," but to the irreverent in the ranks he was known as "Aunt Maria." Whenever the command would halt for a few minutes, "Aunt Maria" would adjust each leg to a different angle and

fall fast asleep. When it became necessary to awaken him he grew peevish and would emit groans. Then the surgeon would mildly chide his mount, and all would go well until the next halt was made. The halt at the ford gave "Aunt Maria" her opportunity. She moaned and told the surgeon she didn't like to get her feet wet, but he was insistent and she finally tiptoed through the ford, protesting all the while.

To anyone who participated, that night's march will never be forgotten. At the head of the regiment old Shirley, bowed with the weight of years, trudged along. With him was Captain Hilton, dismounted, bearing an ordnance map in one hand and a box of matches in the other. Sometimes the old man would seem to be at fault and then the Captain, retiring behind a rock or tree, would cautiously light a match and trace the course of the command. It developed before a great while that Shirley was a magnificent fraud. He may have known the countryside when "Joe" Mosby roamed free, but he was woefully deficient on this occasion. Several times he insisted upon taking wrong roads, and finally Captain Hilton, with compass and map, was charting out the course while Shirley was making guesses about it.

The night grew blacker and blacker. At times the course would lay through patches of heavy forest, and the men would place their hands on the shoulders of those ahead in order to keep in touch. Major Shoenthal wanted to make a bet that the fool guide had lost his way, and the "entire regiment had miscarried and was chasing wild goats in the Sierra Nevadas." At times the road would tilt up to forty-five degrees; other times the men would have to plant their feet to prevent sliding down hill. Still the regiment went on until it seemed as if all time and space had been blotted out and the only sensation left was one of motion.

It was while feeling the way down a piece of wooded road that "Aunt Maria" distinguished herself. The command

had just swung through a ford and part of the staff had been cut off owing to the near presence of the Second Battalion. Dr. Currie and another officer rode into the break between the First and Second battalions and the march was continued. Up at the head of the command Captain Hilton was looking at his map, and the command had been halted to enable him to take his bearings. Everything was uncannily still. The men stood silent in the soft dust of the roads. The horses, glad of the moment's rest, did not even shake their heads. Poor beasts, they were tired, and forage had been short. Away down in the valley a hoot owl sent up his creepy cry and the men actually closed together, the sense of isolation was so oppressive. Suddenly "Aunt Maria" woke up, probably possessed with a bad dream. She backed swiftly into the front set of fours, at the same time uttering a long drawn out "U-g-h-h-h, woo-ff!" There was one brief instant of appalling quiet and then the battalion, with a noise like a whirlwind, broke ranks and took to the woods. Stories of midnight attacks—cavalry raids, anything—everything came on the moment, and in ten seconds where had stood a battalion was a vacant spot, while the Major and his Adjutant wheeled their horses and surveyed the scene of dismay. It took half an hour to get that scared outfit together again, and even then there were stories of lost blankets and canteens. The place was marked, and next day a detail went back and picked up a wagon load of impedimenta.

It grew colder and colder as the night grew older, and finally the men put on their ponchos and wrapped their blankets around their shoulders in a vain effort to keep warm. With the dawn came the increasing probability of attack. The First Battalion was spread out in open order as an advance guard, and as the mists rolled up from the lowlands the front was protected for half a mile in either

direction. It was while the First Battalion was feeling its way along at 5:30 o'clock that a wagon train was discovered coming north down the Carolina road, into which the command had debouched on coming from the mountain trail. The wagoners were half asleep, and the entire train was quickly surrounded and the men told to throw up their hands. Eleven wagons, filled with ammunition and rations, were captured, and the umpires placed them to the credit of the Fifth Regiment. The men were questioned as to the position of their command, but they apparently knew nothing except they had been ordered to report at a fork in the road, three miles to the east of the little village of Haymarket.

The Colonel called a temporary halt at the fork in the road, where it was expected that Price's brigade would be met, but the country seemed to be deserted and the scouts coming in reported that nothing could be seen of troops in any direction, either "Browns" or "Blues." After waiting for an hour Colonel Hine determined to push on past the fork and get in touch with whatever lay to the west. The greatest caution was enjoined, and the company commanders were instructed to hold their men well in hand, as at any minute the enemy might be located. Briefly described, the Colonel's plan was to force things to an issue. The hint dropped by the wagoners that they were to wait at the fork was proof positive that headquarters of some command could not be far distant, and as the Fifth was already two miles beyond the fork, it might be able to deliver a smashing blow on a column in motion instead of lying still and waiting to be attacked.

Colonel Hine briefly announced that he would rather "hit the other fellow in the eye than wait to be hit," and with this idea in view the regiment went forward.

The country was very rolling with patches of cornfields

and heavy woods at intervals. The Carolina road lay dusty and red, a straight road to the west. To the left the Third Battalion, with Captains Dunphey and Reynolds on the flanks, did scout duty. On the right Major Goesser's battalion searched each succeeding rise for the enemy. Suddenly from the crest of a little hill which lay off to the right there was a sputtering noise of rifle fire, and the Colonel's aide, trotting back to the First Battalion, informed Major Shoenthal that the regiment was in touch with the enemy. After the first volley the patrol at the top of the hill fell back and the regiment, increasing its pace as it gained the highest point of the rise, saw below the little village of Haymarket with its depot, its general store, and the thirty or forty houses which compose the town snuggled in the valley through which the railroad runs. On the hill above the town was a cavalry picket. In extended order was a company retreating from the town. In a few minutes, as the main body came up, the cavalry pulled out and fell back, and with due precautions the regiment marched down and occupied the hamlet, practically without opposition.

By this time it was apparent that the command was operating on a neat little campaign of its own. To be sure it had no support, and there wasn't a gun within miles, but Colonel Hine said, "We have bluffed the enemy out of the town and we'll have to make good." Holding the Second Battalion in reserve, the Third and First were ordered to clean out the hills beyond the town. In ten minutes an interesting little fight developed, but still the "Browns" fell back, although there appeared to be at least two regiments of infantry, and after chasing them a mile from the village the Majors gathered up their companies and came in.

This move of Colonel Hine's unwittingly was one of the factors in the game which gave General Grant the honors in the first fight. It appeared later that General Bell, with

headquarters, lay half a mile outside of Haymarket. His scouts came in and reported that a brigade was sweeping down to attack him. This supposed brigade was the Fifth Regiment, which was operating with a fine disregard for the rules of the game as it was supposed to be played. A full mile of front was covered with but a single battalion in reserve. But the bluff worked, and General Bell and his staff vamoosed, falling back so far that the main engagement was begun without them, and for over three hours General Bell and his headquarter regiment was out of the fighting altogether. It was simply one of the lucky incidents which often happen in actual warfare, and redounded to the credit of the Fifth. General Bell had to stand for a lot of "kidding" later on, over the fact that a volunteer regiment had raced his pet regiment out of its quarters.

As the regiment mobilized once more in the little town the Colonel held a conference with his Majors, and it was determined to await results for half an hour and then move out, falling back to the forks and there to connect with the missing Price's brigade. A supply of oats was secured from the store and all the horses in the command were soon lined up along the high porch eating out of soap boxes. Girths were slackened, and the men not on advance guard duty were permitted to snatch a hasty breakfast. It was here that the unexpected happened. A squadron of the Seventh Cavalry swooped down the Carolina road and proceeded to shoot up the town. At the first clatter of hoofs all the officers ran to their mounts while two companies, in extended order, lay tight on the top of the little hill to the rear of the town and awaited the onrush. The troopers came down on the gallop, yelling wildly. All that could be seen, outside of the column of dust, was the occasional glint of sabre, while the carbines kept up a constant fusillade. The scene in front of the grocery store resembled ten minutes rough house at



The Fifth at Haymarket, Va.

the Hippodrome. At the first volley "Blackbird," the Lieutenant-Colonel's mount, tried to climb up the side of the grocery store. The Lieutenant-Colonel smacked him over the head with a barrel stave and brought him down to earth. Then he refused to allow the Lieutenant-Colonel to mount, and circled around at bridle length, while the Lieutenant-Colonel kept up a running fire of comment appalling to hear. Major Goesser, with his revolver smoking, was wiping out army corps of "Browns," while his frantic charger dragged him all over the square. Major Van Walraven jumped his horse over the low fence as he flew toward his battalion yelling for the men to lie down, while the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Wyckoff, with his pipe carelessly stuck in the southwest corner of his mouth, was imploring everyone he encountered to please pick out a place for a nice base hospital.

It was all over quicker than it takes to tell. The squadron rode up to within a hundred yards, wheeled and rode like mad down the road again, while G company, with Sergeant-Major "Chet" Wells on the flank, piled in volley after volley. Colonel Hine remarked that the position of the regiment was becoming untenable, and in columns of four the command swung north down the Carolina road again. A mile further on Major Greble, of General Grant's staff, came galloping up. He laughed when he heard of the good work done by the regiment and said there was plenty of time, as the "row was just beginning and the left was not engaged." Half an hour later the regiment was on the firing line and the panorama of a modern action was spread out before the gaze of the men.

There is little use to tell of the technical side of the engagement. It is sufficient to know that General Grant turned the flank of General Bell's command and won the battle. There was an artillery duel and a clash at close

quarters, a ten minutes' conference of the umpires and the bugles blew out "cease firing," and all was over.

Up to this time the regiment had been sustained by the excitement; now the conviction came home that the command was nine miles away from headquarters with no rations and that night was coming on. The General and his staff passed by in a cloud of dust, and nothing was left for the various commands but to march back to Manassas. The command tramped three miles, to Gainesville, and the sights alongside the roadside were actually pitiable. Here sat a man with bleeding feet, binding them up with his handkerchief. Here lay another boy sprawled out alongside the road with face buried in the dust, so tired and worn out that tired nature refused to respond further. The men that did march were gaunt and pale. Be it remembered that they had done thirty-one miles in the hike of twenty-four hours, and that the situation was really critical.

Just outside of Manassas the Colonel called a halt while he dismounted and looked over his men. Five minutes later the Colonel announced that he, himself, would hire a train if necessary to get the regiment back to Manassas, and Adjutant Loveland was directed to go over and make arrangements with the Southern Railroad Company. The train was secured, and with a cheer the men marched to the depot. Three rickety coaches were all that was available, but everyone got aboard, and when the train pulled out there were men on the roof of the cars and the locomotive was festooned with them. One man wanted to climb inside the old-fashioned smokestack and go to sleep, but was restrained.

About the ride into camp—seven miles—none of the staff has a very clear recollection. The Colonel called a halt when a wagon was met containing a keg of cider, and everyone drank a glass, served by an antiquated colored man. After that there was little talk, and that only in monosyllables.

Everyone was dog-tired, and nearly everyone slept in the saddle as the horses plodded on. It was after seven o'clock when the cortege rode into camp.

Colonel Hine and his men had been in camp but a few hours when an aide rode in from headquarters with orders for the command to march at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was here that Colonel Hine registered an emphatic objection. He sent the regimental adjutant back to headquarters to present his compliments and to tell the Commanding General that the men were utterly worn out from the exertions of the previous day, and that it was essential that they get a full night's rest. The order was countermanded and instructions were issued for the men to march at 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

It was with renewed vim and spirits that the command swung out the next morning. A plentiful breakfast had been served. The men had learned by this time to discard much of the impedimenta they were supposed to carry. One day's rations were stowed away, usually in the slack of a man's shirt. Canteens were filled with weak coffee, ammunition belts were filled, and the regiment had few vacant spots in its ranks as it tramped down the road.

For six miles the command marched through a country which appeared to have been deserted. Then swinging into Pageland Lane, away off to the left the sharp notes of Krags broke the silence, and General Wint, who was riding with Colonel Hine at the head of the column, said "trouble was beginning early," and the command took up position in line of battle along the lane, which commanded a thick patch of woods to the right and was slightly lower than a rise on which artillery was to be posted. In five minutes two batteries came up on the jump. There is nothing more inspiring than to watch a field battery change ground, and the panorama was spread out before the eyes of the regi-

ment, which by that time was deployed on, or adjacent to, Douglass Heights. From the west a pillar of dust which whirled and spun in the sunlight could be seen coming across the fields like a tornado. Then the glint of guns and harness buckles could be seen, and the next instant, with a roar, guns, horses and perspiring gunners swept by. The crest of the little rise reached, the guns unlimbered, caissons came back and the artillerymen were covering the pieces with branches of trees to mask the batteries. By this time it was plain to be seen that the regiment was intended as a support for the guns, and was to be employed on the defense rather than be shoved forward to take part in the offensive fighting. Far down on the left was the Third Battalion with its officers clamoring around Major Van Walraven to dig up a fight for them, if only a little one. The morning dragged along. Occasionally the battery would shift position and the regiment would be moved up, but it was slow amusement for the men, and there seemed to be nothing to indicate the presence of an enemy within twenty miles. One of Major Van Walraven's scouts came in with the information that a patrol of "Browns" were stealing through the woods to the right, and from the confident manner in which they advanced they were evidently supported by a larger body. The Major sent Adjutant "Alex" Gray to report to the Colonel, and received instructions to "clean out the woods." The Major took his command, and swinging abruptly to the left flank, went through the plantation in extended order. Within twenty minutes he was in touch with a company of the Fifth Massachusetts, which had become detached from the command of its regiment. The company pushed on ahead, and as it passed through a patch of yellow Indian corn was met with intermittent fire along the entire front. Major Van Walraven's command came up on the run, and for half an hour one of the most interesting actions of the

war game was fought. The Major opened out his advance guard, moved up his reserve in faultless fashion, and although the entire Florida regiment was on his front, he secured a decision from the umpires, the Florida command having exposed its flank, while the Major had a company in reserve and had executed a turning movement which would have exposed the Florida command to two fires.

In the meantime the First and Second Battalions of the Fifth had moved up to the most commanding position in the neighborhood, Douglass Heights, while the tide of battle had swung off to the right. On gaining the Heights it could be seen that General Grant's army held possession of the Heights, and that General Bell was resolutely battering away at his right flank with the evident intention of making a demonstration later; where, could only be conjectured. The batteries which the Fifth was supporting occasionally shelled isolated columns of the "Browns" as they showed themselves against the hillside, three-quarters of a mile away, while the men lay exposed to the scalding sun on the stony crest of the hillside. It was here that the regiment caught the first sight of the foreign military attaches. There were nearly thirty of them, the most conspicuous being a fine looking German, well mounted, in the uniform of a Colonel of Cuirassiers. His silver helmet twinkled in the sunlight like a heliograph, and the men speculated how he stood the sun with his brains incased in a pot of red hot metal.

It was 3 o'clock when General Wint's chief of staff rode over and announced that the fighting was over for the day and that things looked pretty bad, tactically speaking, for General Grant. General Bell was evidently contemplating a smashing blow at midnight aimed at our left, and the capture of the batteries was evidently intended. The regiment was ordered to move out on the first stroke of midnight to guard the battery, and if necessary to fight a rear guard action

until General Grant could establish line of battle with the main body, which would probably be in the vicinity of Bull Run Creek, five miles away.

The position of the command was undesirable. The nearest water was two miles away, and the horses had to be taken over to drink. Men, with ten canteens apiece, were sent out to find water, while the regiment made itself as comfortable as possible on top of the ridge. It was at this time that Sergeant-Major Smith had a peculiar experience which demonstrated that there are still in the South some "unreconstructed" families. He was about a mile from camp when he ran into a little farmhouse, and seeing a well sweep in the rear, went in for the purpose of filling his canteen. To his amazement a woman armed with a shotgun came out and warned him off. "No darned Yank can drink from my well," said the woman, toying with the trigger of the shotgun, and the Sergeant-Major returned to camp for a detail. The water was secured later, but the woman had to be held in a porch chair while the squad filled the canteens. This was characteristic of the feelings of the people everywhere. If asked for information, the better educated would laugh and say, "I'd like to tell you, but you see we are for General Bell down here and we don't want to help the "Blues" any more than we can avoid." The uneducated "poor whites" deliberately tried to lead patrols astray or else sat in sullen silence when questioned.

Awaiting midnight, the Colonel and his staff occupied a little grove of persimmon trees, while Quartermaster Church and his Sergeant, Lewis R. Cowdrey, went off to find hay and oats for the horses. A farmer a mile down the road sold the regiment a plentiful supply, and within an hour the horses of the command were enjoying a luxurious feed, while back in the lines hundreds of little fires told of bacon and coffee for the men.

Major Van Walraven's command was detached and sent down the road a mile to shut off any attempt to flank the battery during the night. The officer ran into a farmhouse (the Robinson House), and the Major made noodle soup, while Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Gray cooked chickens for supper. The farmer turned the house over to his guests, and the men of the battalion had the time of their lives during the maneuvers.

After repeated cautions the battery and regiment moved out at midnight. It was like a procession of ghosts. The horses seemed to know the necessity of silence. Like the traditional Arabs, the regiment left the fires burning and silently stole away, while down in the valley Captain Robert Brunner and Lieutenant Burroughs, with Companies M and G, awaited the expected attack.

The position occupied by Captain Brunner and Lieutenant Burroughs was a difficult one. They had orders to sacrifice their companies, if necessary to save the regiment. In fact, the situation might have been termed a forlorn hope. Captain Brunner was told to make the best fight he could in the hope of holding back General Bell's advance guard long enough to give the Fifth and the batteries a chance to get away. Captain Brunner cheerfully accepted the position, and as he marched his men away, although everyone was aware it was a war game and not the dread reality, there was a certain grimness about it which caused comment at the time among the officers gathered around the Colonel's fire. Strange to say, Captain Brunner, after awaiting attack for two hours after midnight, took up his march, followed up the regiment, and never fired a shot. General Bell had moved off to the south in the night and worked around the position.

There was no one in the Fifth Regiment who knew what was to happen next. A staff officer acted as guide, and by

roads dark and devious he marched the regiment until the familiar Henry House loomed against the sky. Skirting the Henry House, the regiment marched toward the north until, in the midst of what appeared to be a vast desert, the staff officer left the Colonel and announced that the regiment was in position and he'd be back in a few moments.

The remainder of the night was particularly disagreeable. That well-meaning staff officer must have died, for the command saw him no more, and with white clouds of cold mists sweeping over the exposed plateau, the regiment shivered and swore, and swore and shivered again. It was brutally cold for men clad in khaki. Ponchos seemed to be useless to keep out the damp, and it was simply a case of stand up and suffer until the regiment was discovered or General Bell made up his mind to open the ball.

The only thing which occurred during the night was when a battalion of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment got outside the lines and was fired upon by the Fifth. Even this cheerful incident failed to restore animation among the men of the regiment, and dawn was prayed for with much eagerness. It came suddenly, as it does in the South, and ten minutes afterward a fence had been torn down, big fires made, and the command was happy again. Captain "Nat" Horton and his company were dug out of a haystack, which had been discovered fifty yards to the rear of the regiment's position. After getting the chill out of their bones the men looked around and asked, "What next?" General Grant was evidently carrying out his idea. The Fifteenth Cavalry, with Troops B and C of Brooklyn, rode rapidly by. In C Troop was Sergeant Charles Curie, well known to many of the Paterson officers and men, and he was greeted with much cap waving and enthusiasm as his dusty troop swept up the road. At 7 o'clock a staff officer rode up and the regiment was moved down the historic road to Ball's Ford,

through which the men splashed, and climbing the rise to the north of the famous Stone Bridge, the battle was spread before them. It was a fine and glorious sight; one to make the blood run quickly. At the top of the hill batteries were shelling the woods in the vicinity, and the air was vibrant with the crash of the guns and redolent with the stinging smell of powder smoke. The "Blue" line was being hammered, but it was holding its own. The position of the Fifth was still on the extreme left. For half an hour the battery shelled the woods and then General Wint ordered the regiment into action. The men sprang to their feet with a cheer and advanced down the hill, firing as they ran. The Second Georgians followed the Fifth in, and for the first time the Jersey boys heard the shrill staccato Southern yell which makes the hair stand up. Lieutenant Everett Colby here displayed the fighting tendencies which in the world political has since made him famous. Abandoning his horse, he stormed up and down the rear of the line keeping the men in shape and spurring them on. Away off to the right Major Shoenthal's deep voiced roar could be heard. While Major Goesser was yelling to his men to "lie down and fire by volley." Up on top of the hill Colonel Hine watched the attack and smiled at the nervous abandon of the men. It was the chance they had been looking for for a week. It was only war game to be sure, but this was their chance and they were going to make good. They did. It was a deft attack, well conceived and well executed, but with the victory within grasp there was a sharp rattle of Krag's to the left. Then a continuous sound of volley firing and the woods appeared to be full of "Browns" opening out as they ran, like the sticks of a lady's fan.

It had come. The Texans and two battalions of regulars had swum Bull Run Creek higher up and awaiting their chance, when the attack of the "Blues" had been delivered,

they had smashed into General Grant's flank and the "Blue" army was cleaned up. Wiped out and done, tactically speaking. The umpires rode up laughing, comparing notes; the bugles sang out "cease firing," and the last of the big manoeuvres was over. There was a great deal of cheering as the men of the "Blue" and "Brown" fraternized, and then General Grant rode away to his headquarters. The route was taken up for home. It was only nine miles, and this was a joke, so said the men, as they again crossed Bull Run Ford, which now lay sparkling in the brilliant sunlight like a yellow ribbon.

On Saturday morning the men of the Fifth awoke with the proud consciousness that the heavy part of their work had been accomplished, and that the regiment had made good. A complimentary message had been received by Colonel Hine from General Wint. General Fred Grant had also expressed his approbation, and the general feeling appeared to be that the regiment had more than made good before the eyes of the army experts, who, at times, had cropped up in unexpected places.

The regiment was in pretty good shape. General Grant had had the good taste to wind up the last problem less than five miles from the main "Blue" camp, and the men were not tired out when they reached home. In fact, they were back in their camp on the reservation by 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the rest of the day had been devoted to a long and luxurious loaf. Already the men had begun to discuss the homeward bound trip, and now that the novelty of the situation had begun to wear off, everyone was anxious to return to what Major Goesser called the "purlieu of civilization."

There was but one thing more left for the Fifth to do, and that was to participate in the grand review to General Adna Chaffee, who had run down from Washington to look over



"On the Hike." The Fifth at Manassas.

the army. There were more troops gathered together than had been on one field since the days of the Spanish-American War, and the interest felt in seeing so large a portion of the armed strength of the republic was high. The review was scheduled for mid-day on Saturday, and was to take place in a spacious field lying five miles east of the spot where the Fifth was camped. It was an easy march for the men, and as the start was not to be made until 9 o'clock the review was looked on in the nature of an outing.

General Wint's Brigade was one of the last to reach the scene of the review, and as the regiments debouched on the field the scene was an impressive one. As far as the eye could reach, stretching far into the perspective, was regiment after regiment, interspersed here and there with batteries and troops. There was little of the pomp and panoply of war. The uniforms of dull brown faded into the landscape, set against the sun-baked plain. Here and there a sword glittered in the sunlight, and occasionally a bit of brass on a horse's headstall glittered far down the field, but that was all. Another noticeable thing was the stillness which appeared to have settled over the scene. There was no loud talking or laughing, although the troops were standing at ease. Occasionally a mounted officer tore across the field engaged on staff business, but the quietness and peacefulness of everything little suggested the potential destruction housed up in the long lines of dun colored men and equipment, watching and waiting for the orders to pass in review.

The ceremony was a model of its kind. At 12:15 the bands on the right of the line began to play, and in a few moments the head of the column swept down upon the spot where sat General Chaffee surrounded by members of his military family. The General rode a big bay horse and took station some fifty yards out from the grandstand which some

enterprising Southern speculator had erected. Two guidons marked the confines of the reviewing party, and as each regiment filed past—a hundred yards or so beyond—it trotted off on the double quick in order that there might be no delay for the commands following. The regiments went by like clockwork in company front. The commanding officers saluted, the colors were drooped, and with bands braying and bugles sounding the “Blues” and “Browns” paid their respects to the commanding general of the army.

The Fifth occupied a position about in the centre of the line. There was a distinct wave of applause as the command came in sight, and Principal Musician Dave McGinnis captured the hearts of the Southerners by playing “Dixie” with a nerve and vim that made them jump. There was a chorus of Southern yells as the Fifth went by, and the women in the grandstand, many of whom had run down from Washington to see the review, clapped their gloved hands until the last company had gone by.

Through bits of woodland and by fields of yellowing corn, the regiment once more trudged to what had become home, the base camp. Marching in front of the command was the Seventy-fourth New York Regiment, whose camp touched that of the Fifth. The Seventy-fourth came from Buffalo and was a well set up, soldierly regiment. Its colonel framed up the command as the Fifth marched through the camp and gave the Fifth a salute as it went by. This was a very pretty compliment, and was appreciated by Colonel Hine. The relations between this regiment and the Fifth had been of the happiest during the week. The New York regiment had a fine band, and the Fifth started the era of good feeling by standing to colors every night as the band played “The Star Spangled Banner.” The officers had exchanged calls, and it will long be remembered with pleasure by the men of the Fifth that the *entente cordiale* had been more marked be-

tween the Fifth and the Seventy-fourth than with any of the other regiments in camp.

It was all over. Already orders had come from headquarters directing the Fifth to entrain on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, and the men were busy overhauling their kits preparing to move out. During the afternoon the men were mustered for the paymasters by officers of the regular army, and it became known that the men were to receive their money just before they entrained. Payrolls were made out in triplicate; final calls were made and the command turned in early for the final night's sleep in camp. During the early evening the sinks were filled, and the brush shelters which had screened them were fired. For miles around the countryside was illuminated by the fire which shot heavenward. In front of the Colonel's quarters the officers gathered and talked over the events of the week. So much had been crowded into the seven days that it was admitted it was difficult to realize that only a week had gone by since the regiment had marched on the field. The dusty camp ground had already become home, and months seemed to have elapsed since the pursuits of peace had been put by for mimic war.

The bugles rang out at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning and the men turned out smartly. There was much to be done. The camp was thoroughly policed. Every scrap of paper was picked up. Sinks and kitchen holes were filled. The ground was gone over with a fine tooth comb, and camp equipment was carried to the head of the company streets to be taken by the Quartermaster's wagons to the depot. At 5:30 the bugles sounded again and the city of white tents came fluttering down. Twenty minutes later the regiment, in column of fours, was marching toward the depot, and the site where a thousand men had lived, ate and slept for a week was given over to the drowsy Southern calm again.

At the station a number of wall tents had been erected. In each was a paymaster and assistant with a caisson case behind them filled with currency and silver. At either side of the tent entrance stood a lynx eyed regular with a belt full of ball cartridges. The method of paying off was simple. A company would be formed in file on one side of the tent and the captain would take station alongside the paymaster. As each man stepped forward he would receive his pay for the ten days he had passed in Uncle Sam's service. The amount was \$4.33 for the enlisted men, with an ascending scale according to rank. The paymasters were experts, and the companies were paid off at the rate of a company every seven minutes. After having been paid the regiment was marched across the tracks and ordered to stand at ease and not to break ranks, as the train would be along in half an hour. This was at 7 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock the Depot Quartermaster said the train might be a few minutes late, as there were seven regiments, all anxious to get away, and he was trying his "damnedest" (he said "damnedest") to "get 'em all out at once."

At 1 o'clock the Depot Quartermaster appeared to be a little less hopeful, and his language was a shade more lurid. At 2 o'clock his remarks reached a point of sublimity well worth hearing. At 3 o'clock he announced to an inquiring officer that the whole eternal outfit could go to the nethermost depths of Sheol, and that as soon as he reached civilization he was going to "hunt up the directors of the Southern Railroad and hold a personally conducted general massacre."

In the meantime the regiment waited. It was the most trying time of the tour of duty. It was hot. The thermometer stood at 100 degrees. Major Surgeon Currie said that there was nothing to do except to sizzle and await developments. Colonel Hine said he didn't think there was a train. There never had been a train, but he announced he

wasn't going to seek shelter while his men had to fry out in the sun, so he sought a spot where he claimed the ground was softer than any other spot, tilted his campaign hat over his eyes and went to sleep. Officers came and went. Other regiments with braying bands and loud cheer entrained and pulled out, but still the Colonel slept. At 5 o'clock he rolled over, sat up and said in calm conversational way, "Has anyone a sandwich and a drink they can loan me for a few minutes?" Someone handed him both, and after eating the chunk of tinned beef and biscuit and draining a canteen the Colonel smiled and said he thought the train would be along in a few minutes. No one else thought so, but no one ventured to contradict the Colonel, and within five minutes an orderly came over and requested the Colonel to place his command in the train, which was even then being backed into the siding. The situation had a ridiculous side. All day officers and men had fretted at the delay in getting off, while Colonel Hine had peacefully slept. The Colonel had awakened naturally, had had his breakfast, and the command was about to start. Captain Hilton said that had he known the regiment couldn't start until the Colonel woke up he would have aroused him earlier in the day. He said he appreciated this was "lese majeste," but he would have risked it all the same.

The command climbed aboard. There was one last vigorous cheer and everyone settled down for a long trip home. The locomotive ran for almost a hundred yards. Then it stopped—stopped until 9 o'clock that evening, when at last it really got down to business and started North. At 7 o'clock the next morning the troop train was passing Havre de Grace. At mid-day the train slowly pulled into Trenton. Good byes were said, and the Colonel thanked his officers for their work and attention to duty before he left the command at Newark. Companies H, I and K disentrained here

and the train proceeded as far as Marion, where the Bergen County battalion, with the exception of Company M of Rutherford, was shipped out to its destination, while the Paterson battalion, Company M of Rutherford and Company A of Passaic came out over the Erie main line. There was a big crowd at the depot as the train came in. The men marched up to the Armory, and after a parting cheer for Major Van Walraven the ranks were broken and the men dispersed to seek civil life again.

It had been a most successful trip. Not a man had been seriously ill. Not a man had been in the guard house or under arrest, and the regiment had made a name for itself before the eyes of United States officers. Men who had been long in the service said that it had been the most fatiguing week they had ever known, and that the command should have come out as well as it did spoke well for the fortitude and working qualities of the Fifth New Jersey and its Colonel.

The Fifth Regiment
'04, '05, '06



Capt. Frank S. De Ronde, Paymaster, Fifth Regiment.
William Lemmon, Former 1st Lieut. and Batt. Adj., Fifth Regt.
Major Robert L. Hopper, Judge-Advocate, First Brigade.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT, '04, '05, '06

AFTER the tour of duty of Manassas there was little new in the life of the regiment until Friday, October 7, 1904, when the command was invited to Hackensack to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of a statue of General Enoch Poor, of Revolutionary War fame. The day was a beautiful one, the regiment turned out in "clean blue" and paraded through the streets of Hackensack, much to the satisfaction of the Bergen County town. The bronze statue, placed in Court House Square, was unveiled by Mrs. Mary R. Dunbar, a great-great-grand-daughter of General Poor. Field Battery A, of Orange, also participated in the exercises, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the American flag which concealed the statue was pulled away. After the parade the officers of the command were entertained in the armory of Company G.

The drill season of 1904-5 opened on November 14. It had been said that the interest in the regiment would subside after the gruelling the command received at Manassas, but exactly the opposite result was noted. Both officers and men were determined to keep the regiment in the high position it had attained, and recruiting went on in good shape, the new men being spurred on by the stories told by the enlisted men who had seen service in the South and found it good, despite long marches, heat and overwork.

A federal officer inspected the various companies of the regiment from February 16 to March 7, 1905. The inspec-

tions were made by General Quincy O'Malley Gilmore. Company A and the Third Battalion were looked over on the evening of February 16, and the other companies were inspected at their home stations at intervals of every few days.

During the early part of 1904 Quartermaster Edward T. Bell, Jr., resigned on account of a pressure of business, and for many months the command was without a Quartermaster. Colonel Hine finally tendered the appointment to Lieutenant Alexander P. Gray, Adjutant of the Third Battalion, and to fill the vacancy on the staff, H. L. Harris, of Paterson, was commissioned from civil life to be First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant. Captain Gray assumed charge of his department in the latter part of December, 1904.

The usual series of reviews took place in April of 1905. Colonel Hine had a preparatory drill on April 6, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews handled the command. General Wanser took a review on April 17, and on April 25 General Campbell was the recipient of a review and march past. From May 4 to June 13 the companies of the regiment underwent inspection by the State officials. In fact, the regiment had a very busy time during the winter and early spring of 1905. It was a transition period. The provisions of the Dick law were not thoroughly understood, and the interest Uncle Sam manifested in the State soldiery, while gratifying to officers and men of the command, added a tremendous amount of work, especially to the Adjutant's department.

On Memorial Day, 1905, the regiment paraded in Paterson as escort to the Grand Army posts. The men were fed at the armory after the short parade was over, while the field and staff were taken care of at the Hamilton Club. Colonel Hine paid Captain John H. Hopper a compliment as the officers were trotting down town. The Captain, who



NON COMMISSIONED STAFF, FIFTH REGIMENT

Reg. Sergt. Major George M. Huestis.	Bat. Sergt. Major Harry M. Startup.
Bat. Sergt. Major Walter S. Major.	Bat. Sergt. Major Harmon S. Stratton.
First Color Sergt. Charles Pandolf,	Second Color Sergt. Frank Rebbeck.

had been Quartermaster of the old Second Regiment, had been ill for some time and confined to his Broadway home. Colonel Hine dismounted and, followed by his staff, went to the invalid's room and wished him a speedy recovery. The line officers of the regiment had dinner in regimental headquarters. Upon this occasion the regiment turned out 800 men and presented a fine appearance.

The Hospital Corps made its first appearance with the regiment on this occasion. Major-Surgeon Currie had started to organize the corps on the first of the year. Twelve men were recruited, and under the instructions of the Assistant Surgeons of the regiment soon attained a fair degree of proficiency in first-aid-to-the-injured and in litter carrying. Four men were recruited from each battalion for the purpose and detailed to the various companies.

From June 19 to June 26 the command was at Sea Girt, interested in rifle practice, and on July 22 the entire command followed out the mobilization plan of former years and went to Sea Girt for a week's stay under canvas. The encampment of 1905 will long be remembered among officers and men as being an especially pleasant period. Many of the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the officers were at the Beach House. Governor Stokes entertained in royal fashion at the new "White House," and Quartermaster-General C. Edward Murray also kept open house and did much to entertain visitors and give them a good time. The regiment reached camp while a blinding rain was in progress; the parade ground was ankle deep in water as the lines were formed, and tents, bedding and kitchens were in sorry plight. A hot sun came out, however, and the discomforts were quickly over.

The plan was introduced this year of feeding the men from company kitchens situated at the heads of company streets, in place of marching the men to the mess hall. The

men took to the idea kindly and the change met with general satisfaction. Governor Stokes was very popular with officers and men. He was often in camp, generally unattended, and would frequently pass through the company streets and ascertain from the soldiers how they were getting along and whether life at Sea Girt was satisfactory.

When Governor Stokes first assumed the gubernatorial chair he was averse to things military, and in several interviews let it be known that he recognized the National Guard was a good thing, but he didn't propose to have any more of it than possible. Governor Stokes' conversion to military affairs was almost startling. One season at Sea Girt had its effect. He at first grew interested; then more interested, and finally reached a degree of enthusiasm which surprised everyone. He was always ready to receive officers and men at the "Little White House." He visited camp every day and entered enthusiastically into the plans of the senior officers to make Sea Girt more attractive than it had ever been. Before 1905 the residence of the Governor at Sea Girt had been an old farm house, ill adapted to the needs of the executive. After the great exposition at St. Louis, however, the New Jersey Legislature appropriated a sum of money to bring back from the Mound City the colonial structure which had been the "New Jersey Building" at the fair. This was erected at Sea Girt, and supplied a commodious and desirable home for the Governor during the summer months, when the capital of the State is virtually transferred from Trenton to Sea Girt.

One of the sad features of the Fifth's week in camp was the drowning of Martin Rooney. Rooney came from West Orange, and was substituting for an enlisted man in Company H, of that city. He wandered out of camp early one morning, and his clothing was found on the beach an hour later. Still later in the day his body was recovered. Colonel

Hine named as a board of inquiry, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, Captain Horton of Company I, and Battalion-Adjutant Harris. An exhaustive investigation was held and the facts were finally established that Rooney was drowned accidentally while bathing at a forbidden hour, and that his Captain, Frederick Agens, was blameless for carrying Rooney on the roll, as he, Captain Agens, had but just received his commission and did not know all the members of his command. The report of the board was successively approved by Colonel Hine and the Brigade Commander, and the remains of Rooney were sent to his home.

The absence of Battalion-Adjutant Colby was much noted at the 1905 camp. Mr. Colby had become so deeply interested in politics that he found he had no time to give to the regiment, and resigned during the early part of the year. His place, as Adjutant of the First Battalion, was taken by Lieutenant William Rollinson.

Quartermaster Alexander P. Gray made a great success of his first tour of duty as Quartermaster. He fed the men well, kept within the appropriation, and at no time during the history of Sea Girt was the officers' mess such an unqualified success. Soon after the regiment came home the officers got together and purchased a magnificent loving cup which, with appropriate ceremonies, was turned over to the Captain as an appreciation of the good work he had accomplished.

Governor's Day brought a tremendous crowd of visitors to the camp, and the ceremonies were run off in faultless fashion. Governor Stokes, on his mount "Trumpeter," rode around the lines and was much complimented after all was over on the remarkable improvement he had made. General Breintnall, Civil War veteran, all around good officer, and blunt as only an old soldier can be, told the Governor early in the season that he "rode like —!" The Governor became

greatly worried, and insisted that General Breintnall teach him the art of looking pleased while on board "Trumpeter." The General said it was an awful task, but he would try, so every morning during the Governor's stay at Sea Girt he and the General would slip away in the early morning and the Governor would take lessons. He was an apt pupil and really got to like his morning gallop.

The regiment reached home in good shape, and until drill season opened on September 20 there was little doing in military lines. Several shake-ups occurred in the guard soon after the summer camp was ended. Captain Charles Reynolds, of Company C, resigned from the service, and a vacancy also occurred on the brigade staff. It soon became rumored that Captain and Quartermaster Gray was wanted for the brigade vacancy, and the news was later confirmed by Captain Gray's resignation from the regiment to become aide-de-camp on General Campbell's staff. A few months later Lieutenant-Colonel John Parker, Adjutant-General of the brigade, having died, that vacancy was tendered to Captain Gray. Captain Gray accepted, thus completing a remarkable series of promotions. At the time of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Gray had been Sergeant-Major of the Second Regiment. He then became Paymaster in the regular arm of the service. He was made First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant by Colonel Hine; was promoted to be Captain and Quartermaster, promoted to be aide-de-camp on the brigade staff, and then, skipping a grade, was made Adjutant-General of the brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Gray had no "pull" to thank for these successive raises in ranks. He was simply a good soldier and did his duty faithfully and well, and on his own merits reached the rank he now holds.

The yearly report of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice indicated that the Fifth led the State in rifle practice.



NON COMMISSIONED STAFF, FIFTH REGIMENT

Chief Musician David L. McGinnis.
Principal Musician William Bradley.
Reg. Com. Sergt. Walter Q. Blauvelt.

Principal Musician James Smith.
Reg. Bugler Martin C. Brand.
Reg. Q. M. Sergt. David Ackerson.

Company D headed the list with a figure of merit of 107; Company E was second with 98.

The first incident of importance in 1906 was the federal inspection, which occupied the time from January 4 to 23. The second interesting happening was the shoot for the Colonel's cup, presented by Colonel Hine. The various companies competed on a handicap system in each battalion until, by a process of elimination, one company team was left, and the three surviving teams fought it out, Company L finally winning the trophy.

General Wanser reviewed the command on March 27, General Campbell was honored on April 3, and the State inspection came along on May 3 and lasted until May 15. It was during the beginning of May that Battalion-Adjutant John W. Loveland first proposed the plan of holding a manoeuvre on a large scale—something like the Manassas affair. The plan met with the hearty support of Colonel Hine, and the officers of the command were soon deeply interested. It was arranged to hold the problem on Memorial Day, and permission was secured from the Phelps estate to use a spacious tract situated at Teaneck, Bergen County.

Englewood

ENGLEWOOD

DURING the forepart of May, 1906, Lieutenant John W. Loveland, Adjutant of the Second Battalion, arose at an officers' meeting and said that with the Colonel's permission, he thought it would be desirable for the regiment to hold maneuvers, on a somewhat smaller scale, it is true, than those at Manassas, but which would prove to be of practical value. Colonel Hine gave his enthusiastic consent and the officers of the regiment entered into the plan with a great deal of vigor. Colonel Hine detailed Adjutant Loveland to map out the general plan for Memorial Day, that, by consent, being the best time to hold maneuvers. Mr. Loveland secured permission from the Phelps Estate to use the large tract of ground at Teaneck. This terrain was singularly suited for maneuvering. It was wooded in places, there were large open fields, and the topography of the ground was diversified enough to make concealment and surprise possible.

Mr. Loveland plotted the ground and drew a very fine map showing the gradients, streams, roads, woods and buildings on the estate. Blue prints were supplied to all of the officers, and Colonel Hine declared that the Second Battalion, Major Henry Goesser's command, being on home territory, should be the defensive force, while the First and Third Battalions, united under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Andrews, should be the offensive force. Invitations were sent to Troop A, of Essex; the Signal Corps, of Jersey City, and Field Battery A, of Orange. Owing to other engage-

ments, only the last named outfit participated, although the plan of attack and defense, as originally drawn, provided for the participation of the mounted organizations.

Mr. Loveland's problem was an ingenious one and provided a fine opportunity for study. Before Memorial Day came around, officers in groups of anywhere from two to twenty had walked and ridden over the terrain not once, but many times. Every opportunity was studied, and the simple question of which side should be the "Browns" and which the "Blues" led to excited and acrimonious discussion, because it was deemed that the "Browns" might have the better of it, as the "Blues" could be picked up at a longer range.

The problem may be roughly outlined as follows: Company F's armory at Englewood was, for the occasion, supposed to be stuffed full of provisions and munitions of war. The "Brown" army, supposed to be lying at Newark and moving north-eastward, had despatched a raiding column to capture and burn the armory. The armory was defended by a small party (one battalion) of "Blues" detached from the "Blue" army operating southward from Nyack. It was also supposed that the attacking column had occupied Hackensack, and from there was preparing to raid and destroy the Englewood armory. Mr. Loveland drew up the following conditions:

CONDITIONS.

Neither side shall pass out of the terrain indicated on the map, the exterior limits of which are supposed to be, for the purpose of this problem, impassable.

The attacking force (Brown) must not cross the Hackensack River before 9 A. M.

The defending force (Blue) must not leave the armory at Englewood before the same hour.

The attacking force (Brown) in order to win must have at least forty men not adequately opposed by the "Blue" force within six

hundred yards of the armory by 4 o'clock P. M., when the exercises terminate.

The rules laid down for the Manassas maneuvers will govern. The troops of neither side will be allowed to pass across planted fields or gardens, or enter any buildings.

In order that the decision as to the working out of the problem might be absolutely fair, Colonel Hine waited upon General Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, requesting that he detail a sufficient number of officers from the U. S. Army to act as umpires. General Grant received Colonel Hine cordially and became enthusiastic when told about the problem. The General suggested that Colonel Hine make formal application, which was done, and it was then discovered that owing to the maneuvers being held on Memorial Day, the officers at the forts and military posts surrounding New York would be too busy to get away. However, the War Department, which by this time had become aroused to the importance of the occasion, directed that twelve officers be detailed from West Point. Later it was discovered that six umpires would suffice, and the following officers were accordingly detailed: Captains M. F. Smith, M. B. Stewart, Harold Hammond, I. C. Welborn, H. L. Newbold and R. C. Foy.

These officers reported for duty at Englewood on the evening of May 29. Accommodations were provided for them at the Englewood Club. The following instructions were issued by Colonel Hine to the two commanding officers:

1. In this problem the respective commanders of the "Blue" and "Brown" forces will issue the appropriate written orders, copies of which will be kept and turned in with their reports to Colonel Hine.

2. The commanding officers of subdivisions on detached service, such as patrols, outposts, advance guards, etc., will make written reports and turn them in to their respective commanders at the conclusion of the problem.

3. The commanding officers will furnish the chief umpire and

the umpires detailed to their own forces with their general plans and the preliminary written orders, before the beginning of the exercise, and will keep the umpires attached to their commands informed of their various subsequent dispositions and orders, written or verbal.

4. Contact will be considered to have taken place at the first shot fired by any element of either force.

5. Commanding officers and commandants of companies will particularly notice the following rules taken from the Provisional Instructions for Maneuvers issued by the U. S. Government:

Rule 43. The commanders of the opposing forces will act independently, being guided by the general and special situations and the instructions received. They will issue their orders as if in campaign, and will furnish copies thereof to the chief umpire before the exercises.

Rule 44. All duties pertaining to the maneuvers will, as far as practicable, be performed as they should be in actual war.

Rule 47. Before leaving camp or bivouac, the cartridge belts of all soldiers who are to take part in the tactical exercises will be carefully inspected to see that no ball cartridges are mixed with the blanks. These instructions must be made with extreme care by officers. When a commander has received the reports of these inspections from his entire command he will report that fact to the senior umpire on duty with his force.

Rule 48. All members of the command taking part in or attending a field exercise are forbidden to carry on their person, or horses, or with field pieces, caissons, or other means of transportation, fixed ammunition or ball cartridges of any kind whatever. No weapons, other than those constituting part of the regulation equipment for officers and men, will be carried.

Rule 51. It is the duty of commanders of units to take cognizance of the fire of the opponents and to govern themselves accordingly.

Rule 52. The actual collision of opposing forces must be prevented under all circumstances. When the combat has reached the state just preceding the crisis, the commanding general or the chief umpire will give the signal for suspension of movements, and the relative numbers and positions of the contending forces will be carefully noted. The chief umpire and the senior umpires will then confer and decide whether the exercise should be discontinued or the operations renewed for a final solution. In the latter case one of the parties will be required to withdraw to a distance of 200 yards before hostilities are resumed.

Rule 53. Pauses in the exercises to await the decision of the umpires, or for purposes of discussion, will not be utilized to send messages, issue orders, or bring up reinforcements; a complete standstill in the operations is required.

Rule 54. Firing by opposing parties will be discontinued when they approach within 100 yards of each other, and the umpires will then make a decision. In the general case a definite decision will be arrived at before the troops come to such proximity.

Rule 55. Should a force succeed in approaching within 100 yards of another without being discovered, captures may be made by giving the command "halt, surrender." The umpire will consider the strength of the opposing forces, the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, and decide whether actual capture was possible.

Rule 56. Commanders of opposing forces approaching within 100 yards of each other will, in the absence of umpires, order cease firing, and when the lines are within 25 yards of each other will halt their men and direct them to hold their rifles vertical, butt uppermost, as a signal that the decision of an umpire is awaited. Troops in this situation must not be attacked. The commanders of units will be held officially responsible for actual collision of their commands as a disobedience of orders.

Rule 57. In case troops are ruled out of action by an umpire before the termination of an exercise, they must proceed as rapidly as practicable to the rear of their reserve, and their immediate commander will send notice, without delay, to the commanding officer of the force to which he belongs of the action taken. While proceeding to the rear under these conditions, a white flag will be displayed, if practicable. In the infantry, each man of the command thus ruled out, will, while marching to the rear, carry his piece horizontally across the shoulders, the arms resting over the piece. In the cavalry, sabres and carbines will be sheathed, and the guidon carried horizontally on the shoulder, the flag to the rear. In the artillery, cannoneers will be seated on the limber chests, with arms folded, and the guidons will be carried as in the case of the cavalry.

Rule 58. When prisoners are captured they will be considered as having been disarmed and will, with the approval of the umpire, be sent under suitable guard to the rear of the capturing force, away from the field of operations and held there until termination of the exercise.

Rule 61. When patrols of equal strength meet, neither can advance. The umpire will decide which is at a disadvantage and cause it to withdraw. If a patrol should meet a stronger force, it will retire unless the umpire decides that superior leading entitles it

to advance, in which case the other force will retire to the distance prescribed by the umpire.

Rule 62. Individuals, mounted or dismounted, when halted and called upon to surrender by one or more dismounted men able and ready to fire, at a distance of 100 yards or less, must comply with the order at once. If, while at a halt or in motion, they are fired upon by one or more dismounted men at about 100 yards, they will give themselves up to the enemy as out of the fight for the day. The same rule will apply up to 150 yards for individuals fired upon while at a halt and in good view. In case of moving individuals, mounted or dismounted, at a greater distance than 100 yards, more than one shot will be required to rule them out. The umpire will render his decision according to the amount of fire and other circumstances of the case.

Rule 63. Mounted officers and men who find their retreat cut off by superior numbers of mounted opponents must surrender when it is evident that they could not escape without being closely pursued.

Mounted individuals attempting to escape must surrender when summoned by a pursuer within 15 yards.

Unless there be immediate prospect of approach to close proximity the pursuit of individual mounted men will not be continued.

Rule 69. There must be no firing in the immediate vicinity of houses, barns, haystacks, ricks of fodder, etc. No camps or bivouacs will be established in orchards, parks, or fields under cultivation.

Rule 70. Neither troops engaged in tactical exercises nor individual members of the command will be permitted to enter houses or other buildings, yards, gardens, lawns, tobacco fields, vineyards, nurseries, fields with specially valuable crops, orchards, or cemeteries. Marching troops not engaged in tactical exercises will confine themselves to the public roads.

Rule 72. The greatest care must be taken by officers and men to avoid unnecessary damage to private property. Officers and non-commissioned officers will be held responsible for wanton damage committed in their presence. Offenders will be immediately placed under guard and will be brought to trial by court-martial without delay.

The Essex battalion came over by trolley car from their home station on the evening of May 29 and bivouacked in the armory. Nearly all of the Third Battalion also remained at the armory over night, and a start was made at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of May 30. The two battalions

marched to the Anderson Street bridge, Hackensack, in admirable form, and arriving there, Colonel Hine turned over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and joined the umpires.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews had decided on a smashing form of attack. His idea was to rush his men in columns of squads as far forward as possible until he ran into the "Blues'" advance. It was then his idea to form line of battle, extend his flanks as much as possible and swoop down on the armory, driving the "Blues" before him. This plan of attack was carried out to the letter. In fact, while the problem was supposed to be ended at mid-day, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews' impetuosity was such that at ten minutes to eleven he had fought his fight and had the "Blues" bottled up in great shape.

The one danger, of course, was that his line might be pierced and one of his flanks turned by a counter attack delivered from the rear. The company officers realized, however, the importance of keeping their lines in touch, and at no time was the attacking force out of hand. Major Goesser, had he so desired, could have intrenched himself and stood off his "Brown" opponent until the time limit had expired. This was the one thing that the "Brown" army dreaded. Major Goesser, however, said if "the 'Browns' were looking for a fight, he reckoned he'd have to hand them one," and sallied forth, moving his artillery from place to place, and giving an exhibition of what the umpires afterward said was "a mighty fine demonstration of what a small force could do when properly handled."

There were a number of very amusing incidents during the fighting. Captain John T. Hilton, the Regimental Adjutant, rode a big black animal of a nervous and distrustful disposition. Every time a platoon fired, the horse would rear and try to unseat Captain Hilton. The Captain finally

said the horse had too much energy, and to somewhat subdue him, tried to jump him over a fence. The animal approached the fence in gallant style, but declined at the critical moment. Captain Hilton kept right on going and landed head first in a tomato patch. While he was digging himself out of the soft soil and scraping squashed tomatoes off his riding trousers, the woman who owned the tomatoes came out and virulently abused the Captain for falling in her yard. The Captain tried to explain, but the woman said she needed the tomatoes for catsup, and refused to accept his apology.

Captain Newbold rode a big sorrel horse which had been brought from Hexamer's Riding Academy. Toward the close of the maneuvers, Captain Newbold walked his mount into the canal to allow him to drink. The horse drank long and copiously, then gave a quiet little sigh and lay down in about five feet of water. The Captain had on a brand new olive-drab uniform, and his remarks upon reaching shore were well worth listening to.

The problem ended, the men were fed in a meadow surrounding the Englewood armory, while the Englewood Club entertained the umpires and Colonel Hine and his officers. A week later Captain Smith, the senior umpire, presented the following report:

West Point, N. Y., June 2, 1906.

The Adjutant, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the tactical problem carried out at Englewood by the Fifth New Jersey Infantry and two sections Battery "A," N. J. Field Artillery, on May 30:

A study of the special situation and conditions laid down shows that it was incumbent upon the "Brown" commander to move on Englewood with the utmost celerity and drive out the "Blue" force before reinforcements could arrive. His orders were carefully drawn up and show a well laid plan of attack, which was carried out almost exactly as intended. The advance moved out at 9 A. M., and con-



ENGLEWOOD MANEUVERS

Captain and Q. M. Alexander P. Gray distributing ammunition.

Col. Hine turning over the command to Lieut. Col. Andrews.

tact with the "Blues" was established at about 9:30 o'clock. (For a detailed description of the operations of the "Brown" force, see attached report of senior umpire of that command). The attacking force moved forward with great rapidity. From about the time the artillery opened fire, this rapid advance could not have been possible in actual combat on account of the strong fire of the defense. The advance guard was well handled and its formation well kept until the main force of the "Blues" was developed. When first coming into the zone of the opposing infantry fire, many of the men in the advance fired from a standing position and while running forward, and without any definite objective. This is one of the main criticisms to be made. It was noticed, however, that as the action progressed there was a decided improvement in this respect, due to the strenuous efforts of the officers concerned, most of whom seemed to have a proper appreciation of controlling the fire. In two instances, at least, the lines were allowed to get too near to each other. The blame for this must be laid to the officers of the advance companies and detachments of the offense. Too great care cannot be taken in this respect. It was noticed that a company on the right flank was extremely slow in deploying after leaving the woods and moving out into the open. The deployment should have been made before leaving the edge of the woods. Later it was again noticed that the commander of the "Brown" force himself had great difficulty in getting one of his companies to deploy promptly. However, in the main, the fire was well controlled and the officers kept the men well in hand.

The "Blue" commander had no option but to fight a defensive action and make as strong resistance as possible until reinforcement arrived. Unfortunately the terrain was such that his artillery could be of but little advantage, as most of the ground was so heavily wooded that an infantry skirmish line could approach under good cover. (See report of senior umpire with "Blue" force). With the exception of its first position, the infantry support of the battery was not well placed. Twice it was put in position directly in front of the guns and masking the fire completely. Several of the mounted officers on the "Blue" side were seen remaining mounted and exposed to infantry fire at a range of only three or four hundred yards. The main defensive position of the "Blues" was well taken, although the artillery was in an extremely exposed place. The companies of the "Blues," however, did not maintain proper contact with each other, with the result that gaps were left in the line which the offense pierced, and thus bringing a flank fire, made a withdrawal necessary.

From the special conditions laid down in the problem, viz., that the attacking force to win must have forty men not adequately

opposed, within six hundred yards of the armory, a decision must be given to the "Brown" force. This result could only have been attained with heavy loss. It is, of course, impossible to definitely determine which side would have won if actual warfare had existed. The morale of the troops, always so important a factor, can hardly be reckoned with in maneuvers.

The umpires were all impressed with the enthusiasm which both officers and men exhibited, and the seriousness with which they performed their duties. The result was extremely creditable, and showed both the regiment and battery to be in good shape to take the field when called upon.

Enclosed are reports of the senior umpires of the two sides.

Very respectfully,

MORTON F. SMITH,

Captain, 20th Infantry, Chief Umpire.

Captain Stewart, who acted as senior umpire for the "Brown" force, submitted the following report:

West Point, N, Y., May 31, 1906.

To Captain M. F. Smith, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Chief Umpire, Englewood Maneuvers.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the "Brown" force in the maneuvers of the 30th inst.:

At 9 A. M. the "Brown" force, consisting of two (2) battalions of infantry, crossed the bridge across the Hackensack River at *A*, and, with an advance guard, moved along the road *A-1-3*. The advance guard having arrived at a point, *B*, was fired on from a position approximately *C-C*. The advance was halted temporarily, and firing throughout the advance guard was general. A company was detached and sent out to the left flank along the road *1-2*. The opposition proved to be nothing more than a small reconnoitering patrol, which fell rapidly back ahead of the flank force. The advance was resumed, and when at about 4 was fired on from the right. Two (2) companies were deployed to the right and advanced about as indicated by *C-C*. The opposition in this case proved to be a strong combat patrol, which was promptly driven back upon its own forces. The right flanking force was then assembled and withdrawn to the main line of advance, which was by that time about 5-6. In the meantime, artillery and infantry fire had been opened from the vicinity of *M-M*, and, to meet this, four (4) companies were successively deployed to the left in approximately the position *d-d*. Heavy firing was taken up along the entire line on the artillery position,

and the line gradually advanced, shifting to and pivoting on its left. Part of the artillery was withdrawn, and two (2) companies of the "Brown" infantry having advanced to about *X-X*, captured one piece at 19 as it was withdrawing. These forces engaged the infantry support of the artillery, and both sides were ruled back one hundred yards for having approached each other within the prescribed limits. The main attack having advanced to a position about *7-X-X*, encountered strong opposition from a position *O-O* and brought a heavy fire to bear on it. This force proved to consist of about thirty (30) men, and was ruled back three hundred yards. The advance continued to the position *8-9* and opened heavy firing on the "Blue" force along *Z-Z*. They then advanced part way across the field separating them and were halted. At this point, "cease firing" was sounded by the chief umpire, and after consultation the maneuver was declared to be terminated. During this advance of the main force of the "Browns," the flank force detached at 1 had advanced along the direction *11-12-13-14-15-16-18-17* to a position at *N-N*, having successfully covered the left flank of the advance. The final position of the "Brown" force is shown at *0-8-9-N-N*.

In commenting upon the work of the "Brown" force, I desire to say that in general it was well done. Its commander apparently had a well-defined effective plan of operations, to which he adhered strictly. His orders were well carried out, and with little confusion. The action of the left flanking force, necessarily independent, and of the company composing the advance guard, was excellent. The captain of the latter held his company to the line of advance, holding it well in hand, maintaining his formation and at all times covering the head of the column. The action presented peculiar temptations to the advance guard to abandon its proper work and participate in the general attack. The work of security and information was apparently well done, numerous reports being received by the commander of the "Browns" from time to time. As far as I observed, he was at all times kept fully acquainted with the situation in his front.

In criticism I would say that the work of reconnaissance was not well done, and the advance was more rapid than service conditions would have warranted. Small parties were permitted to cause the deployment of large flank forces, when proper reconnaissance would have disclosed the nature of the opposition, which could then have been driven off with much smaller forces. There was too much of a tendency on the part of the men to bunch up and ignore the consequences of fire upon them. They did not observe the principles of cover as well as they should have done. There was too much loud talking and yelling on the part of men who had no

occasion to give commands or instructions. Aside from these minor criticisms, the work was well done and was extremely creditable.

Very respectfully,

M. B. STEWART, *

Captain, Eighth Infantry,
Senior Umpire for the "Brown" Force.

Captain Newbold, senior umpire with the "Blue" force, extended a report which read as follows:

West Point, N. Y., June 1, 1906.

*Captain Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, Chief Umpire at
Maneuvers at Englewood, N. J.*

Sir: I have the honor as senior umpire with the "Blue" forces to report as follows regarding the maneuvers at Englewood, N. J., May 31, 1906:

The solution by the "Blue" commander of his difficult problem was commendable, his plans were well drawn up, and, except for the failure to establish proper contact between the units of his first line and to receive reports from their commanders, were well carried out. This omission resulted in the failure of Company G to participate in the defense against the main attack.

The fire control was excellent and no needless ammunition was expended, the men on signal from their officers stopping the firing at once and remaining where they were until the decision was rendered, which was promptly and in good order obeyed.

The action of the men throughout was intelligent and showed a proper idea of field work, except in Company F, whose captain moved his men out without an advance party to their position on the first line of defense, delayed in the sending out of patrols, failed to keep in touch with Company G, as ordered (though this duty should have been given to Company G), and twice masked the fire of the artillery by placing his supporting command in front of the guns. The withdrawal of F Company under fire was, however, well executed by the men and officers.

The artillery fire was well directed, proper regard being given to aiming, and proper objectives were habitually taken, though one exception was noted. Cover for the artillery limbers was neglected, and fire over its own support at point blank range was improperly delivered. Notwithstanding, the artillery was particularly well handled, and the command showed good discipline and the results of very good instruction.

The advance of the centre and right of the "Brown" force, while generally well made, was more rapid than was consistent with actual conditions opposed to them. This was severely criticised by Captain Exton, Twentieth Infantry, the umpire with the left of the "Blue" forces. The result of this rapid advance was almost actual contact between two opposing companies at the woods in rear of Cochran Hill. The men, however, were prompt to obey their officers' signals, which prevented any trouble or confusion from this happening, and was most commendable.

Captain Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry, who was the umpire with the right flank of the "Blue" forces, comments on the capture of a portion of Company G, as follows: "Had the line of communication between the two parts of the company been better preserved, and had fewer men been sent with the advance and more retained with the main body, the former could have more quickly withdrawn to the main body instead of depending on their own force to win out." He also says, "I saw Sergeant Fream, Company G, with three men of the company make a very clever capture of two scouts of the 'Browns.'"

The following solution of the problem is suggested:

Under the conditions of the problem it was necessary for the "Blue" forces to hold the arsenal for six hours. In order to do this it was imperative that contact with the "Brown" forces be established as soon as possible, and that his deployment be forced in order to delay his advance toward Englewood. To accomplish this the "Blue" artillery should have been pushed forward to hill, contour 120, also its infantry support; the artillery's orders being to retire to Lafayette Avenue and Cochran Hill as soon as the "Brown's" deployment was forced, and Hill contour 120 attacked or in danger of being out-flanked, its infantry support retiring with it, taking position on ground to east in the direction of the canal, provided the "Blue" right flank had withdrawn and made contact with the Cochran Hill position of the artillery, otherwise it would have continued as an infantry support to the artillery; the artillery also having orders to withdraw from hill contour 120 if the right flank, consisting of two companies, was attacked and forced to withdraw. This right flank should have obtained, by rapid marching, position on Teaneck Avenue commanding roads to west and south of junction of Teaneck and West Englewood Avenues; its orders being to retire to ground immediately behind small stream or swampy ground running from Englewood Avenue to artillery at Cochran Hill, when strongly pressed by the "Brown" forces, or upon retirement of the artillery if the advance of the "Brown's" had been in direction of hill con-

tour 120. Contact between the two wings of the advanced line to have been obtained by mounted orderlies (12 men) of the artillery, the remainder of this mounted detachment to have been used as scouts. The fourth company of "Blues" should have entrenched as it did (commendably), extending its line, however, to the northwest boundary of the rectangle of operations. This last line would have been fallen back to by all the "Blue" forces, for the last stand, the artillery, being unprovided with gun shields, using such gun pits as time had permitted the reserve company to construct for their use.

Very respectfully,

HENRY L. NEWBOLD,

Captain, Artillery Corps,

Senior Umpire with the "Blue" Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews extended to Colonel Hine the following report:

Paterson, N. J., June 8, 1906.

Colonel Edwin W. Hine, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to G. O. No. 16, Headquarters Fifth Regiment, dated May 21, 1906, I assumed command of the "Brown" detachment, consisting of the First Battalion (Major Shoenthal) and the Third Battalion (Major Van Walraven), Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., at 8 A. M., May 30, 1906, at Hackensack, N. J., for participating in the Decoration Day field maneuvers on the Phelps Estate, near Englewood, N. J.

The squad of mounted men from Battery A, Field Artillery, failed to report, much to my disappointment.

I enclose copy of Detachment Order No. 1, "Brown" detachment, giving my general plan of attack, distribution and general instructions. The attack on the "Blue" forces was carried out as outlined in this order, the advance guard (Company A) crossing the Hackensack River promptly at 9 o'clock and advancing rapidly along the Cedar Lane Road, followed by the flank guard (Company K), the reserve, and the rear guard (Company D).

About a half mile from the bridge the advance guard was fired on by scouts from the "Blue" forces sent out, as I was afterward informed, in an automobile. These scouts were promptly captured or driven in. A short distance from the ruins of the Phelps house heavy infantry fire to the front and right, and artillery fire on the left, made deployment necessary. This movement was well executed, with the exceptions that some companies were entirely too slow in deploying. From this point, the distribution of the enemy being

almost exactly as had been anticipated, there was little or no change made in the original plans—a heavy attack on the left flank of the enemy, followed by a hard drive on his right—which resulted in complete success, the detachment being at the Englewood armory at exactly 11 o'clock A. M., where I relinquished command. For detailed movements of different organizations I would refer you to the enclosed reports of Majors Shoenthal and Van Walraven, and Captains Barker, Van Antwerp and Nolan. To the officers and men of the "Brown" detachment I find it hard to properly express my deep appreciation of their soldierly conduct throughout the battle, their grasp of the situation and the vigorous concerted and successful manner in which they performed their duties and followed out the instructions given them; and I can simply thank them for their earnest co-operation.

I wish to extend through you to the chief umpire, Captain Smith, and the umpires assigned to the "Brown" detachment, the thanks of the officers and myself for their unvarying courtesy while on duty with us.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the experience gained and lessons learned on Decoration Day have shown me the inestimable value of field maneuvers to National Guard organizations, and I most earnestly hope that we may have other and early opportunities to advance further along these lines.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. ANDREWS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

This report was supplemented with a copy of the instructions issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, revealing the plan of his campaign. Company A, Captain Barker's command, operated as advance guard. The guard on the left flank was Company K, Captain Van Antwerp's command, while Companies B, C, E, H and I were held in reserve. The rear guard was Captain Nolan's command, Company D. The plan was as follows:

Headquarters "Brown" Detachment,

Hackensack, N. J., May 29, 1906.

1. Information has been received that the important arsenal at Englewood is believed to be weakly guarded, but that reinforcements

will probably arrive by 3 P. M. to-morrow. This detachment is ordered to destroy the arsenal and its contents.

2. The detachment will march to-morrow, crossing the Anderson Street bridge at 9 A. M., and will proceed along the Cedar Lane Road to the ruins of the Phelps house, and by the diagonal road running direct from that point to Englewood.

3. **GENERAL PLAN:** The advance to the ruins of the Phelps house will be as rapid as the safety of the command will permit. When deployment becomes necessary the detachment will extend in two lines, the First Battalion the fighting line (in three echelons), the Third Battalion, the detachment reserve, about six hundred yards in rear of the battalion reserve of the First Battalion. From this point the main requirement will be concerted action of the command. Small parties of the enemy will be driven in or captured, and when met in force the enemy will be vigorously attacked on his left flank. The attack will be pushed forward to the Englewood arsenal.

4. **ADVANCE CAVALRY:** The artillery detachment acting as cavalry will scout the country to the front and flanks, one thousand yards in front of the advance guard, report promptly all movements of the enemy, and if pushed back retire by the left flank. The commander of artillery detachment will send one man to the commanding officer to act as orderly.

5. **ADVANCE GUARD:** The company acting as advance guard will march in the advance guard formation, five hundred yards in front of the reserve, flankers well out to the left as far as the ruins of the Phelps house, and from that point to the right and left. Should the advance guard encounter the enemy in force it will deploy and hold its position until reinforced.

6. **FLANK GUARD:** The company acting as flank guard will remain in column until after crossing the West Shore Railroad, when it will take the first road to the left and proceed rapidly along that road to the first road to the right (running parallel with the Cedar Lane Road) and along that road, taking the advance guard formation with flankers to the left only, the point joining the flankers of the advance guard. Upon arriving at the ruins of the Phelps house, if contact with the enemy has not taken place, the company will resume its original position in column. Should the flank guard encounter the enemy in force it will deploy and push forward to a junction with the advance guard.

7. **REAR GUARD:** The company acting as rear guard will march in the rear guard formation, five hundred yards in rear of the reserve.



ENGLEWOOD MANEUVERS

Colonel Hine addressing his officers.
Captain "Jim" Barker, of A Company, "hits the pipe."

8. The ambulance detachment will march with the reserve, and in action will take such positions as may be ordered by the Major-Surgeon.

9. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR INFANTRY: Infantry on the firing line will fire only when the enemy presents a good target at one thousand yards or less, unless specially ordered by the battalion commanders.

Volley firing above five hundred yards will be only at a company or more in close order.

An unmeaning fire is forbidden. Fire will be limited to the necessities of the case, and will not be opened under any circumstances until there is a definite object at which to fire.

Officers will be held responsible for enforcing the rules of fire discipline, and must be particular to always indicate the range.

During an advance, at any one halt, fire will ordinarily be limited to two volleys or two rounds fired at will.

Officers will see that enlisted men never fire after the command "cease firing," that they never fire while moving, and that they take careful aim with the elevation ordered.

Scouts moving to the rear will retire toward both flanks in order not to mask the fire of the firing line, keeping as close to the ground as possible.

10. The commanding officer will be found with the reserve.

By order of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREWS.

JOHN T. HILTON,

Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Note: The commanding officers of different organizations will make careful inspections before leaving camp and see that there is no ball ammunition carried, and report that fact to the commanding officer.

Major Isaac Shoenthal, commanding the First Battalion, rendered the following report:

Orange, N. J., June 7, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Andrews, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Commanding "Brown" Forces at Englewood Maneuvers.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Battalion of the "Brown" forces in the maneuvers on Decoration Day, May 30, 1906:

I sent out Company A as an advance guard, which moved along

Cedar Lane Road. The advance guard having arrived at a point about 800 yards from the Hackensack River bridge, was fired on by the scouts of the "Blue" forces at about 9:25 P. M. The advance was halted temporarily and firing throughout the advance guard was general.

Company K, which was sent out as the flank guard, left the column at the point designated in Detachment Orders No. 1, and taking the advance guard formation turned to the right on the first road running parallel with Cedar Lane Road. The formation was made at double time, and the point was soon in touch with the left flankers of the advance guard. In attempting to join the main column at the Teaneck Road, one gun of a battery of field artillery was located and immediately fired upon; they were held there five minutes by the umpire, after which the battery detachment having retired, the advance was resumed. Reports by scouts that the enemy was on the left caused a change of front to the left, and the advance was made in an easterly direction, the enemy retreating. Company K then joined Major Van Walraven's battalion at Lafayette Avenue and took position on his left.

I received orders to deploy two companies to the right of Cedar Lane Road, which was done, and as we did not locate any of the "Blue" forces, I had these companies brought back into column and sent Company I a distance of 150 yards up Cedar Lane Road, had them turn in on left and located "Blue" forces; sent Company H to the left 150 yards west of Company I, took them through the woods and swamps, and upon arriving in the open located a detachment of "Blues," and captured a battery of artillery, which battery was subsequently ordered out of commission by the umpire. We continued some heavy firing upon the "Blues" until "cease firing" was sounded. I then sent back for Company H, Captain Agens commanding, and had them placed on the firing line with Companies I, A and E. At this time the umpire informed me half of "Blue" forces were ruled out of commission, and asked me to retire with my command 100 yards, and then advance. I communicated with Major Van Walraven, who was on my left, and we agreed to advance by rushes, by battalions. The First Battalion advanced in double time 25 yards, then the Third Battalion advanced 25 yards, and the battalions continued to advance alternately by rushes and fire volleys, until within 600 yards of the Englewood armory. "Cease firing" was then sounded. Hostilities were then declared ended by the umpire, and the command was marched to the Englewood armory, reaching there at about 11 A. M.

Reports from the commanding officers of Companies A and K are herewith attached.

In criticism I will say the deployment of some companies was not very well executed, as the men kept too close together. Some men in the companies were not up in the firing line; too many officers were giving commands, and there seemed to be too much talking and shouting. Some did not observe the principle of cover as well as they should. The work of securing information was apparently well done. Your well-laid plan of attack was complied with in every respect, and the result was extremely creditable.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC SHOENTHAL,

Major, First Battalion, Fifth Regiment,
With "Brown" Detachment.

Captain James Barker, commanding the advance guard, reported as follows:

Passaic, N. J., June 1, 1906.

Major Isaac Shoenthal, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report in compliance with circular No. 2, dated Paterson, N. J., May 7, 1906:

In conformity with instructions contained in detachment Orders No. 1, Company A was detailed as advance guard. I deployed my company as rapidly as possible, sending a Sergeant and my Second Lieutenant with the point, my First Lieutenant with the support, and took my position with the reserve. The necessary flankers were placed in position.

I fully anticipated reaching the Phelps house before coming in contact with the enemy, but my point was fired on when they had gone about 200 yards beyond the railroad. I immediately sent word to you and sent reinforcements forward, but only found a few of the enemy's scouts, which we drove back and again pushed our point forward. Shortly after we reached the Phelps house the engagement became general.

I tried to keep you informed of the position of the enemy and sent various messages back, which I trust you received.

I think I can report, considering that the majority of my men had a very limited knowledge of the work, that the entire company performed the duty assigned to them in a creditable manner.

One thing was forced upon my mind, and that is, the difficulty of keeping men to the duty assigned them. Several times during the

first part of the engagement I had great difficulty in keeping in touch with my men and keeping them in that position; there seemed to be a disposition to rush off with any detachment that was ordered here or there, instead of maintaining the "advance guard" formation.

I think we should try and impress on our men, especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, the necessity of keeping in touch and keeping the organization intact as far as possible.

Very respectfully,

JAMES T. BARKER,

Captain, Company A, Fifth N. J. Infantry,
Commanding Advance Guard, Englewood Maneuvers.

Captain Van Antwerp, commanding the flank guard, rendered his report as follows:

Montclair, N. J., May 31, 1906.

Major Isaac Shoenthal, Commanding First Battalion, "Brown" Detachment.

Sir: I have the honor to report:

In compliance with Detachment Orders No. 1, Headquarters "Brown" Detachment, Hackensack, N. J., May 29, 1906, the flank guard left the column at the designated point, and taking the advance guard formation, turned to the right on the first road running parallel with Cedar Lane Road. The formation was made at double time, and the point was soon in touch with the left flankers of the advance guard. In attempting to join the main column at the Teaneck Road, one gun of a battery of field artillery was located and immediately fired upon. Was held here five minutes by the umpire, after which, the battery having retired, the advance was resumed. Reports by scouts that the enemy was on our left caused a change of front to the left, and the advance was made in an easterly direction, the enemy retiring as we advanced. Reported to Major Van Walraven at Lafayette Avenue, and was ordered to take position on his left. Having pierced the enemy's line, proceeded to Englewood Avenue and flanked one gun of a battery of field artillery. The gun retired and we advanced at the double time to within the six hundred yard limit.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK G. VAN ANTWERP,

Captain, Company K, Commanding Flank Guard.

Major Albert C. Van Walraven, commanding the Third Battalion, reported as follows:

Paterson, N. J., June 6, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Andrews, Commanding the "Brown" Forces at Englewood Field Maneuvers.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my battalion at the Englewood maneuvers, May 30, 1906:

After crossing the Hackensack River and advancing about one hundred yards, I directed the Captain of Company D to form rear guard. I instructed Captain Nolan, commanding Company D, to have his company act as rear guard until the battalion took the battle formation, then to assemble the company and act as battalion reserve. We advanced in this formation along the road marking the southern boundary of the terrain, until near the ruins of the Phelps house, when I was ordered to have the battalion form for attack.

I deployed Company E to the right, and Company C to the left of the road, and continued the advance, with Company B as reserve, for a distance of about five hundred yards, in the meantime driving in some "Blue" scouts and small parties. When near Railroad Avenue we discovered a battery of artillery, supported by a company of infantry. I immediately ordered Company C to fire volleys, Company B reinforcing the firing line. Company E had been ordered by the commanding officer to move farther to the right; and as Company D failed to report back as ordered, I continued the advance with the two companies. We advanced by alternate rushes by companies, and reaching a good position and cover, behind a fence, I halted the line, ordering "fire at will." The opposing "Blues" were soon afterward declared out of action and ordered to retire by the umpire.

Company B was then formed as support, and we advanced across Railroad Avenue. Making half a turn to the right, we crossed Lafayette Avenue and halted just at the edge of the woods; here we were joined by Company K, they having come along Lafayette Avenue from the right. After a short halt, Captain Van Antwerp asked and received permission to continue on down the road to the left. We continued the advance through a heavy wood thick with underbrush for about two hundred yards, when across a clearing in front I could see the main body of the "Blues" in the position where they made their final stand. I halted the firing line, and bringing up the support, I told the men to crawl forward to the edge of the wood

and lie down. From this position we fired volleys until we were joined by the First Battalion, under Major Shoenthal. The whole line was then advanced by battalion rushes, until the bugle sounded "cease firing" and the battle was won.

At the beginning of the engagement with the "Blues," I sent a messenger to locate Company D. The messenger reported later that he had been unable to find Company D in the position assigned to it; and I heard nothing from that company from the time it was formed as rear guard until the battalion was assembled at four o'clock for return march to Hackensack.

It would seem from Captain Nolan's report, which I enclose, that unforeseen circumstances led him away from the position that should have been taken by a company acting as rear guard.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT A. VAN WALRAVEN,

Major, Third Battalion,

Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

Captain John Nolan, in command of the rear guard, gave the following report:

Paterson, N. J., June 1, 1906.

Major Albert A. Van Walraven, Paterson, N. J.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a report of the duty of this company apropos of its assignment as rear guard of the "Brown" detachment in the field maneuvers held at Englewood, N. J., May 30, 1906:

Immediately after crossing bridge over Hackensack River, formation prescribed for rear guard was taken. Realizing the necessity of a careful patrolling of the flanks of the main body, as the topography of the surrounding country afforded an ideal opportunity to the enemy for an attack on this part of the "Brown" forces, men assigned to this duty were cautioned to be very careful not to lose touch of the main portion of the rear guard, and to report without any unnecessary delay, any sign that might lead them to believe that any of the opposing force were in the immediate vicinity. Nothing was discovered until the Teaneck Road was reached, when word was brought me that our flankers had discovered "Blue" scouts in woods nearby, thereby necessitating a decrease in the speed of our advance. Upon arrival of support in command of Lieutenant Hattersley, I instructed him to follow main body as speedily as possible; assigned, upon its arrival, Lieutenant Taylor to command of rear party, and

instructed him to patrol country north and east of the ruins of Phelps house. Taking the remainder of my company, about 24 men, I reconnoitered country east and west of Teaneck Road, discovering when within about 300 yards "Blue" scouts advancing past school house located at corner of Railroad Avenue and Teaneck Road. Noticing that their strength was not in any way superior to mine, I engaged and defeated them. Hearing firing to the east, I hurried in that direction, all the while keeping a strict lookout for any of the "Blues" that might be prowling in the woods nearby. As the zone of firing had changed from the direction in which I was traveling to the south, I changed my course, continuing and met Lieutenant Taylor, whose firing it was that I heard, he having engaged and defeated a force of "Blue" scouts opposite Cooper's. Hearing hard firing in the direction of Englewood armory, I ordered an advance when our attention was attracted by a "Brownie" who was hurriedly making his way across the fields in our direction, ascertaining that he belonged to the rear guard's support and had been sent out by Lieutenant Hattersley (whose march had been harassed by automobiles and wagons continually blocking the roadway, and who had taken to the woods in an effort to locate the main body), who had heard the firing, to seek information; when about to despatch a messenger with word to Lieutenant Hattersley to make all possible haste in direction from whence sound of firing was coming, he (Lieutenant Hattersley) came through the woods. When he had reached us I started with my company toward the firing line, and when about to emerge from woods to cross Lafayette Avenue, one of my flankers reported "Blues" advancing in force, and from the direction they were taking it appeared as if they were going to harass the rear of the "Browns." Throwing out a few flankers I made a circular movement to the north, deploying my company, taking advantage of every bit of covering. When the enemy were, as near as I could estimate, about two hundred yards, I opened fire, firing several rounds, which were returned by the "Blues" in a desultory sort of a way, they not being able to locate us. A decision was asked for from umpire nearby, but while giving no decision, he admitted the superiority of my position, after which I took my company toward Englewood, arriving there in time to find that our forces had been to all intent and purposes victorious.

In conclusion I desire to say that realizing the possibility of the rear guard arriving on the firing line after the battle had been gloriously won, or in camp to find everyone comfortably housed, the discipline could not have been improved upon; there was never any straggling, and whenever occasion required the men answered the

commands of the officers with a celerity and eagerness that was highly commendable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NOLAN, . .

Captain, Company D, Fifth Regiment,
In Command of Rear Guard.

Major Henry R. Goesser, who commanded the "Blue" army, rendered an admirable report, as follows:

Leonia, N. J., June 1, 1906.

The Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the movements of the "Blue" forces at the Englewood maneuvers, May 30, 1906:

At eight o'clock A. M., May 30, 1906, my battalion, consisting of four companies, namely, C, L, F and M, commanded respectively by Captains Phillips, Gismond, Coe and Brunner, with two field pieces of Battery A, commanded by Captain Condit, arrived at the Englewood armory.

I issued orders, copies of which I enclose herewith; at the hour designated the separate companies moved forward to their positions. Verbal orders were issued to one patrol to seize and press into service a high power automobile. This was accomplished, and the patrol was sent forward to a point where information could be obtained.

I established headquarters on Cochran's Hill, just west of Lafayette Avenue, and north of Railroad Avenue, the highest point I could possibly reach in the hope of using the battery to advantage. I recognized early in the game that I could hope for but trifling results from the field guns. I sent one section of the battery east to Lafayette Avenue, upon the report of one scout verified by another, shortly after, that four or five companies of "Browns" were moving toward my left. At this time Company F was directly south of Railroad Avenue, and had twice driven back the "Brown" patrols. During this time the patrol of Company L, which was well out to the southwest, was gradually falling back. Company L was well intrenched just north of Railroad Avenue, and their fire covering all open space, fully five hundred yards across. At this time the "Browns" came out of the woods, two companies deployed, and two others practically in columns of squads. The "Browns" continued

across the open fields in the face of full volleys from Company L, at practically known distances, with one platoon of Company F enfilading them, and one field gun throwing shells in their faces. Yet on they came, never wavering, not even lying down, simply stand and fire, then move forward. I realized at once that nothing could stop that advance but lightning, and, as I had no control of the elements, I could hope for no assistance. I asked for a decision from the umpire, who was with me at the time; he told me that he would ride over and consult with the other umpire. There apparently had been no casualties among the "Browns," as they all continued to advance. In the meantime I had ordered the one section of artillery from their position on Cochran's Hill to the rear, and also had ordered Company F to fall back. The section of the battery was ruled out upon reaching Lafayette Avenue; Captain Coe, with twenty-five men, succeeded in reaching my second line of defense. I ordered them to take a position south of Englewood Avenue. One section of the battery succeeded in retiring along Lafayette Avenue well up toward Englewood Avenue, where they took up a position and did some excellent work until ruled out by the umpire.

On the right of my initial position I had ordered Company G to entrench a strong position south of Englewood Avenue, covering the open country to the west. I had instructed Captain Phillips to retreat through a glade road, if pushed, to my second line. Just prior to my left becoming heavily engaged, I learned through scouts that at least three companies were moving north on Teaneck Road, and I immediately despatched an aide to Captain Phillips with orders for him to fall back. Captain Phillips had apparently moved his command so far west that a wide gap was left unprotected between Company F and himself. The "Browns" moving through this opening, cut his command out of the game. A strong patrol in command of Lieutenant Burroughs was surrounded and captured west of the Teaneck Road.

Captain Brunner, Company M, was ordered to move his command about 650 yards south of the armory and intrench. This would have placed him just north of a brook, to which his attention was particularly called. Captain Brunner did not reach the position laid down, but intrenched 200 yards north, which brought him well inside of the territory from which the "Browns" must be kept.

I remained on the east slope of Cochran's Hill until the "Brown" forces had nearly reached Railroad Avenue, and I then retired north to the second line; shortly after reaching the line Captain Gismond reported with twenty-five men, thirty of his men having been ruled out. Captain Gismond placed his men behind the

intrenchments extending to the left of Captain Brunner's command; they were well in position when a body of "Browns" numbering possibly sixty men, led by their officers, made a charge across an open field, one hundred and fifty yards across, in the face of a well sustained fire from the trenches, and continued the charge up to the mounds of earth thrown up. I asked an umpire who happened to be with me at the time for a decision. He said they were all dead most of them before they had crossed one-half the space. The umpire then rode off and returned accompanied with the chief umpire, who informed me that the maneuvers were completed.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. GOESSER,

Major, Fifth Regiment, Commanding "Blues."

Major Goesser also forwarded to the Colonel a copy of his orders governing the fight. They were as follows:

Headquarters "Blue" Forces,

Englewood, May 30, 1906.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 1.

1. Captain Phillips, Company G, will, at 9 o'clock A. M., send a strong patrol west on Englewood Avenue to reconnoitre, and at the same time move balance of his command to a position south of Englewood Avenue, just west of the woods on Glade Road, covering open country to the west.

2. Captain Gismond, commanding Company L, will, at 9 o'clock A. M., move his command south on road running parallel to canal and secure a position north of Railroad Avenue and intrench as strongly as time permits. He will also send a strong patrol to the southwest to reconnoitre and engage the enemy.

3. Captain Coe, Company F, will, at 9 o'clock A. M., move his command south on Lafayette Avenue, acting as escort for battery at Cochran's Hill. He will place his command in support of battery, send a patrol west on Railroad Avenue and keep in touch with Company G on his right.

4. Captain Brunner, commanding Company M, will, at 9:05 A. M., move his command south about 650 yards from armory and intrench, keeping connecting files in touch with Company L. Secure spades and picks for intrenching at Englewood.

5. Send all information to headquarters, on Cochran's Hill.

HENRY R. GOESSER,

Major, Fifth Regiment, Commanding "Blues."

The Fifth Today

THE FIFTH TODAY

THE maneuvers at Englewood were no sooner over than the regiment began to prepare to go into camp.

Previous to 1906 the First and Second Brigades had alternated, but under the provisions of the Dick bill, all regiments are expected to serve five days under canvas at least once a year. Several officers were added at this time to the staff. Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis R. Cowdry, after long and creditable service, was made Captain and Quartermaster on June 11, 1906, to take the place of Captain Alexander P. Gray, who had moved up to the brigade staff; Captain Charles C. Squires was made Captain and Commissary; John L. Griggs was made Captain and Judge Advocate; Frank S. De Ronde was made Captain and Paymaster. Three Second Lieutenants and Commissaries were also named, one to each battalion. They were Quartermaster-Sergeant Dudley S. Van Antwerp, of Company K; Trumpeter William P. Lemmon, of the First Troop, and Corporal Edward M. Slocumb, of Company B. Private Walter Q. Blauvelt, of Company D, was made Regimental Commissary Sergeant. The object of these changes was to separate the commissary department from the quartermaster's department. Second Lieutenant James S. G. Robinson, of Company C, resigned July 1. It was ascertained that the Assistant Surgeons of the regiment were ranked too low, according to the scale of rank which obtained in the United States Army, so new commissions were issued, dated June 29, 1906, making the three Assistant Surgeons of the regiment Cap-

tains. They had previously been ranked as First Lieutenants. On July 2, Frank Wagner was warranted as Regimental Quartermaster. On July 2, also, orders were issued for the State encampment. The regiment was to go to Sea Girt on July 21, and to remain there until July 28.

The 1906 tour of duty was a disappointment, inasmuch as only two out of the seven days assigned to the regiment at Sea Girt were fair. The regiment arrived in camp on Saturday, July 21, in the midst of a typical coast rainstorm. The camp ground resembled a gigantic lake, while cots, vegetables and gum shoes floated in several inches of rain and mud.

The following day brought a little sunshine and partially dried out the camp, but Monday was another captious day. The regimental parade was given in a drenching rain. The parade ground was a quagmire; the company streets were marshes, and in front of the Colonel's quarters was a little lake. And yet General Campbell declared the parade one of the best he had ever seen at Sea Girt. The men were cheery and made the best of the disheartening conditions. Company C brought a hand organ into camp, and with one member grinding and another playing monkey with a red cap, attempted to raise the spirits of the men. The band performed before Colonel Hine's quarters every alternate night, but the audiences contained few visitors. The Governor's cottage was practically deserted during the evening, the damp, soggy weather driving all to cover. When the band concerts were given the scene resembled a Venetian one. All that was needed to make the picture true in every respect were gondolas. Officers and men sat around, with their feet curled high above the high water mark.

There was practically no gaiety at all during the week. The men at times attempted and succeeded fairly well in lightening spirits by practical jokes and "horse play," but



FIELD MUSIC, FIFTH REGIMENT. Chief Musician, David L. McGinnis.

the result was in no wise comparable to that usually present during encampment week. At one time the colored cooks got disheartened and declared a strike. There were thirteen of them, and so realistic was the affair that ball cartridges were supplied and a Sergeant and a section of men were detailed to quell the mutiny. The cooks, thirteen in number, were arrested, and the mutiny was suddenly declared off. An incident of the week occurred when Captain Charles Reynolds (retired) suffered a long triangular cut in his head after being tossed on a hard macadam road by a too fractious mount. The injury was not a serious one, although the Captain was dead to the world for twenty minutes. Major Shank, of the regular army, lectured the officers of the regiment on various military topics and led the battalions in small maneuvers.

Thursday, July 26, was the biggest day in camp. The weather was threatening, but the rain held off. Governor Stokes reviewed the regimental parade, and Governor Frank Higgins, of New York, inspected the camp. Five hundred guests were entertained at the officers' mess. The only work done during the week on the rifle butts was done Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Lieutenant Prentice, of the regular army supervised the handling of Battery A.

The return was made on Saturday, July 28, at 1 o'clock, and as it rained most of the afternoon, the home-coming was almost as dismal as the outgoing.

The drill season of 1906 began on Monday, October 1, with company drills. Nothing of great interest transpired during the winter. On October 8, 1906, First Lieutenant and Battalion-Adjutant William Rollinson resigned, and on the twenty-second of the month Colonel Hine named Martin Conboy as his successor. Private Edmund D. Randall was selected to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, his commission being dated October 16, 1906. In September, 1906.

the command lost by death First Lieutenant George M. Williams, of Company L.

From January 2 to January 30, 1907, the various companies of the regiment underwent inspection at the hands of the federal authorities. The highest figure of merit of the inspection was attained by Company K, of Montclair, with a percentage of 86. Company A, of Passaic, was second, with a figure of merit of 85.2 per cent.

By mutual arrangement and with the consent of Colonel Hine, Battalion Sergeant-Major Frank Rebbeck and Color Sergeant Harmon S. Stratton changed places on February 18, Rebbeck becoming Junior Color Sergeant, while Stratton took up the work of the Sergeant-Major of the Third Battalion. On Tuesday, April 16, General Wanser was extended a review by Colonel Hine. On April 30 General Campbell was tendered a review. April 25, 1907, Whitfield W. Smith received his commission as First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Third Battalion. On June 7, Harry M. Startup, of Company A, was warranted Battalion Sergeant-Major to take the place of Charles J. Werner, elected to be Second Lieutenant of Company H.

On Memorial Day, 1907, the regiment accepted an invitation from John T. Hilton Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, and the citizens' committee of the Borough of Rutherford to attend the unveiling of a memorial cannon at Rutherford. The borough committee made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of officers and men, and the occasion went off with great credit to the command. On June 14, the regiment went to Orange and assisted in the centennial celebration of that city. July 6, 1907, the command went into camp at Sea Girt and remained until July 13, 1907.

The encampment, taken as a whole, was a direct contrast to that of the year preceding. In 1907 every day of the



Robert A. Roe, Hospital Steward.

H. S. Waldron, Hospital Steward.

William R. Smith, former Reg. Sergt. Major.

Adam R. Tornqvist, former Reg. Bugler.

week broke and continued absolutely fair. One night only did it rain; then the wind pulled over a couple of tents and otherwise made things uncomfortable.

The regiment made a record trip down to camp. Company I, of Orange, mustered the greatest number of men, fifty-six. The reservation was clean, the Fifth being the first regiment to make its tour of duty. New company mess kitchens had been installed, a new street of yellow gravel ran through the camp, and it was otherwise as sanitary as possible. On July 9, when Brigade Commander Campbell paid his first official visit to the camp, he said that it was the cleanliest and neatest camp he ever had the honor of inspecting or visiting.

The ideal weather continued throughout the week. Captain Raymond Sheldon, of the Eighteenth Infantry, regular army, gave the regimental officers instructions on military topics and drew up plans for a sham battle on July 12. When the battle, known as the "Battle of Sea Girt Heights," came off as arranged, before a crowd of two thousand people, the regiment carried off all the honors by defeating an imaginary enemy by clever maneuvering around the heights of the rifle butts.

The week was spent pleasantly by both officers and men. Practical jokes were always in vogue. The amusing incidents were many. One time Captain Hilton "lost his wife," or at least did not know where she had gone on her vacation, and could not write letters to her. Another time Lieutenant Taylor impaled a pickle on his sabre and went through the entire regimental drill without knowledge of it. Major Van Walraven, on Captain Hilton's spirited charger, was treated to a ride over a sapling about ten feet high. The Paterson companies one night raised particular trouble in the village of Interlaken, and so on, ad infinitum.

The week was ideal for shooting, and the regiment made

an excellent showing on the range. Company D, of Pater-son, earned the enconium of "the shooting company of the regiment" and received many awards. Colonel Hine received an ardent reception at the hands of the "Boost Club," a party of young ladies from Troy, N. Y.

Friday, July 12, was Governor's Day, and the conditions were never better. The parade went off with precision, and Governor Stokes complimented Colonel Hine highly on the appearance of his command. The annual inspection held in the morning was likewise gratifying.

The return home was made on the following day, and the entire command returned home happy to a man. They were sunburned and the pleasure of camp life had not worn off. The only trouble encountered during the week was with mosquitoes, and that wasn't worthy of notice. The Hospital Corps had completed the week of camp practically without a chance to show its efficiency.

On July 15, after the regiment had returned home, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Allen Andrews resigned. Captain Fred G. Agens, of Company H, handed in his resignation at the same time. On November 21, 1907, the officers of the regiment assembled at the armory for the purpose of electing a Major to take the place of Major Albert A. Van Walraven, who had been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. There was only one candidate for the office, the senior Captain of the Third Battalion, William W. Stalter, who was elected. The promotion of Major Van Walraven to the Lieutenant-Colonelship gave great satisfaction to both the officers and men of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Walraven was known to be one of the best drillmasters in the State. His knowledge of tactics and military affairs in general were appreciated by Colonel Hine, and the fact that he had steadily moved up from the ranks, filling every grade from Second Lieutenant to second in command of the regi-



FIFTH REGIMENT BAND. Albert J. Robinson, Leader.

ment, made him able to appreciate the requirements of every office of the regiment.

Company G, of Orange, lost by death Second Lieutenant Stephen Fream on August 31, 1907. The drill season of 1907-1908 opened on Monday, October 14. First Lieutenant Albert Comstock was elected Captain of Company E, to succeed Major Stalter, on December 16, 1907.

In concluding the history of the Fifth Regiment, some slight reference is due to the preeminence of that command in rifle practice. It has always led in this extremely essential qualification of a soldier's training. The excellence attained has been largely due to the work accomplished by the company commanders. The captains, lieutenants and many of the non-commissioned officers have given their time, their money and their experience in keeping the command to the front. The following extracts from the Adjutant-General's reports in relation to rifle practice show the figure of merit attained by the Fifth Regiment from 1902 to 1907:

FIGURE OF MERIT.

ORGANIZATION.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
First Regiment.....	.32	.245	.39	.38	.32	.40
Second "	.41	.215	.34	.52	.48	.53
Third "	.46	.21	.27	.49	.38	.44
Fourth "	.52	.25	.34	.44	.39	.39
Fifth "	a.56	b.33	.40	.58	.51	.59

a Six companies.

b New method of scoring.

A Crack Rifle Company

A CRACK RIFLE COMPANY

FROM the first mustering in of Company C, of the old First Battalion, January 25, 1883, down to the present date, when it is known as Company D, Fifth N. J. Infantry, this company has taken high rank in rifle practice, taking second place in the State in company merit in that year and maintaining that position for five successive years.

It has led the state in the front rank, being first in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1906, and in 1907 came the culmination, as an inspection of the official report of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army reveals the fact that Company D stands at the head of the list for rifle practice in 1907 for the whole United States, regular service or National Guard, at the same time winning the famous punch bowl presented by the Sons of the Revolution for competition with all the regular and National Guard companies of the United States.

The sentiment expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Currie to General Arnold in Jacksonville in 1898, that "a soldier isn't worth a damn unless he can shoot," finds an echo in the heart of Captain John Nolan, his officers and men, for both officers and men of Company D would sooner shoot than eat. The company have numerous prizes and trophies stored in their quarters, the last one being the Colonel's cup, won in 1907 for indoor rifle shooting, and Private W. B. Daniels, of D, won the gold badge offered by Adjutant John T. Hilton in the same match for the highest individual score.

Among the members of this company who have won the gold medal offered by the National Rifle Association of America, for the highest individual score, are First Sergeant Charles M. Knibbs, who carried off the honors for the year 1905; Corporal Thomas F. Kelly for 1906, and Quarter-master-Sergeant William J. McCue for 1907. In obtaining the highest individual average for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, these men demonstrated their proficiency at the butts and brought greater fame to Company D.



CHAMPION REGIMENTAL RIFLE SHOTS

Sergeant Charles M. Knibbs, '05.

Sergeant Thomas F. Kelly, '06.

Q. M. Sergeant William J. McCue, '07.

Fifth Regiment Infantry
Roster and Records of Officers

January 1, 1908

ROSTER AND RECORDS OF OFFICERS

January 1st, 1908

FIELD OFFICERS

Edwin W. Hine, Colonel, September 19, 1902, Orange.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Third Battalion, January 11, 1886; Captain and Adjutant, January 11, 1891; Captain and Judge-Advocate, Second Regiment, June 25, 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 22, 1893; Colonel, December 7, 1897; retired, May 2, 1899; Colonel, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1902.

Colonel, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

Albert Van Walraven, Lieutenant-Colonel, October 30, 1907, Clifton.

Private, Company C, First Battalion, August 3, 1885; Corporal, January 10, 1888; Sergeant, November 19, 1888; First Sergeant, June 8, 1891; Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; First Lieutenant, June 15, 1893; First Lieutenant, Company M, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; Supernumerary, November 9, 1900; Private, Company M, March 29, 1901; Captain, April 16, 1901; Captain, Company D, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Major, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1902; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 30, 1907.

First Lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Isaac Shoenthal, Major, September 19, 1902, Orange.

Private, Company A, Ninth Regiment, February 21, 1884; Corporal, April 17, 1884; Corporal, Company A, Third Battalion, December 14, 1885; Sergeant, March 1, 1886; Second Lieutenant, July 19, 1887; First Lieutenant, May 2, 1889; Captain, April 20, 1891;

Captain, Company H, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; retired May 2, 1899; Captain, Company H Fifth Regiment, March 25, 1902; Major, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1902.

Captain, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Henry R. Goesser, Major, September 19, 1902, Leonia.

Private, Company A, Second Battalion, March 2, 1875; Corporal, March 29, 1887; Second Lieutenant, December 18, 1888; First Lieutenant, September 1, 1891; Captain, February 23, 1892; Captain, Company E, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; retired May 2, 1899; Private, Company L, Fifth Regiment, August 7, 1902; Captain, August 7, 1902; Major, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1902.

Captain, Company E, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

William W. Stalter, Major, November 21, 1907, Paterson.

Private, Company B, First Battalion, December 29, 1888; Corporal, October 16, 1890; Corporal, Company B, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Sergeant, October 20, 1893; discharged, January 2, 1894; re-enlisted as Private, Company C, Second Regiment, January 28, 1895; Second Lieutenant, January 29, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Company M, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; retired October 5, 1899; Captain, Company E, Fifth Regiment, April 17, 1902; Major, November 21, 1907.

Second Lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; resigned August 29, 1898.

STAFF OFFICERS

John T. Hilton, Captain and Adjutant, October 1, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company B, First Battalion, May 25, 1880; Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1880; resigned, April 25, 1883; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Battalion, December 8, 1885; Captain and Adjutant, December 8, 1890; Captain and Adjutant, Second Regiment, June 25, 1892; retired May 2, 1899; Captain and Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, October 1, 1902.

Private, Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, September 1, 1862; discharged June 20, 1863, expiration of service.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; Captain and Adjutant, September 1, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

John W. Loveland, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, December 12, 1902, Englewood.

Second Lieutenant, Company L, Fourth Regiment, October 30, 1901; Second Lieutenant, Company F, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902; First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, December 12, 1902.

Private, Second Troop, Cavalry, Squadron A, New York National Guard, April 5, 1897; Private, Troop A, United States Volunteers, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 28, 1898.

Martin Conboy, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, October 22, 1906, East Orange.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, October 22, 1906.

Whitfield W. Smith, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, May 22, 1907, Paterson.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Fifth Regiment, May 22, 1907.

Louis R. Cowdrey, Captain and Quartermaster, June 11, 1906, Passaic.

Private, Company D, Second Regiment, June 27, 1895; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Second Regiment, March 3, 1898; transferred to new Company A, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; Battalion Sergeant-Major, First Regiment, March 26, 1900; re-enlisted June 27, 1900; re-enlisted June 27, 1901; re-enlisted as Private, Company A, Fifth Regiment, June 27, 1902; Commissary Sergeant, Fifth Regiment, January 15, 1903; re-enlisted June 27, 1903; Quartermaster-Sergeant, January 20, 1904; re-enlisted June 27, 1904; re-enlisted June 27, 1905; Captain and Quartermaster, June 11, 1906.

Charles C. Squire, Captain and Commissary, June 11, 1906, Orange.

Private, Gatling Gun Company A, April 27, 1895; transferred to Company H, Second Regiment, January 4, 1898; discharged May 2, 1899; Private, Company H, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1902; First Lieutenant, October 17,

1902; resigned October 23, 1903; Captain and Commissary, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906.

First Sergeant, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Dudley S. Van Antwerp, Second Lieutenant, Battalion Commissary and Quartermaster, June 11, 1906, Montclair.

Private, Company K, Second Regiment, June 13, 1895; Corporal, March 26, 1897; Sergeant, March 24, 1899; transferred to new Company K, May 2, 1899; re-enlisted June 13, 1900; discharged August 14, 1900, disbandment of Company; Private, Company K, Fifth Regiment, May 29, 1902; Sergeant, July 31, 1902; Commissary Sergeant, October 25, 1902; Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906.

Sergeant, Company K, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

William P. Lemmon, Second Lieutenant, Battalion Commissary and Quartermaster, June 11, 1906, Englewood.

Private, First Troop, December 9, 1903; Trumpeter, December 9, 1903; Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906.

Edward M. Slocumb, Second Lieutenant, Battalion Commissary and Quartermaster, June 11, 1906, Paterson.

Private, Company B, Fifth Regiment, May 12, 1904; Corporal, January 31, 1905; Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906.

Corporal, Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 3, 1898 to November 3, 1898.

Daniel A. Currie, Major and Surgeon, March 20, 1904, Englewood.

Private, Company B, Second Battalion, October 17, 1888; Captain, October 19, 1888; Captain, Company F, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Major, Second Regiment, May 22, 1893; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 7, 1897; retired May 2, 1899; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1902; resigned February 22, 1904; Major and Surgeon, March 20, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Second Division,

Seventh Army Corps, August 6, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

John Leavitt Griggs, Major and Judge Advocate, December 10, 1907, Paterson.

Captain and Judge-Advocate, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906; Major and Judge-Advocate, December 10, 1907.

J. Talmage Wyckoff, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906, Leonia.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, December 12, 1902; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906.

Joseph V. Bergin, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906, Paterson.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, April 10, 1903; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906.

Samuel Alan Muta, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906, West Orange.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, October 21, 1905; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1906.

Charles W. Gulick, Captain and Chaplain, Nov. 14, 1902, Dumont.
Chaplain, Fifth Regiment, November 14, 1902.

John Malcolm, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 13, 1904, Passaic.

Private, Company B, Fourth Regiment, February 11, 1886; discharged, May 15, 1891; re-enlisted, November 12, 1891; Private, Company D, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Corporal, December 1, 1892; Sergeant, June 15, 1893; First Sergeant, November 15, 1894; re-enlisted, January 7, 1895; re-enlisted, January 7, 1896; re-enlisted, January 7, 1897; re-enlisted, January 7, 1898; re-enlisted, January 7, 1899; First Sergeant, Company A, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; re-enlisted, January 7, 1900; re-enlisted, January 7, 1901; re-enlisted, January 7, 1902; First Sergeant, Company A, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Second Lieutenant, January 8, 1903; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 13, 1904.

Frank S. DeRonde, Captain and Paymaster, June 11, 1906, Teaneck.

Private, Company B, Second Battalion, June 16, 1890; Private, Company F, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Corporal, March 6,

1893; Sergeant, July 10, 1893; re-enlisted June 16, 1895; Second Lieutenant, February 3, 1896; Captain, October 29, 1896; Captain, Company L, Fourth Regiment, May 2, 1899; resigned December 13, 1899; Captain and Paymaster, Fifth Regiment, June 11, 1906.

Captain, Company F, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

LINE OFFICERS

Company A

James T. Barker, Captain, January 8, 1903, Passaic.

Private, Company B, Fourth Regiment, January 11, 1887; Corporal, March 1, 1888; Sergeant, February 13, 1890; Second Lieutenant, February 25, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Company D, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; First Lieutenant, July 28, 1892; First Lieutenant, Company A, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; First Lieutenant, Company A, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Captain, January 8, 1903.

First Lieutenant, Company D, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Frederick E. Rohrbach, First Lieutenant, January 8, 1903, Passaic.

Private, Company F, Fourth Regiment, September 20, 1892; transferred to Company D, Second Regiment, March 4, 1893; Corporal, August 23, 1894; Sergeant, January 27, 1896; Private, May 18, 1896; transferred to Company L, May 18, 1896; Corporal, December 11, 1896; discharged, September 19, 1897; re-enlisted in Company D as Private, September 20, 1897; Corporal, March 24, 1898; re-enlisted, November 18, 1898; Sergeant, February 16, 1899; Sergeant, Company A, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; re-enlisted, November 18, 1899; Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1900; Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; First Lieutenant, January 8, 1903.

Frederick P. Levsen, Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1905, Rutherford.

Private, Company D, Second Regiment, March 10, 1898; Private, Company A, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; Corporal, February 1, 1900; Sergeant, May 9, 1901; Sergeant, Company A, Fifth



Company D, Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. J.
The crack rifle company of the United States.

ROSTER OF FIFTH REGIMENT 321

Regiment, February 4, 1902; Quartermaster-Sergeant, February 19, 1903; re-enlisted March 10, 1903; re-enlisted March 10, 1904; First Sergeant, April 29, 1904; re-enlisted March 10, 1905; Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1905.

Private, Company D, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Company B

James F. Dunphey, Captain, December 15, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company A, First Battalion, November 21, 1890; Private, Company A, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Corporal, December 21, 1892; re-enlisted, November 21, 1895; re-enlisted, November 21, 1896; Sergeant, October 9, 1897; re-enlisted, November 21, 1897; First Sergeant, February 3, 1898; discharged, November 20, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Company C, First Regiment, November 28, 1899; Second Lieutenant, Company B, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Captain, December 15, 1902.

First Sergeant, Company A, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; Second Lieutenant, September 10, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

Wilmer A. Cadmus, First Lieutenant, December 15, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company A, Second Regiment, June 10, 1897; Corporal, October 5, 1897; Corporal, Company C, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; Sergeant, November 9, 1899; Sergeant, Company B, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; re-enlisted June 10, 1902; First Lieutenant, December 15, 1902.

Henry A. Woodhead, Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1905, Wortendyke.

Private, Company C, First Regiment, April 29, 1901; Private, Company B, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Corporal, January 26, 1903; Sergeant, January 31, 1905; Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1905.

Company C

Richard R. Chiswell, Captain, September 12, 1905, Paterson.

Private, Company A, First Battalion, June 17, 1891; Private, Company A, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; dropped July 19, 1894;

Private, Company C, Fifth Regiment, April 30, 1904; First Lieutenant, May 16, 1904; Captain, September 12, 1905.

Frank K. Fischer, First Lieutenant, September 12, 1905, Paterson.

Private, Company C, Fifth Regiment, November 22, 1904; Corporal, March 14, 1905; First Lieutenant, September 12, 1905.

Edmund B. Randall, Second Lieutenant, October 16, 1906, Paterson.

Private, Company C, Fifth Regiment, October 5, 1906; Second Lieutenant, October 16, 1906.

Company D

John Nolan, Captain, November 20, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company C, First Battalion, April 2, 1887; Corporal, November 19, 1888; Sergeant, June 8, 1891; Sergeant, Company C, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; First Sergeant, October 2, 1894; re-enlisted, January 23, 1895; re-enlisted, January 23, 1896; re-enlisted, January 23, 1897; re-enlisted, January 23, 1898; re-enlisted, January 23, 1899; First Sergeant, Company M, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; Second Lieutenant, November 28, 1899; Supernumerary, November 9, 1900; Private, Company M, March 29, 1901; First Lieutenant, April 16, 1901; First Lieutenant, Company D, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Captain, November 20, 1902.

First Sergeant, Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; Second Lieutenant, September 1, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

George J. Hattersley, First Lieutenant, November 20, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company C, Second Regiment, June 25, 1897; Private, Company M, First Regiment May 2, 1899; Corporal, May 3, 1900; discharged, November 9, 1900, disbandment of company; Private, Company M, March 29, 1901; Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1901; Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; First Lieutenant, November 20, 1902.

Private, Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; Corporal, July 15, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

John C. Taylor, Second Lieutenant, November 20, 1902, Paterson.

Private, Company C, Second Regiment, February 23, 1897; Private,

Company M, First Regiment, May 2, 1899; dropped, May 3, 1900; reinstated June 24, 1900; discharged, November 9, 1900, disbandment of company; re-enlisted as Private, new Company M, March 29, 1901; Corporal, April 9, 1901; Corporal, Company D, Fifth Regiment, February 4, 1902; Second Lieutenant, November 20, 1902.

Private, Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Company E

Albert Comstock, Captain, December 10, 1908, Paterson.

Private, Company E, Fifth Regiment, April 10, 1902; Corporal, May 9, 1902; Sergeant, March 7, 1904; Second Lieutenant, August 12, 1904; First Lieutenant, May 10, 1907; Captain, December 10, 1908.

Frederick G. Smith, First Lieutenant, December 16, 1907, Paterson.

Private, Company E, Fifth Regiment, April 29, 1904; Corporal, January 30, 1905; Sergeant, November 23, 1906; Second Lieutenant, June 19, 1907; First Lieutenant, December 16, 1907.

Edwin Merrick, Second Lieutenant, December 16, 1907, Paterson.

Private, Company E, Fifth Regiment, May 7, 1902; Sergeant, May 9, 1902; Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 19, 1902; discharged April 9, 1907; re-enlisted, April 10, 1907; Second Lieutenant, December 16, 1907.

Company F

William M. Coe, Captain, November 2, 1903, Englewood.

Private, Company B, Second Battalion, June 16, 1890; Private, Company F, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Corporal, March 30, 1896; re-enlisted, June 16, 1895; re-enlisted, June 16, 1896; re-enlisted, June 16, 1897; discharged, November 17, 1898; re-enlisted, November 18, 1898; Private, May 2, 1899; Private, Company L, Fourth Regiment, May 2, 1899; Second Lieutenant to date April 7, 1899; First Lieutenant, March 19, 1900; First Lieutenant, Company F, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902; Captain, November 2, 1903.

Corporal, Company F, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War,

April 27, 1898; Sergeant, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

John J. Burns, First Lieutenant, June 19, 1905, Englewood.

Private, Company L, Fourth Regiment, October 15, 1900; Private, Company F, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902; Corporal, March 16, 1903; Sergeant, May 29, 1903; Second Lieutenant, November 2, 1903; First Lieutenant, June 19, 1905.

Orison M. Hurd, Second Lieutenant, June 19, 1905, Leonia.

Private, Company L, Fourth Regiment, November 24, 1899; Corporal, January 14, 1901; Corporal, Company F, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902; transferred to Company L, September 8, 1902; transferred to Company F, October 8, 1902; Sergeant, July 25, 1904; re-enlisted, November 24, 1904; Second Lieutenant, June 19, 1905.

Artificer, Company E, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged August 27, 1898.

Company G

Edward T. Phillipps, Captain, February 27, 1900, Hackensack.

Private, Company C, Second Battalion, April 15, 1884; Corporal, July 2, 1889; Sergeant, March 1, 1892; Sergeant, Company G, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; re-enlisted March 1, 1895; re-enlisted March 1, 1896; First Sergeant, August 11, 1896; re-enlisted March 1, 1897; Second Lieutenant, January 18, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Company M, Fourth Regiment, May 2, 1899; First Lieutenant, August 1, 1899; Captain, February 27, 1900; Captain, Company G, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902.

Addison B. Burroughs, First Lieutenant, February 27, 1900, Hackensack.

Private, Company G, Second Regiment, October 10, 1893; Corporal, April 13, 1897; re-enlisted, November 18, 1898; Corporal, Company M, Fourth Regiment, May 2, 1899; First Sergeant, August 1, 1899; Second Lieutenant, November 14, 1899; First Lieutenant, February 27, 1900; First Lieutenant, Company G, Fifth Regiment, February 21, 1902.

Sergeant, Company G, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Second Regiment, June 20, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

William L. Campbell, Second Lieutenant, September 24, 1907, Hackensack.

Private, Company G, Second Regiment, January 8, 1895; Private, Company M, Fourth Regiment, May 4, 1899; Corporal, August 1, 1899; discharged January 7, 1900; re-enlisted, January 8, 1900; Sergeant, January 23, 1900; Quartermaster-Sergeant, discharged January 7, 1901; re-enlisted January 8, 1901; discharged January 7, 1902; re-enlisted January 8, 1902; Sergeant, Company G, Fifth Regiment, February 27, 1902; Quartermaster-Sergeant; discharged January 7, 1903; re-enlisted January 8, 1903; First Sergeant, April 17, 1903; discharged January 7, 1904; re-enlisted January 8, 1904; discharged January 7, 1905; re-enlisted January 8, 1905; discharged January 7, 1906; re-enlisted January 8, 1906; re-enlisted January 8, 1907; Second Lieutenant, September 24, 1907.

Company H

Valentine Drescher, Captain, August 6, 1907, Orange.

Private, Company H, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; Sergeant, May 20, 1902; Second Lieutenant, December 29, 1903; First Lieutenant, July 19, 1904; Captain, August 6, 1907.

Private, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; Corporal, July 15, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Charles J. Werner, First Lieutenant, August 7, 1907, West Orange.

Private, Company A, Ninth Regiment, May 25, 1885; transferred to Company A, Third Battalion, December 14, 1885; Sergeant Bugler, Third Battalion, July 1, 1887; discharged July 2, 1890; Private, Company A, Third Battalion, June 18, 1891; Private, Company H, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; discharged July 12, 1894; Private, Company K, Second Regiment, June 15, 1900; discharged March 22, 1901; Private, Company H, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; Corporal, June 9, 1903; Sergeant, October 3, 1903; Battalion Sergeant-Major, April 15, 1905; Second Lieutenant, Company H, June 8, 1907; First Lieutenant, August 7, 1907.

Adam R. Dailey, Second Lieutenant, August 7, 1907, Orange.

Private, Company A, Third Battalion, November 30, 1891; Private, Company H, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Sergeant, April

29, 1895; discharged November 29, 1896; re-enlisted, November 30, 1896; First Sergeant, Company H, Second Regiment, April 20, 1897; discharged November 29, 1907; Private, Company H, Second Regiment, April 1, 1898; discharged March 31, 1899; Private, Company H, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; Sergeant, Company H, Fifth Regiment, May 20, 1902; First Sergeant, July 27, 1904; discharged March 5, 1907; Second Lieutenant, August 7, 1907.

Sergeant, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Company I

Nathan C. Horton, Captain, April 3, 1902, Orange.

Private, Gatling Gun Company B, June 18, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Company I, Second Regiment, March 9, 1893; First Lieutenant, April 26, 1898; retired, May 2, 1899; Captain, Company I, Fifth Regiment, April 3, 1902.

First Lieutenant, Company I, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

Joseph C. Bernard, First Lieutenant, December 1, 1904, Orange.

Private, Company B, Third Battalion, March 18, 1886; Corporal, May 23, 1889; Sergeant, November 13, 1890; Sergeant, Company I, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; re-enlisted, February 16, 1895; re-enlisted, February 16, 1896; First Sergeant, May 7, 1896; re-enlisted, February 16, 1897; re-enlisted February 16, 1898; re-enlisted, February 16, 1899; discharged May 2, 1899; Private, Company I, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1902; First Lieutenant, December 1, 1904.

First Sergeant, Company I, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Richard J. Keeley, Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1904, Orange.

Private, Company I, Fifth Regiment, March 6, 1902; First Sergeant, May 22, 1902; Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1904.

Company K

Frederick G. Van Antwerp, Captain, January 31, 1905, Montclair.

Private, Company K, Second Regiment, October 22, 1895; Corporal, November 5, 1897; Private, May 2, 1899; Sergeant, May 24,

1899; discharged August 14, 1900; re-enlisted as Private in Battery A, Field Artillery, March 30, 1901; First Lieutenant, Company K, Fifth Regiment, June 5, 1902; Captain, January 31, 1905.

Corporal, Company K, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; Sergeant, May 2, 1898; discharged November 17, 1898.

Roscoe R. Johnson, First Lieutenant, June 21, 1905, Bloomfield.

Private, Company K, Second Regiment, May 2, 1899; Corporal, May 11, 1900; discharged August 14, 1900, disbandment of company; Private, Company K, Fifth Regiment, May 29, 1902; Sergeant, July 31, 1902; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Fifth Regiment, July 9, 1904; Second Lieutenant, Company K, January 31, 1905; First Lieutenant, June 21, 1905.

Joseph A. Howe, Second Lieutenant, June 21, 1906, Montclair.

Private, Company K, Fifth Regiment, May 29, 1902; Corporal, July 31, 1902; Sergeant, November 28, 1902; First Sergeant, April 15, 1905; Second Lieutenant, June 21, 1905.

Company L

Lorenzo Gismond, Captain, December 9, 1902, Leonia.

Private, Company A, Second Battalion, December 11, 1877; discharged, February 1, 1887; re-enlisted, January 24, 1888; Sergeant, June 11, 1889; First Sergeant, November 26, 1889; Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1891; First Lieutenant, March 29, 1892; First Lieutenant, Company E, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; retired, May 2, 1899; Private, Company L, Fifth Regiment, August 7, 1902; First Lieutenant, August 7, 1902; Captain, December 9, 1902.

First Lieutenant, Company E, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

Emanuel G. Gismond, First Lieutenant, October 16, 1906, Leonia.

Private, Company A, Second Battalion, February 2, 1886; Corporal, December 4, 1889; Corporal, Company E, Second Regiment, May 31, 1892; Sergeant, March 28, 1893; re-enlisted, January 29, 1895; re-enlisted, January 29, 1896; re-enlisted, January 29, 1897; re-enlisted, January 29, 1898; discharged, January 28, 1899; Private, Company L, Fifth Regiment, August 7, 1902; Sergeant,

October 14, 1902; Quartermaster-Sergeant, January 10, 1903; First Sergeant, November 9, 1905; Second Lieutenant, December 19, 1905; First Lieutenant, October 16, 1906.

Albert S. J. Soderlund, Second Lieutenant, October 16, 1906, Palisade Park.

Private, Company E, Second Regiment, April 11, 1893; re-enlisted, April 11, 1898; discharged, April 10, 1899; Private, Company L, Fifth Regiment, August 7, 1902; Sergeant, October 14, 1902; First Sergeant, March 17, 1906; Second Lieutenant, October 16, 1906.

Company M

Robert A. Brunner, Captain, August 1, 1904, Rutherford.

Private, Company L, Second Regiment, June 22, 1893; Sergeant, July 5, 1893; First Sergeant, June 5, 1895; Second Lieutenant, February 5, 1896; retired, May 2, 1899; First Lieutenant, Company M, Fifth Regiment, August 21, 1902; Captain, August 1, 1904.

Second Lieutenant, Company L, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, April 27, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

Frank Van Roden, First Lieutenant, August 1, 1904, Rutherford.

Private, Company L, Second Regiment, June 22, 1893; Corporal, October 17, 1894; Sergeant, June 5, 1895; re-enlisted, November 18, 1898; discharged, May 2, 1899; Private, Company M, Fifth Regiment, August 21, 1902; Second Lieutenant, August 21, 1902; First Lieutenant, August 1, 1904.

Sergeant, Company L, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898; discharged, November 17, 1898.

John M. Peterson, Second Lieutenant, January 5, 1906, Rutherford.

Private, Company M, Fifth Regiment, August 21, 1902; Battalion Hospital Steward, Fifth Regiment, January 17, 1903; Second Lieutenant, Company M, January 5, 1906.

COMPANY A

CAPTAIN.

JAMES T. BARKER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

FREDERICK E. ROHRBACH.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

FREDERICK P. LEVSON.

FIRST SERGEANT.

WILLIAM H. KRUITBOSCH.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

CHESTER H. CLIFT.

SERGEANTS.

FRANK FERERO.

P. SPENCER PEARL.

WILLIAM R. CROMMELIN.

GROVER P. HEINZMANN.

CORPORALS.

GEORGE F. AINSWORTH.

JAMES E. EARL.

JOHN J. DEULL.

THOMAS J. O'DONNELL.

JOHN J. O'DONNELL.

GROVER C. LUSTER.

FRANK R. LATTY.

PRIVATES.

Burgoyne, William.

Karl, Martin D.

Borneman, Ira.

Knipple, Abraham.

Burrows, Cail N.

Lemley, William F.

Bowers, Edward J.

Meade, William L.

Clayton, Walter, Jr.

Mahon, John F.

Casteline, Charles.

Pearson, Frederick.

Cooper, Edward.

Peters, Joseph.

Coffey, William H.

Romaglia, Frank V.

Doane, Fletcher N.

Seagrist, Walter.

Dericks, Henry.

Stalter, Abram G., Jr.

Ebish, Henry.

Sharrah, Andrew W.

Froemel, Victor O.

Veech, Alexander.

Hoffman, Joseph C.

Van Hassel, Herbert P.

Hoodiman, John.

Van Dongen, James.

Hallowell, Norris.

Van Houten, John.

Hamersma, Jacob.

White, Jacob, Jr.

Heinzmann, Leo.

White, David.

Jacoby, Steve.

Zabriskie, Jacob.

Joel, James.

Biegel, Henry W.

Joel, John.

Coughlin, Richard.

Jessup, Herbert N.

Storms, Bertram J.

Kirchner, Charles W., Jr.

Skelton, Alexander W.

COMPANY B

CAPTAIN.

JAMES F. DUNPHEY.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

WILMER A. CADMUS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

HENRY A. WOODHEAD.

FIRST SERGEANT.

MARION T. PROBERT.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

REUBEN E. MILLER.

SERGEANTS

DENNIS L. DORAN.

JOHN MASSKAER.

FRANK P. STAGG.

JOSEPH JOWETT.

JAMES MARTIN.

CORPORALS.

RICHARD T. MERSELIES.

HARRY B. LUPTON.

JOHN T. CHAMBERS.

GEORGE SHEA.

ANDREW CHAMBERS.

HARRY J. WESTPHAL.

FRANK DOBSON.

PRIVATES.

Alt, Emil.

Kincaid, Edward W.

Allnutt, Albert J.

Lefevre, Abraham.

Bogert, Chester A.

Layton, Cecil K.

Bickel, William H.

McLaughlin, Robert P.

Barry, John H.

McDermott, Andrew J.

Barbour, William H.

Marcus, Isadore.

Bowman, Lewis.

Myers, Ellwood.

Beerden, Charles J.

Naden, Harold.

Crawford, Robert A.

Nichols, George S.

Crawford, Andrew.

Odell, Theodore.

Dodge, George J.

Perkins, Arthur.

De Baun, Lewis J.

Post, John A.

Douglass, George.

Ramm, John A., Jr.

De Witt, William.

Roome, Miller L.

Dunning, Jesse S.

Rickert, Albert A.

De Rose, August.

Rees, Taliesin.

De Rose, Henry.

Ritter, Henry H.

Farley, William.

Rohloff, George.

Farrell, Charles A.

Schleicher, Adolph.

Gaughler, Roy.

Shelby, Harry C.

Halliwell, James.

Smith, Harry M.

Hizing, John.

Oscar, Wasmer.

Hogencamp, Joseph B.

Wagenheim, Eugene.

Kievit, Joseph J.

Young, James C.

COMPANY C

CAPTAIN.

RICHARD R. CHISWELL.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

FRANK K. FISCHER.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

EDMUND B. RANDALL.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOHN W. MASEKER.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

HERMAN SNYDER.

SERGEANTS.

JAMES A. SIMPSON.

WILLIAM VAN DUYNÉ.

JOHN SEADYKE.

JAMES WEIR.

CORPORALS.

JAMES B. HANNAN.

GEORGE I. BLAUVELT.

JAMES BARR.

WILLIAM J. REED.

GEORGE R. JOHNSON.

PRIVATES.

Booth, Walter.
Barowski, Gilbert Smith.
Babcock, Archie
Curran, John J.
Christie, Walter.
Corby, Nelson.
Degelman, Charles.
Demarest, Herbert G.
Davidson, Thomas E.
Dunn, George J.
Everett, Jordan M.
Frey, George.
Fearn, John A.
Grassey, Charles.
Hargreaves, William H.
Hubbs, David J.
Hubbs, Stephen A. W.
Jones, Frank M.
Keegan, Daniel.
Keegan, John Charles.
Hoppenaal, Jacob.
Lyons, Maurice.
Marion, Dennis.

Miller, William D.
Miller, George.
Molteni, Louis C.
Moore, John H.
Moore, Henry T.
Newby, Abram.
Parkin, John W.
Preston, Harry.
Roughgarden, William A.
Ross, Thomas.
Rhemi, Emil.
Scalzitti, Nicholas.
Styles, Frank H.
Snyder, John J.
Starkey, John W.
Toth, Louis.
Tice, Oscar D.
Van Riper, Edward F.
Woundenberg, John.
Watson, Walter.
Whalen, Edward.
Welch, John C.
Young, William.

COMPANY D

CAPTAIN.

JOHN NOLAN.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

GEORGE J. HATTERSLEY.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN C. TAYLOR.

FIRST SERGEANT.

CHARLES M. KNIBBS.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

WILLIAM J. McCUE.

SERGEANTS.

JOHN H. SANDFORD.

AUGUST DIETRICH.

CHARLES HEWITT.

THOMAS F. KELLY.

CORPORALS.

CORNELIUS ACKERSON.

JAMES McMULLEN.

GEORGE MAY.

GEORGE BLAKE.

GEORGE ROPER.

ERNEST SIEGRIST, JR.

PRIVATES.

Allman, John.
Aitken, Samuel.
Beshgetoor, Dickran M.
Bradley, Joseph P.
Boghossian, Paul O.
Barrie, Alex.
Callahan, Thomas L.
Crew, John F.
Comer, Richard.
Douma, Rudolph.
Dittmer, Charles T.
Daniels, Walter B.
Daniels, Raymond K.
Finn, M. Henry.
Fisher, Frank.
Fitzpatrick, James J., Jr.
Gillette, Charles M.
Higgins, William C.
Korten, Charles.
Kelley, James.
Kolenut, Edward.

Koehler, Aloysius A.
Korten, Oscar S.
Livingston, William F.
McCue, John W.
Merrop, Aaron.
McMaster, Peter J.
McIntyre, John.
McCarthy, Edward N.
Mary, Joseph.
Marks, Walter E.
Overbeck, Clarence.
Patterson, Frank E.
Rigg, David.
Richard, Henry C., Jr.
Radcliffe, John L.
Smith, Edward.
Verhulst, Louis C.
Verduin, Edward.
Wehner, David.
Wehner, Charles.
Wakeley, Edgar H. C.

COMPANY E

CAPTAIN.

ALBERT COMSTOCK.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

FREDERICK G. SMITH.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

EDWIN MERRICK, JR.

FIRST SERGEANT.

FRANK BERDAN.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

PATRICK MOONEY.

SERGEANTS.

FRANK J. DONNELLY.

JOHN SINDLE.

ACHILLES J. LOCKER.

CORPORALS.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

WALTER TODD.

RAYMOND EAGAN.

GEORGE R. BOSEHANS.

HARRY S. MCGREGOR.

OTTO ROCKNER.

HARRY TEMPLEMAN.

PRIVATES.

Bornickle, Charles.

Nagle, David.

Bockofer, William.

Oakley, Frank W.

Cohen, Gershon.

Okker, Jacob.

Cleaver, Earl.

Pricken, John.

Decker, Henry.

Powers, Harry.

Ford, Edwin.

Powers, James.

Folley, Whitney A.

Pirolo, William.

Hargraves, Richard M.

Pirolo, Charles H.

Honeywell, Fred F.

Petack, Louis.

Hauman, Martin.

Quackenbush, Richard.

Huckin, Charles.

Rothwell, Arthur T.

John, Thomas.

Sorentino, Joseph.

Kamper, Peter.

Scott, Walter.

Kilpatrick, Robert.

Stefano, Peter.

Koransky, Nathan.

Tagliabue, Richard.

Lutkins, Alfred.

Waterhouse, Charles A.

Lewis, Samuel M.

Wood, Daniel H.

Minchin, Alfred.

Winterberg, Frank.

Mersereau, Joseph W.

Zirpoli, Michael.

COMPANY F

CAPTAIN.

WILLIAM M. COE.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JOHN J. BURNS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

ORISON M. HURD.

FIRST SERGEANT.

CHARLES H. MAY.

SERGEANTS.

JOHN J. WARD.

OWEN MARVIN.

BARNEY RUEGER.

CORPORALS.

ROBERT W. BALDWIN.

EUGENE H. VALLE.

SCHUYLER B. BURDETT.

EDWARD G. BURROWS.

WILLIAM H. HOWLAND.

PRIVATES.

Agrati, Ernest L.
Barber, Edward J.
Beattie, John A.
Brucker, Philip.
Burdett, Daniel P.
Campbell, Charles.
Castmore, Joseph A.
Cherry, Frank E.
Dwyer, Henry A.
Emmett, Joseph.
Gomm, Franklin N.
Grapentine, Charles R.
Hepner, Alfred W.
Hopper, Arthur W.
Kerr, John W.
Kerr, Joseph A.
Kilian, Leonard H.
Kingsley, Thomas A., Jr.
Kenny, Lawrence.
Lawler, John Edward.
McAvoy, Charles.

McConkey, Charles.
Mackay, David John.
Mackey, Thomas H.
Marshall, Daniel C.
Marshall, John C.
Nuse, John B.
Quinn, Edward J.
Reed, Sidney B.
Reilly, John
Saxton, Eugene R.
Schweikart, Allen T.
Scully, Frank E.
Smith, Joseph.
Tagler, Joseph.
Terhune, Chester Z.
Thiele, William H.
Walsh, Aaron.
Ward, Frank P.
Williams, William J.
Zaremba, Walter.

COMPANY G

CAPTAIN.

EDWARD T. PHILLIPPS.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

ADDISON B. BURROUGHS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL.

FIRST SERGEANT.

HARRY B. DOREMUS.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

WILLIAM D. NEWMAN.

SERGEANTS

CHESTER A. WELLS.

WALTER C. FERGUSON.

CORPORALS.

ERNEST THOMA, JR.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

ROBERT B. MACKAY.

GEORGE M. LEONARD.

PRIVATES.

Bedford, Alva O.
 Bessell, Lester R.
 Bowman, William.
 Brower, Elmer E.
 Brown, Robert A.
 Burke, Tom.
 Campbell, Lee.
 Cella, Paul.
 Davies, Cynric C., Jr.
 Demarest, Abram P.
 De Groat, Millard.
 Earley, Francis J.
 Eccleston, Herbert.
 Ferguson, G. Byron.
 Goebel, Frederick W.
 Greenip, Edward Q.
 Harris, William H.
 Jepson, George B.
 Kanz, Charles A.
 Keeney, Harry F.
 Knaus, Frederick.
 Kruegel, Martin.
 Lozier, Edward.
 Maertens, Frank.

Maxwell, George.
 Meckel, William J.
 Newman, Cornelius B.
 Norman, Edward O.
 Peterman, Emile.
 Riley, Albert H.
 Rosenberger, Ellsworth.
 Rosenberg, Charles.
 Schloosrack, Maxmillian.
 Schier, Herman.
 Schier, Frederick.
 Schopp, Albert J.
 Sloat, R. Willard.
 Smith, Alvin R.
 Soley, Charles V.
 Storms, Fred R.
 Vice, George H.
 Van Valen, Raymond S.
 Van Valen, George W.
 Van Wettering, Simeon, Jr.
 Wescott, Charles H.
 Worth, Jacob.
 Ziesse, Theodore L.

COMPANY H

CAPTAIN.

VALENTINE DRESCHER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

CHARLES J. WERNER.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

ADAM R. DAILEY.

FIRST SERGEANT.

CHARLES F. MENZEL.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

WILLIAM J. REDDAN.

SERGEANTS.

THOMAS V. DEMPSEY.

MARTIN CROTTY.

PHILLIP J. RYDER.

CORPORALS.

PETER FANNING.

ELMER KLINE.

PRIVATES.

Bourne, J. A.
Bruskin, P. H.
Cheetam, J. E.
Coffey, J. E.
Collinson, J.
Crowley, W.
Delaney, J.
Frazer, G.
Gagen, J. F.
Hankinson, L.
Hayes, J. F.
Harrington, P. J.
Harrison, A.
Hoffman, E.
Halligan, W.
Linder, C.
Lewis, A.
Leonardo, F. C.
Mocksfeld, A.
Mocksfeld, F.

McManus, J. A.
Madison, W. E.
McGarry, J. F.
O'Donnell, J. J.
Palmer, A. G.
Philpot, H.
Quimby, W.
Roninger, F.
Roche, V. P.
Read, P. E.
Smith, A.
Stizza, D. G.
Shultz, H.
Stadtler, E.
Van Riper, W.
Winnett, G. W.
Williams, F. G.
Williamson, J. F.
Zeevalk, A.

COMPANY I

CAPTAIN.

NATHAN C. HORTON.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JOSEPH C. BERNARD.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

RICHARD J. KEELEY.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOHN KEASTER.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

GEORGE F. SMITH.

SERGEANTS.

PATRICK A. QUINN.

BERNARD McCORMACK.

JOHN HIGGINS.

JAMES R. DUYER.

CORPORALS.

SYLVESTER HARVEY.

JOHN T. McMANUS.

ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON.

JOHN O'CONNELL.

BENJAMIN L. WARD.

PRIVATES.

Almond, David A.
Burker, Frank.
Berg, Jacob A. C.
Byrne, William.
Burns, William.
Brobson, Thomas F.
Booth, George S.
Connelly, James F.
Clinton, De Witt.
Curry, George C.
Doremus, Gay J.
Deroxtro, Joseph.
Garrabrant, Samuel E.
Heavey, Richard.
Harrison, William.
Johnson, Walter.
Kennedy, Thomas.
Lewis, Frederick.
Lindsley, Emil.
Lowin, William.
Murphy, Michael.
McCloskey, William.
McGowan, James J.
McKeone, Henry.

Murray, John E.
Monahan, Robert.
McLaughlin, John J.
Mackinson, James J.
McCloskey, Frank J.
Martucci, Daniel.
Martucci, Lawrence.
Nelson, Frederick.
Petrucelli, Dominick.
Penn, William C.
Rush, James T.
Simpson, Arthur.
Stahl, John J.
Sisto, Joseph.
Shaw, Francis.
Shaw, William.
Schill, Harry.
Sorge, Henry.
Shannon, Robert J.
Thompson, Arthur G.
Van Pelt, Jacob.
White, Thomas.
Whitney, Arthur E.

COMPANY K

CAPTAIN. . °

FREDERICK G. VAN ANTWERP.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

ROSCOE R. JOHNSON.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOSEPH A. HOWE.

FIRST SERGEANT.

HERBERT C. BRADLEY.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

JOHN C. MOORA.

SERGEANTS.

FRANK L. SCHEFFEY.

CLARENCE W. WHITE.

FRANK L. SCHEFFEY.

CLARENCE W. WHITE.

RALPH W. MORRIS.

CORPORALS.

WILLIAM J. GARRABRANT.

GODFREY MOORA, JR.

GARRETT H. STRYKER.

CHARLES C. GRAVES.

ROYAL H. B. FULLER.

CLINTON M. WHITE.

HARRY R. BETTINSON.

HENRY M. POTTER, JR.

PRIVATES.

Averill, Arthur F.

Muller, Henry F.

Bettinson, Walter C.

Nafie, Eugene H.

Biggs, Jesse.

Nead, William S.

Black, Robert J., Jr.

Oliver, Raymond E.

Burgess, Richard W.

Peterson, Carl.

Cooke, Harry I.

Peterson, Louis.

Cowley, Charles F.

Purcell, Walter A.

Cornell, Harold J.

Ridsdale, John W.

Dawn, Bernard W.

Raaflaub, Ernest.

Dupee, James N.

Rea, Fred B.

Groll, John H.

Tryon, Joseph D.

Henninger, Albert J.

Usher, Clarence L.

Holt, William A.

Van Blarcom, Abram.

Kobler, Clare P.

Wallis, Fred.

Lancaster, Ralph.

Waterman, Herman.

Lawless, Arthur W. W.

Williams, Harrison E.

McDowell, Francis W.

Zabule, George.

Metz, August F.

Ziegler, August F.

Moora, Martin.

COMPANY L

CAPTAIN.

LORENZO GISMOND.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

EMANUEL G. GISMOND.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

ALBERT C. J. SODERLUND.

FIRST SERGEANT.

JOSEPH H. KEY.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

THOMAS H. COFFEE.

SERGEANTS.

HORACE A. COLLIN. LAWRENCE W. KOSINSKI. HORACE G. OLIVER.

CORPORALS.

FRANK A. BRANIGAN.

PERCY W. BORROWS.

HERMAN ALLMAN.

PHILIP G. C. KLEIN, JR.

EDWARD H. HARD.

CHARLES MUELLER.

PRIVATES.

Albonese, Nicholas.
Bartlett, Clarence S.
Barbacovi, Constantine.
Briggs, F. Linn.
Blossfield, George R.
Brower, Robert D.
Brooks, William G.
Britting, William H.
Butler, Harvey M.
Cominsky, Albert E.
Crozier, George.
DeRad, John P.
Dobbelaar, George L.
DuBois, William.
Day, Charles W.
Gantert, Joseph F.
Hayek, Louis, Jr.
Hickel, Ludwig J.
Jablecnik, Frank.
Klauser, Karl W.
Kosinski, Joseph E.

Kurchewski, Felix W.
Kearney, John J.
Lehman, George.
Leach, Joseph A.
Meyers, George C.
Mallon, Frank J.
Minerley, John G.
Oliver, George W.
Pender, George E.
Pender, James W.
Rutter, Lester J.
Schneider, Charles.
Schaefer, George, Jr.
Salerino, William.
Seaman, William F.
Stephens, William.
Starr, George R.
Treada, Stephen A.
Watson, Arthur H.
Whitteaker, William A.
White, Robert W.

COMPANY M

CAPTAIN.

ROBERT A. BRUNNER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

FRANK VAN RODEN.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN M. PETERSON.

FIRST SERGEANT.

WILLIAM BRAZER.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

CHARLES E. HILD.

SERGEANTS.

GUSTAV PEUTER.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

WILLIAM McMILLEN.

LAWRENCE DELUE.

CORPORALS.

LOUIS B. DUPUY.

OSCAR OSBACK.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

JOHN E. BLUM.

HARRY SCHOFIELD.

BYRON ASPDIN.

DANIEL F. BRAZIER.

PRIVATES.

Averell, Stephen P.

McCarthy, Frank V.

Armstrong, Geo. H.

Martin, Albert N.

Butler, August.

Melani, Louis.

Bruce, George.

Mucci, Nicholas.

Bush, Garret.

Maycrank Louis.

Berry, Martin.

Newman, William.

Bazier, Charles I.

Peebles, Lawrence G.

Bride, Arthur.

Penna, Roco.

Culliford, Lesly.

Pappas, Harry D.

Dunstan, E. W.

Stahley, William.

Eirbert, John

Shaw, James.

Harmes, H. J.

Scarff, Joseph H.

Hulse, Cecil W.

Tygart, Earle S.

Hatfield, Fletcher W.

Tomer, Harry.

Humbert, Joseph C.

Thys, Adolph R.

Johnston, Guy B.

Thys, Raymond A.

Koert Mereamus.

Ulrich, Fardinand J.

Lewindusky, Frank.

Wilson, Herman.

Marino, Albert.

Zuber, Alfred W.

Martin, Fred W.

Slowinskie, John.

Company Histories



COMPANY A, PASSAIC

Captain James T. Barker.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Rohrbach.

Second Lieut. Frederick P. Levsen.

COMPANY HISTORIES

Company A

Passaic

This company was mustered into the State service on December 11, 1879, and was assigned to the Fourth Regiment as Company B. The Fourth Regiment at that time had five companies in Jersey City, where headquarters were, the Passaic company making the command a six company regiment. The company adopted the name, "Passaic Guard," and was the first company mustered into the State service in Passaic County. The first call to arms occurred on May 2, 1880, during the riot at Garret Rock, in Paterson. In one hour the company had assembled in the Armory, but on reaching the depot word was received that the rioting had ceased, and the company was dismissed.

On May 21, 1892, Company B was detached from the Fourth Regiment and made a part of the new Second, when it became Company D. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the company responded loyally to the President's call for troops. It left Passaic for Sea Girt on May 2, 1898, where officers and men were mustered into the United States service on May 13, 1898. On June 1 the company went to Florida with the regiment, where it encamped until September 23. It was mustered out of the United States service on November 17, 1898.

While in Florida the company lost three men by death.

Second Lieutenant John H. Doremus resigned on account of illness, which later caused his total blindness.

Upon returning from the United States service, six companies of the Second Regiment were disbanded, but Company D was placed with the First Regiment as Company A. The company remained in the First Regiment for about three years, when the present Fifth Regiment was organized, and the company was taken from the First Regiment and merged into the new Fifth, to which it still belongs as Company A.

A few days after the company was placed in the new Fifth Regiment a disastrous fire took place in Paterson, and on Sunday afternoon the company was ordered to Paterson, where it remained from Sunday until Thursday, performing sentry duty. The company participated in the army manoeuvres near Manassas, Va. The appropriation being limited, only three officers and forty-two enlisted men were permitted to go. This necessitated leaving behind a number of men, but a place was found for five in Company G, which made a total of fifty from this company that took part in the so-called "Third battle of Bull Run."

The Company has taken part in all the celebrations in this vicinity for the past twenty-five years. Among them were the following:

May 30, 1880, Field Day of First Brigade, at Pompton, N. J.; September 29, 1880, General Torbert's funeral; September 14, 1881, Grand Army sham battle at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.; October, 1881, Yorktown, Va., celebration; October 26, 1881, services on the death of President Garfield, held in Newark, N. J.; June 15, 1882, First Brigade Field Day at Santiago Park, near Passaic, N. J.; May 30, 1883, G. A. R. Memorial Day parade in Jersey City; September 3 to 8, 1883, Grand Army encampment at Princeton Junction, N. J.; November 24, 1883, Evacuation

Day parade in New York; June 2, 1884, First Brigade review in Newark, N. J.; November 3, 1884, presentation of the Monmouth Battle Monument at Freehold, N. J.; August 8, 1885, General Grant's funeral in New York; June 12, 1886, Bi-Centennial celebration in Passaic, N. J.; September, 1887, Centennial celebration, in Philadelphia, Pa., of the signing of the Constitution; April 30, 1892, opening of new City Hall in Passaic, N. J.; March 4, 1897, first inauguration of President McKinley in Washington, D. C.; January, 1891, inauguration of Governor Murphy in Trenton, N. J.; March 4, 1901, second inauguration of President McKinley in Washington, D. C.

The first State camp at Sea Girt was held in the summer of 1885. The company took part in that, and every other year since has spent one week under canvas there.

The company has always maintained a high mark in the four regiments to which it has been attached. In rifle practice it has always been one of the leading companies. It has had enrolled in its ranks during the past twenty-five years 516 men, sixty-eight of whom it carries on the roll to-day.

Company B

Paterson

This company was originally organized as Company A, on January 23, 1880, in the Sunday School rooms of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on the site now occupied by the Pruden building, Ellison and Church streets.

Two companies were formed that night, known as Companies A and B, Paterson Light Guard, as an independent battalion.

In the same year, May 25, 1880, the Paterson Light Guard (Companies A and B) were mustered into the State service as the First Battalion, National Guard of New Jersey

The first parade of the company was held on May 30, 1880, as escort to the Paterson Grand Army Posts. Other occasions on which the company turned out were:

December 28, 1880. Unveiling of the statue of Major-General Philip Kearny at Newark, N. J.;

September 26, 1881. At Newark, Garfield obsequies;

October, 1881. Centennial anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, Va. Company A was one of the ten companies to form the Provisional Battalion;

May 30, 1882. Guests of the Hawkins Veteran Zouaves, in New York City;

June 15, 1882. Field Day with the entire brigade, at Santiago Park, Newark, N. J.;

In the summer of 1883. A trip by Companies A and B to Saratoga, by way of Troy;

In 1884. Reception tendered to the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps, of Troy, N. Y., on their visit to Paterson;

In August, 1885. Funeral of General Ulysses S. Grant, in New York City. That same year signalized the company's first camp at Sea Girt;



COMPANY B, PATERSON

Captain James F. Dunphey.

First Lieut. Wilmer A. Cadmus.

Second Lieut. Henry A. Woodhead.

June 12, 1886. The company paraded at the Passaic, N. J., Bi-Centennial celebration;

September 17, 1887. A number of members of the company, with details from other commands, participated with the Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, in the parade at Philadelphia, Pa., it being the centennial commemoration of the adoption of the National Constitution;

June 30, 1888. A provisional company from the First Battalion, of which this company formed a part, was detailed to the First Regiment of Newark, N. J., to go to Gettysburg to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that battle;

April 30, 1889. Centennial celebration in New York City, with the entire National Guard of New Jersey;

October 28, 1891. On invitation from the Twenty-fourth Separate Company, of Middletown, N. Y., the company participated in the ceremony incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the Armory in that city.

The battalion organization of three companies (Company C was added January 25, 1883) was continued until the State Military Board consolidated the First, Second and Third Battalions of the State into a regiment, known as the Second Regiment, June 8, 1892, this company retaining its original letter.

During the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the City of Paterson, July 3, 4 and 5, 1892, this company made its initial parade as part of the newly organized Second Regiment.

At the opening of the new City Hall in Passaic, N. J., during the year 1892, the company took part in the parade.

March 26, 1894. The company participated in the parade and ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the new City Hall, Paterson;

May 30, 1896. Company paraded with the battalion as escort to the local Grand Army Posts.

The company took part in the inaugural parade at Washington, D .C., when President McKinley took the oath of office.

April 27, 1897. Attended the dedication of the Grant tomb, in New York City, the entire division of New Jersey's National Guard being present;

May 2, 1898. The company, as part of the Second Regiment, proceeded to Sea Girt, for service in the Spanish-American War;

May 13, 1898. The company was mustered into the United States service for a period of "two years, to date May 2, or during the war," in the Second N. J. Infantry. The company officers at that time were: Captain, J. Ernest Shaw; First Lieutenant, Frank R. Stokes; Second Lieutenant, Edward T. Bell;

June 1, 1898. Under orders from the War Department, the company, as part of the regiment, entrained for the South;

June 3, 1898. Jacksonville, Florida, was reached, and there, at Camp Cuba Libre, the Second Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Fitz Hugh Lee;

September 2, 1898. The regiment was moved to Pablo Beach, Florida, where, owing to the number of men sick with typhoid fever, drills were abandoned;

September 10, 1898. Second Lieutenant Edward T. Bell was promoted to be Regimental Quartermaster, Vice Captain John H. Hopper, resigned, and First Sergeant James F. Dunphy (now Captain) was promoted to be Second Lieutenant;

September 20, 1898. In compliance with orders from the War Department, the regiment started home to be mustered out, arriving at Sea Girt on September 22;

October 12, 1898. The regiment again reported at Sea

Girt, and later a thirty days' furlough was granted to the entire command;

November 17, 1898. The regiment was paid off at the Armory in Paterson and mustered out of the United States service, the company again taking its place as Company A, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.;

April 18, 1899. The Second Regiment was disbanded, and this company was, on May 2, 1899, transferred to the First Regiment, of Newark, as Company C;

In the year 1900 the company participated in the parade and reception tendered to Admiral Dewey, in New York City;

March 4, 1901. Attended the inaugural ceremonies of McKinley and Roosevelt, at Washington, D. C., as part of a provisional regiment, commanded by General Q. M. Gillmore;

February 4, 1902. The new Fifth Regiment was organized. This company was transferred from the First Regiment, and has since been known as Company B;

February 9, 1902, and for several days thereafter, during the great fire which destroyed the business section of Paterson, the company did duty;

On September 3, 1904, the company left with the regiment for Manassas, Va., to take part in the joint war manœuvres, as ordered by the War Department;

May 30, 1906, in the regimental manœuvres at Hackensack, N. J., this company was one of the companies of the "Brown Army."

In the matter of rifle practice the company has always been well to the front, winning the Battalion Trophy in the year 1906, and one of its members, Private Joseph J. Kievit, winning the medal offered by the Regimental Adjutant for the highest individual score.

Company C

Paterson

The story of Company C is bound up with that of the old Paterson Light Guard; of its successors, the separate First Battalion of the New Jersey National Guard, of the First Regiment, Second Regiment, and Fifth Regiment, of which the company now forms a part. The organization of a military body on modern lines in Paterson was suggested in the fall of 1879. On December 19, 1879, a meeting was held in Pope's Hall, Market Street, at which it was reported that about one hundred men had signed the roll. This was the formal beginning of the Paterson Light Guard and of Company B (now Company C), as well as its original associate in the enterprise, Company A. It is interesting to recall that the late James Beggs, second captain of Company B, was the Vice-President of this preliminary organization.

At another meeting, January 23, 1880, in St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Ellison and Church Streets, it was decided to form an independent battalion of two companies, and the name "Paterson Light Guard" was chosen. The dress consisted of gray coat, dark blue trousers, a sealskin shako with pompon, and fatigue cap. Sealskin knapsacks and nickel-plated Springfield rifles were carried. Joseph W. Congdon was elected Major, and on January 31, 1880, issued his first orders, designating the officers. Charles Curie was Company B's first Captain; Alexander T. Groser, First Lieutenant, and John T. Hilton, Second Lieutenant.

In a very short time the decision was made to abandon the plan of an independent organization, and enter the State service as a separate battalion of the New Jersey National Guard. The First Battalion, accordingly, was mustered into



COMPANY C, PATERSON

Captain Richard R. Chiswell.

First Lieut. Frank K. Fischer.

Second Lieut. Edmund B. Randall.

the State service May 25, 1880. Captain Curie and Lieutenants Groser and Hilton were all veterans of the War of the Rebellion, and their commissions bore date of June 15, 1880. Two other veteran Union soldiers subsequently became Captains of Company B—James Beggs and Augustus Van Gieson. In 1895 the First Battalion was merged in the Second Regiment.

The first time that Company B (now Company C) showed itself on parade in the streets was Memorial Day, May 30, 1880, when the battalion acted as escort to the Grand Army posts. On December 28 of the same year it took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of General Philip Kearny's statue in Newark, and at the Garfield funeral parade, September 26, 1881, it was again out with the brigade in Newark.

In 1881, the centennial of the surrender of the British at Yorktown, Va., brought together a brilliant array of military organizations from many States. New Jersey sent a Provisional Battalion of ten companies, making 842 men, to represent her in the encampment and parades on the historic battle ground, and Company B (now Company C) was one of the ten, and designated Company I. The United States Centennial Commission offered a \$1,000 vase to the regiment or battalion presenting "the best military appearance." A board of inspection, composed of Regular Army officers, awarded this coveted trophy to New Jersey's battalion, every member of which also received a medal from the Legislature of our State.

On Memorial Day, 1882, Hawkins' Veteran Zouaves had the company as their guests in the parade in New York, Captain Curie being a former member of the Zouaves.

On June 15, 1882, the entire brigade had a field day at Santiago Park, on the banks of the Passaic River. It was on this occasion that Private William E. Mellor, of Company B, was wounded during a sham battle, from which injuries

he died and was buried with honors, the brigade command and staff and entire battalion attending.

Tuesday, April 10, 1883, the famous mock drill, dress parade and review was held at the Armory, and a very amusing order was issued by the late Major John E. Hartley. A number of members of this company participated as "officers."

In the summer of 1883 a pleasure trip was taken by Companies A and B to Saratoga, by way of Troy, under the name of the "Paterson Light Guard." The command went from Paterson to New York by rail and thence to Albany by steamer, where breakfast was had at the Delavan House. A special boat carried the party to Troy, where they were received by the local commands, consisting of the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps, Troy Citizens' Corps, the Tibbetts' Cadets, and the Fourth Battery. A short parade, followed by a banquet and band concert, ended the stay at Troy, and amid cheers of thousands they started for Saratoga. On their arrival the Saratoga Citizens' Corps awaited the party and escorted the visitors to the Grand Union Hotel. Returning to New York by steamer, breakfast was had at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The year 1884 will be remembered as the year in which Company B participated in the reception tendered to the Tibbetts' Veteran Corps, of Troy, that had so royally entertained the Paterson boys the year previous. A short parade was held, which terminated at Passaic Falls, where luncheon was served. A banquet was held at the armory in the evening and the visitors left at midnight, being literally "fired out of town," the city being aglow with Greek fire, bombs, Roman candles, etc.

In August, 1885, the company was in the memorable parade at the Grant obsequies in New York. June 12, 1886, the company paraded in Passaic to help celebrate the two

hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Acquackanonck Landing. September 17, 1887, a detail from Company B participated, with the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, in the Philadelphia parade to celebrate the centennial of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. June 30, 1888, there was a like detail, including some of Company B's men, with the First Regiment of Newark, at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Gettysburg. As a company, B was in New York's military parade in observance of the centennial, in April, 1889, of Washington's inauguration. Other occasions when Company B paraded were: The laying of the cornerstone of the Middletown, N. Y., Armory, October 28, 1891, when the Patersonians were guests of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company; the centennial of the City of Paterson, July 3-5, 1892, and the opening of the new City Hall in Passaic in the same year.

The parade and ceremonies incidental to the laying of the cornerstone of the new City Hall at Paterson, on March 26, 1894, were participated in by Company B.

In September, 1904, the company participated in the army manoeuvres at Manassas as a part of the "Blue" army.

In marksmanship at the State rifle ranges Company B has made a creditable record, and, during the separate existence of the First Battalion, helped to keep that organization at the head of all the militia commands in New Jersey for several years. State rifle practice was inaugurated in 1880 at Brinton Range, near Elizabeth, and nineteen men of the First Battalion qualified as marksmen. (Captain Charles Reynolds is the sole remaining member of Company B who was in that list, and he wears the gold medal of twenty years consecutive marksmanship, besides having continued to qualify for twenty-five years since that period as sharpshooter and marksman). In 1882, when only two years old, Company B headed the State list in marksmanship with a

percentage of 73.60; three times it has held the highest record in the State, three times it has secured second place, three times third, and twice fourth place.

In 1894 it won the "Colonel's cup" for the highest score in the regiment, losing it only by a slight fraction in 1895.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and Company B in the peaceful art of providing music of a high class for the people of Paterson has played a conspicuous part.

In January, 1895, the company brought Sousa's band to Paterson for a concert, which was held in the Opera House. On March 30, 1896, the second Sousa concert was held at the Armory, with a success greater than the previous one.

May 18, 1897, this company presented, under the direction of Mr. C. Mortimer Wiske, Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah," with Mrs. Anna Birch, Miss Mary Louise Clary, William Lavin and Armour Gallaway as soloists; E. R. Moody, organist, a chorus of three hundred trained voices, and an orchestra of fifty selected musicians.

The largest enterprise ever undertaken by the company occurred on May 23 and 24, 1898, when Prof. C. Mortimer Wiske presented the greatest musical festival ever held in Paterson, with Josef Hofmann, pianist; Paterson Festival Chorus of three hundred voices, Robinson's band and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of fifty musicians, producing Mendelssohn's Oratorio, "Elijah." Assisting in this production were the following solo artists: Sopranos, Mrs. Shannah Cummings Jones, Miss Inez Grenelli and Madame Charlotte Maconda; contraltos, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood and Mrs. Ada May Benzing; tenors, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose and Dr. Charles H. Holzhausen; basses, Mr. Max Heinrich and Mr. Carl Bernhard; Mr. E. R. Moody, organist.

On December 1, 1902, Sousa's band again appeared in the Armory under the management of this company.



COMPANY D, PATERSON

Captain John Nolan.

First Lieut. George J. Hattersley.

Second Lieut. John C. Taylor.

Company D

Paterson

A circular bearing the date of July 4, 1882, and containing the following information, was mailed to a number of the citizens of Paterson, N. J., and was the cause of much comment:

"It is proposed to establish an additional company of National Guardsmen in this city, to be known as Company C, and to be attached to the First Battalion, N. G. N. J., with the intention of making it of the highest grade of excellence in military skill and discipline, and also of the best social character.

"Said company to consist only of men of good character, gentlemanly manners and appearance, good health, of not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age, who are citizens of the United States.

"The company to provide its own by-laws and to fix its own initiation fee and dues.

"It is understood and agreed that the initiation fee of this company shall not be over five dollars, and that the monthly dues shall not exceed one dollar.

"It is also agreed that the uniforms and equipments are to be furnished by the State (as provided by law) free to each member. We are pleased to state that up to the present time thirty men have signed the roll, and we desire to augment this roll by securing the full number allowed by law—eighty men—thus presenting a full and solid company when we are sworn into the State service.

"There will be weekly drills, beginning at 8 P. M., from October to May each year.

"You and your friends are cordially invited to become members, and to attend a meeting at such a time as of which notice will be given.

"The roll of Company C is now in the possession of Dr. William F. Decker, No. 139 Main Street, where it can be signed at your convenience. Dr. Decker will be pleased to give all information as to details.

"Signed: ALEX. T. GROSER,
WM. F. DECKER."

This was the first intimation the public had of what was to become a popular militia company.

On September 12, 1882, and also on October 3, meetings were held in Washington Hall, in the Tabernacle rooms, and on Friday evening, October 30, the first drill of the company was held in the same hall. On December 6 word was sent to each member that the company was accepted by the State Military Board and would be mustered December 20, 1882, but after some delay, orders were again issued on January 22, 1883, stating that the company had been accepted and would be mustered into the State service on January 25, 1883. These orders were issued by Joseph W. Congdon, Major, commanding the First Battalion. At this time sixty-eight men had been examined, and as fifty-three men were required to be present at muster, it was enjoined upon every man to come and be mustered in; and finally, on Thursday evening, January 25, 1883, Company C was mustered into the State service and attached to the First Battalion. Their armory was located in Continental Hall, corner of Main and Van Houten Streets. The mustering officer who gave this company military life was Colonel G. E. P. Howard.

On February 16, 1883, A. T. Groser, W. F. Decker and W. Van Emburgh were commissioned Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, respectively.

A great many changes in the membership of this company since its inception have taken place. Some caused by the promotion of its members as staff officers, some by expiration of term of service, and some by death; at this time there is but one of the original men who answered that call in February, 1883, in the ranks, Sergeant John Sandford, who in period of military service is one of the oldest non-commissioned officers in the State, and whose record in attention to military duties has no equal.

The quarters occupied by this company since its organiza-

tion have been located in the following buildings: Continental Hall, situated at the corner of Main and Van Houten Streets, was the first "home"; from there to the Jackson building, Market Street, near Church Street, which place was vacated for the room now occupied in the Armory.

Every member when enlisted is very forcibly made aware of the fact that to be a good soldier in Company D is to know how to shoot. It is a sort of tradition that has been handed down by the past records of the company. The standing attained at rifle practice, as shown by the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice reports, by this company since its organization is as follows:

1883, second; 1884, second; 1885, second; 1886, second; 1887, second; 1888, fifth; 1889, third; 1890, second; 1891, fifth; 1892, fifth; 1893, ninth; 1894, second; 1895, first; 1896, first; 1897, first; 1898, no rating; 1899, first; 1900, first; 1901, first; 1902, eighth; 1903, first; 1904, second; 1905, third.

Other honors and trophies won, and which are now the property of this company, are: A magnificent bronze horse and rider, emblematic of the "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the officers of the Paterson Battalion in 1887, and which was won by this company in that year and every subsequent year that it was shot for up to and including 1897, when it became the permanent property of this company; a silver cup, presented by Colonel S. V. S. Muzzy, and won the necessary three times in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, and the Battalion Trophy, shot for by Companies H, B, C and D, of the Third Battalion, old Second N. J., and won by this company in the years 1896, 1899 and 1900.

In the latter part of 1901 representatives of Companies B, D and E met in the Armory and decided to offer two silver cups, to be known as the Senior and Junior Trophies,

the Senior open to teams of any ten men members of the several companies mentioned.

The teams shooting in the Junior contest were to be composed of members who had never qualified better than a marksman. Both matches were to be shot at a distance of two hundred yards.

The first match resulted as follows: Junior shoot, on the Haledon range, October 5, 1902, was won by this company with the following score: Company D, 363 points; Company B, 316 points, and Company E, 256 points. Senior match shoot, on the same range, November 1, 1902, resulted as follows: Company D, 388 points; Company B, 314 points, and Company E, 351 points.

The result of the second series, which also took place on the same range, in so far as the winning company was concerned was the same as the first, Company D winning by the following score: Junior shoot, June 13, 1903, Company D, 330 points; Company B, 283 points, and Company E, 242 points. The Senior shoot, October 17, 1903, Company D, 373 points; Company B, 371 points, and Company E, 331 points. The Senior final shoot, on the Leonia, N. J., range, was won by this company with the following score, on November 5, 1904: Company D, 387 points; Company B, 341 points, and Company E, 300 points. The Junior final, the last of these matches, the result of which gave this company permanent ownership of all the trophies contested for by the National Guard of Paterson, was won by the following score: Company D, 339 points; Company B, 268 points, and Company E, 315 points. This match took place on the Garret Mountain range, June 18, 1905.

On the indoor range at the Armory, where for qualification a small badge, shaped like a maltese cross, is offered, the following results have been attained: Qualified 41 men in 1902, 63 men in 1903, 63 men in 1904, and 71 men in 1905.

These results were attained through the untiring zeal and unselfish efforts of Lieutenant John C. Taylor.

Individual honors won by men of this company have been many, and to mention those who by their efforts have brought honor and fame to Companies C, M and D would require more space than is allotted to this entire sketch. Among those who are worthy of mention for their proficiency at the butts, and for their willingness to "coach," are the following: Captain John Nolan, Lieutenant George J. Hattersley, Sergeant Knibbs, Sergeant "Cohen" McCue, Sergeant "23" Sandford, Sergeant Rebbeck, Corporals "Mike" Kelly, "Corny" Ackerson, "Silent" May, and Privates "Adjutant" Wehner, "Simple Life" Blauvelt, and Sergeant "Katrina" Dietrich, who also succeeded in winning the Governor's Championship Medal in 1903, Judd Trophy in 1890, and the Perrine Memorial Medal in 1903. He has also the distinction of being the first man to qualify as an expert marksman from among the many men who have served in the guard from this city.

Company D's room is adorned by many valuable trophies won at Paterson, among them being two banners, one representing the basketball championship of the National Guard of New Jersey during 1898, 1899 and 1900; the other presented by the officers of Companies A, C, K and M, of the First Regiment of Newark, and of the officers of this company, for the joint games held in the Paterson Armory in June, 1902. A large and handsome photograph of the basketball team of this company that won the championship at that pastime during the season of 1897; also two silver loving cups, representing the tug-of-war National Guard championship of New Jersey in 1901 to 1904, inclusive.

The men responsible for the many victories won on the athletic field, and who are at the present time members of this company, are: Lieutenants Hattersley and Taylor, Ser-

geants Knibbs and Hewitt, together with Corporals Kelly, McMullen and Privates Barrie and Ramsey.

Company D's proficiency at the butts was not confined to military circles. The Irish Volunteers, a local rifle organization, belonging to which are a number of one-time members of this company, conceived the idea that they were more capable of contesting this company's superiority on the range than any military company. In order to banish any such thought from their minds, Company D arranged a match to be shot September 25, 1904, the distance to be 200 and 300 yards. The result of this contest was the same as all preceding ones, Company D winning by the following score: Company D, 269; Irish Volunteers, 216. These teams were composed of but five men each, five shots to each man on each range.

Among the many celebrations participated in by the National Guard of this State this company has nearly always been represented. The principal ones in which it took part being: First Brigade review in Jersey City, N. J., May 30, 1883; annual muster in Orange, N. J., May 30, 1886; Washington, D. C., September, 1884, to take part in a competitive drill in which every State in the United States was represented; at the laying of the cornerstone of the Paterson Armory; Washington, D. C., March 4, 1897, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies of William McKinley.

May 2, 1898, when the Paterson companies left this city for service in the United States Volunteer Army during the Spanish-American War, this company had Captain James Parker, First Lieutenant Albert Van Walraven, and Second Lieutenant William W. Stalter.

When the disintegration of the Seventh Army Corps took place, and the regiments composing this corps were ordered to healthier camping grounds, this company was left to guard such property as could not be moved. The reason

this duty was assigned to Captain Parker's company was by virtue of its excellent health record, a condition due in no small way to the many "talks" of Captain "Jim" to his men.

This company also participated in the Dewey parade held in New York, September 30, 1899; also in Trenton, N. J., January, 1902, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies of Franklin Murphy as Governor of New Jersey, and to Manassas, Va., September 2 to 12, 1904. This company was assigned to the "Brown" army, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, and was instructed to maintain the position of rear guard at the manœuvres held at Englewood.

During the life of this company it has been known by the following letters: Company C, First Battalion, January 25, 1883, to June 8, 1892, on which date it was attached to the newly organized Second Regiment, keeping its original letter; May 2, 1899, transferred to the First Regiment, headquarters at Newark, N. J., and christened Company M; February 4, 1902, detached from the first Regiment and attached to the newly organized Fifth Regiment and christened Company D.

Company E

Paterson

The organization of this command was due to the efforts of its present commandant, Captain William W. Stalter. With the reorganization of the new Fifth Regiment it was deemed of the greatest importance to have an entire battalion located at headquarters, Paterson, N. J., and with this object in view Captain Stalter succeeded in having an application for a new company favorably acted upon, and under special orders No. 19, dated Trenton, N. J., April 4, 1902, this company was mustered into the service on April 10, 1902, by Colonel Edward A. Campbell, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood. The strength at muster was fifty-four men. Special orders No. 20, dated April 11, 1902, designated the new command as Company E and attached it to the Fifth Regiment. With the muster in of this company the Paterson battalion became an established fact.

OFFICERS.

The first election was ordered to take place on April 17, 1902, and resulted in the unanimous choice of William W. Stalter for Captain; Thomas W. Foyle for First Lieutenant, and William J. Bergen for Second Lieutenant. Since organization there has been but a single change in the personnel of officers. Lieutenant Bergen having become engaged in business out of the State, tendered his resignation on July 9, 1904, and Sergeant Comstock was unanimously elected to succeed to the Second Lieutenancy in August, 1904.

The following veteran guardsmen were selected as non-commissioned officers: First Sergeant Charles Huckin, an old Second Regiment man; Sergeant Andrew J. Drummond, an old "C" man; Sergeant Walton, an old U. S. Regular;



COMPANY E, PATERSON

Captain Albert Comstock.

First Lieut. Frederick G. Smith.

Second Lieut. Edwin Merrick.

Sergeant Merrick, Sergeant Stonley, Sergeant Hauxhurst, and Corporals Pillar, Locher, Purce, Kilpatrick and Seery.

In the summer of 1902 the command spent a most delightful week near Cooper's, Greenwood Lake, where fishing, boating and bathing were agreeable recreation from the more serious side of the soldier life. It was here that the famous inside organization known as "Camp Six" sprang into existence and afforded members and visitors original entertainment and amusement. The "rookie" was always sure of a warm reception with "Camp Six," but time has wiped the famous organization off the slate and only a recollection remains.

In 1903 the command reported at the State encampment at Sea Girt with full ranks and carried off the honors of having the largest number of men report for duty during the entire week. The Manassas manoeuvres of 1904 was the magnet which drew the men to the red clay fields of old Virginia. The hardships were many, but like good soldiers the complaints were few.

Company E has made rapid strides in rifle practice. At the end of the fourth year of its existence it has reached the proud position of ranking third in the entire State. Sergeant Huckin, who has had personal charge of this department, was the recipient of a gold watch at its close as a token of appreciation for his labors in behalf of the Company.

On the social side of the company there are two permanent annual events. The anniversary is always fittingly celebrated by a dinner, always largely attended, where the good and welfare of the company is discussed in all its details. On Thanksgiving eve of each year a barn dance is held in the big drill shed, and so liberally is it patronized that the proceeds are sufficient to allow a liberal expenditure for the necessary expenses of the company during the succeeding year.

There has been but a single death in the command since its organization, Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles W. Stonely, whose untimely end came on May 14, 1902, a victim of pneumonia.



COMPANY F, ENGLEWOOD

Captain William M. Coe.

First Lieut. John J. Burns.

Second Lieut. Albert C. J. Saderlund.

Company F

Englewood

Company F, of Englewood, was organized May 2, 1872, by William P. Coe, who was commissioned Captain May 10, 1872. At that time it was known as Company B, Second Battalion. Quarters were located at the corner of Van Brunt Street and Englewood Avenue, in the second story of a building which was later purchased by the Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey, moved, and converted into a depot. This building, now in a dilapidated condition, is used as a storehouse on West Street.

W. Romeyn Vermilye was First Lieutenant, and Frederick G. Coyte Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Vermilye, who was a very wealthy man, presented the entire company with a dress uniform similar to that now worn by the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of N. Y.

Captain Coe resigned April 3, 1882, and Addison Thomas was commissioned Captain August 22, 1882. The other officers were First Lieutenant Charles Barr and Second Lieutenant Louis Ruch, who were elected September 20, 1882.

Captain Thomas resigned June 1, 1888, moved to Providence, R. I., and a few years later was elected Colonel of a command similar to the Old Guard of New York. Company F at this time was in a run-down condition, being very small in numbers. Daniel A. Currie, M. D., was elected Captain October 19, 1888, and received his commission December 3, 1888. The offices of First and Second Lieutenant remained unchanged. Captain Currie made a thorough canvass of the town and succeeded in getting about forty recruits, all of whom enlisted at about the same

time. This naturally caused a few changes in the ranks, and the new men took the places of those who had not properly attended to their duties.

In the year 1892, while Captain Currie was in command, the company was mustered into the Second Regiment as Company F. Captain Curie was elected Major, May 22, 1893. On June 19, 1893, First Lieutenant Charles Barr was elected Captain, Second Lieutenant Ruch was elected First Lieutenant, and John D. Probst, Jr., was elected Second Lieutenant. The latter officer resigned his commission November 11, 1895, and Corporal Frank S. DeRonde was elected Second Lieutenant February 3, 1896.

Captain Barr retired October 13, 1896, with rank of Brevet-Major. First Lieutenant Louis Ruch commanded the company from that date until October 29, 1896, when Second Lieutenant Frank S. DeRonde was elected Captain, Louis Ruch remaining First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Harry M. Coxe was elected Second Lieutenant. These three officers served without interruption until after the close of the Spanish-American War.

The strength of the company on March 31, 1898, was three officers and eighty enlisted men. When the call came to volunteer in the Spanish-American War, seventy-four of these men enlisted and served until the company was mustered out of service, November 17, 1898. First Lieutenant Louis Ruch resigned his commission immediately upon being mustered out of the volunteer service.

On May 2, 1899, this company was transferred to the Fourth Regiment and the letter changed to "L," with the following officers: Frank S. DeRonde, Captain; Henry M. Coxe, First Lieutenant, and William M. Coe Second Lieutenant, the latter two officers being commissioned April 7, 1899. Captain Frank S. DeRonde resigned January 5, 1900. On March 19, 1900, First Lieutenant Henry M. Coxe was

elected Captain, Second Lieutenant William M. Coe was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Russell B. Reed was elected Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Reed resigned October 1, 1901, and on October 30, 1901, John W. Loveland was elected Second Lieutenant, coming from Troop A, New York.

Through the reorganization of the National Guard of the State, this company was mustered into the new Fifth Regiment as Company F, February 27, 1902. Subsequently, on December 24, 1902, Lieutenant Loveland was promoted to Adjutant of the Second Battalion with rank of First Lieutenant. Commissary Sergeant Frank Stack was elected Second Lieutenant April 20, 1903.

Captain Coxe resigned May 25, 1903, and from that date First Lieutenant William M. Coe was in command of the company until November 2, 1903, when he was elected Captain; Second Lieutenant Frank Stack was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant John J. Burns was elected Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Stack resigned May 29, 1905, and on June 19, 1905, Second Lieutenant Burns was elected First Lieutenant and Sergeant Orison M. Hurd was elected Second Lieutenant.

Company G

Hackensack

In 1872 the idea of organizing a military company in Hackensack presented itself. At that time two Bergen County towns, Leonia and Englewood, could boast of possessing such organizations, and there appeared no reason why Hackensack should not be equally successful. General Moore, who was then Captain of Company A, of Leonia, was particularly anxious that a company should be formed in Hackensack, that the three companies might make up a battalion, of which he, as senior Captain, would become the commanding officer. General Van Valen, Major Engel, Mr. Robert T. Amos, Mr. George T. Haring and the late Garret G. Ackerson, all of Hackensack, were enthusiastic over the subject, and worked indefatigably. Success crowned their efforts, and on October 8, 1872, Company C was mustered in the State's service. The first officers of the company were Garret G. Ackerson, Captain; James M. Van Valen, First Lieutenant; N. C. Demarest, Second Lieutenant, and George T. Haring, First Sergeant.

Major Engel, who had enlisted as a private, was soon afterward made Color-Sergeant of the battalion. First Sergeant Haring, an ex-member of the Seventh New York, proved a valuable acquisition, and to his indefatigable efforts the company's early prestige and fame is largely due.

The ball room of the Mansion House was the company's first home, and drills were held there for four or five years; next the hall of the National Hotel was secured and used until 1888, when the new Armory, the company's present quarters, was completed.

In 1876 all three commissioned officers resigned. A. D.



COMPANY G, HACKENSACK

Captain Edward T. Phillips.

First Lieut. Addison B. Burroughs.

Second Lieut. William L. Campbell.

Campbell was then elected Captain; John Engel, First Lieutenant, and John E. Huyler, Second Lieutenant. While Captain Campbell took great interest in the company, the task of drill master devolved upon Lieutenant Engel, who continued as such, uninterrupted, for more than twenty years.

In 1877 the disastrous railroad riots spread into New Jersey, and it became necessary that the State Militia be called upon to protect railroad property. Company C responded promptly to orders and performed its first active service with great credit. The tour of duty lasted, altogether, two weeks, first at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and afterward at Port Morris. That their services were appreciated is evidenced by the reception they met with from the townspeople upon their return, a purse of some \$300 being presented to them. At the Grand Army encampment at Decker-town in 1878, it gained new laurels.

In 1882, while still using the hall at the National Hotel for an armory, a fair was held. The net proceeds amounted to \$1,600. A broom drill by the young ladies of Hackensack, under the direction of then Lieutenant Engel, was also held, and netted \$500 more. That money was used to purchase a plot of ground in Warren Street, upon which the erection of a new armory was contemplated. When the Hackensack Hall and Armory Association was formed the company, at the suggestion and solicitation of prominent townspeople who were interested in the new building, sold its Warren Street property and invested the proceeds, amounting to \$2,000, in stock in the new association. The company took possession of its quarters on June 12, 1888, when a drill and parade was held in honor of the event. Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. National Guard, were the guests of the town organization on that day.

Lieutenant Huyler resigned in 1890, and John G. Fream was elected to fill the vacancy. Lieutenant Fream held this

position until 1892, when both he and Captain Campbell resigned. Lieutenant Engel was then elected Captain, and George E. Wells, who was a private, was made First Lieutenant. The late Walter V. Clark, who had not been connected with the National Guard, was elected Second Lieutenant.

When the National Guard of New Jersey was reorganized in 1892, Company C was assigned to the new Second Regiment as Company G. The company immediately took its place at the head of the regiment, not only at the right of the line, but as a military organization.

When Colonel Curry, who was Major of the Second Battalion, Second Regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in 1897, Captain Engel was elected to succeed him as Major; Lieutenant Wells was elected Captain, Lieutenant Sturr was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Phillipps Second Lieutenant; Lieutenant Clerk having previously resigned, to accept the position of Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the regiment, being attached to the staff of Colonel Muzzy.

The first State National Guard encampment ever held in New Jersey, that at Trenton (Camp Bedle) in 1876, saw the company present. The second encampment was not held until 1885, when the State camp was instituted at Sea Girt. Since then the company has, in its turn, been regularly present at every encampment at which that brigade has been ordered.

The company had its place in line and paraded in New York in the big parades of Evacuation Day in 1883, at Grant's funeral in 1885; again when Grant's Monument was dedicated in 1897, the company marched at the head, and again at the inauguration parade at Washington during President McKinley's inauguration in 1897; paraded in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Washing-

ton's inauguration, 1889, and Dewey Day in 1899, and added to the laurels already won.

When war was declared in 1898, between the United States and Spain, and President McKinley issued his call for volunteers, this company was among the first to volunteer its services. The troops New Jersey was called upon to furnish included four regiments, and the Second was among those chosen. Consequently, in response to a company order, nearly all the members of the command assembled at the Armory on April 28, when forty-nine of the members expressed their intention and willingness to volunteer. The men were examined by Major-Surgeon—then Captain—Adams, and forty-eight were accepted; Lieutenant Phillipps, who had just recovered from a severe attack of illness, being the only man who failed to pass the examination. Lieutenant Phillipps afterward did yeoman service, both at Hackensack and Sea Girt, in securing recruits, having been detailed for that service. As eighty-four men were necessary to make up a full company it was imperative that thirty-six recruits be secured at once. Great success was met with, and when the company left town the recruits had been drilled to the Manual of Arms, and the marching to such an extent that the company made a very presentable appearance, even though many were unprovided for as regards uniforms.

The Adjutant-General, U. S. A., in his annual report for 1898-99, states as the result of official inquiries, that the average number of members of National Guard companies throughout the United States who volunteered and were mustered in United States service with their companies is twenty-five. It will then be seen that Company G rated very high.

On June 1 the company left Sea Girt, with the regiment, to Chickamauga, but orders received at Harrisburg changed

the destination to Jacksonville, Florida, to join General Lee's Seventh Army Corps.

Jacksonville was reached on June 3, late in the evening, and camp was pitched the next day. The regiment was attached to the First Brigade, General Burt; Second Division, General Arnold; Seventh Corps, General Fitz-Hugh Lee. The routine of camp duty was very light, owing to the excessive heat, and the men had much time at their command. Naturally camp life was terribly monotonous, but the men made the best of it, always hoping the morrow would bring forth something new. A second call for volunteers was issued in June, that each company might be increased to 109 officers and men. Accordingly on July 9 twenty-eight recruits for the company arrived at Jacksonville. On July 16 the company was detailed for duty at rifle range of the Second Division. The company established a new camp near the range, where they remained until ordered home to be mustered out the service. The regiment left Jacksonville on September 22, arriving home on September 24, and was mustered out the service on November 22.

The company lost two men. Private George C. Page-Wood died at Hackensack, September 22, and Private Edward E. Banta died at Jacksonville, September 24. Both died of typhoid fever. Right here it is worthy of note that this is the only regularly organized military company that ever left Hackensack for any war. The company acted as a military escort at the funeral of Private Page-Wood, as they had previously done at the funeral of Major Campbell, on October 9, 1896.

A reception was tendered the command by the citizens of Hackensack, on October 15, 1898, in honor of the company's return from the field.

On October 9, 1897, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the company was celebrated. A parade was held, followed by a

sham battle on Oritani Field, and the festivities of the day wound up with a banquet at the Armory.

In the early part of 1899 the Second Regiment was disbanded. Several of the companies were attached to the First Regiment, and this company was attached to the Fourth Regiment, with headquarters at Jersey City, and designated Company M. The command was newly fitted out, both as to arms and uniforms. The new uniforms conformed strictly to that used by Regular Army, the dress coats and helmets having been discarded.

The company was prominent in the parade of October 30, 1899, in honor of Admiral Dewey, making its first public appearance in the new uniforms.

Lieutenant Sturr resigned during the year and Lieutenant Phillipps was elected to succeed him; First Sergeant E. A. Burdett was then elected Second Lieutenant, but immediately resigned because of business. Sergeant Addison B. Burroughs was elected Second Lieutenant on November 14. More than one officer of the old Second came from C or G Company. Major Engel, now retired, who served continuously for twenty-seven years in the New Jersey National Guard; Captain A. T. Holley, also retired, who was Battalion Adjutant, and the late Captain W. V. Clark was Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Company G recently participated in the dedication of the monument erected in Court House Square, Hackensack, N. J., to the memory of General Enoch Poor, a Revolutionary hero, whose remains lie in the cemetery of the old Dutch Church nearby. On October 7, 1904, the date of the unveiling, the Fifth Regiment and Battery A paraded in Hackensack, and the company took full charge of the entertainment of the regiment, feeding the enlisted men in the drill hall, while the officers were entertained in the company rooms. This occasion was the first to bring a full regiment of

infantry, or, in fact, of any other branch of the service, to Hackensack since General Washington's little army retreated through Hackensack in the darkest days of the Revolution.

Captain George E. Wells having resigned, First Lieutenant Edward T. Phillipps was elected Captain, February 27, 1900; Addison B. Burroughs, First Lieutenant, and James A. Van Valen, Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Van Valen resigned and First Sergeant Stephen T. Fream was elected Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1903. On February 21, 1902, the company was transferred to the newly organized Fifth Regiment and received its old letter, G. Since its connection with the Fifth Regiment it has taken part in encampments at Sea Girt and Manassas.

In 1901 the company having acquired the ownership of the building occupied by them as an Armory, and the prospects were of the brightest, from some unknown cause the building took fire, and what was the pride of the organization was a mass of ruins. This, however, did not discourage the members, who after many discouragements succeeded in having the building rebuilt. The company now owns its own Armory.



COMPANY H, ORANGE

Captain Valentine Drescher.

First Lieut. Charles J. Werner.

Second Lieut. Adam R. Dalley.

Company H

Orange

After the disbandment of the Second Regiment on May 2, 1899, by order of Governor Vorhees, Orange was not represented in the National Guard for nearly three years. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Franklin Murphy in 1902, he authorized the formation of new companies, and on March 6, 1902, two companies were mustered into the service at Orange. They were subsequently designated as Companies H and I.

On March 25, 1902, officers were elected in Company H, as follows: Captain, Isaac Shoenthal; First Lieutenant, William A. Lord; Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Squire. This company was assigned to the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, the formation of which had been authorized by the Governor on February 4, 1902. September 19, 1902, an election was called for Major of the First Battalion, and Captain Isaac Shoenthal was elected to that position.

October 17, 1902, an election was held for Captain and any vacancies that might occur thereby, with the following result: Captain, William A. Lord; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Squire; Second Lieutenant, James H. White.

July 4, 1903, the Fifth Regiment went into camp "Franklin Murphy," at Sea Girt, for a week. September 22, 1903, Lieutenant White resigned, and on October 23, 1903, Lieutenant Squire resigned, both officers having been sent to Europe in the interest of the Edison Phonograph Company, with whom they were employed.

Late in the Fall of 1903 the two large rooms in the Lindsay Building were engaged for the use of Companies H and I. The room occupied by Company H presents a very

fine appearance, and it makes a general club room for the men.

October 17, 1903, Companies H and I, and Company F, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., under command of Captain Edward H. Snyder, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the old Third Battalion, of Orange, participated in a joint parade in Orange.

December 29, 1903, First Sergeant Thomas E. White was elected to be First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Valentine Drescher to be Second Lieutenant.

Other events in the life of the company were: January 15, 1904, drill of the First Battalion at the First Regiment Armory in Newark; February 15, 1904, inspection by Captain Quincy O'M. Gillmore, U. S. A., at Paterson Armory; May 4, 1904, review by Major-General P. Farmer Wanser, Division Commander, at Paterson Armory; May 9, 1904, review by Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell, Commander of First Brigade, at Paterson Armory; May 24, 1904, State inspection of company with only one man absent without leave and one man with leave; May 30, 1904, parade with the regiment and G. A. R. Posts at Orange; May 31, 1904, resignation of Captain William A. Lord; July 19, 1904, election of following officers: Captain, Thomas E. White; First Lieutenant, Valentine Drescher; Second Lieutenant, Louis J. Lampke.

September 3, 1904, started for army manoeuvres at Manassas, Va., and returned September 10; May 23, 1905, resignation of Captain Thomas E. White; June 19, 1905, election of Private Frederick G. Agens, Jr., First Troop, as Captain, Company H; July 22, 1905, the company went into camp at Sea Girt for one week, with regiment.

Second Lieutenant Louis J. Lampke resigned on April 18, 1907. Sergeant-Major Charles J. Werner was promoted to be Second Lieutenant on June 4, 1907.

Captain F. G. Agens resigned July 13, 1907. First Lieutenant Valentine Drescher was promoted to be Captain on August 6, 1907; Second Lieutenant Charles J. Werner was promoted to be First Lieutenant on August 6, 1907; Adam R. Dailey was promoted from civilian life to be Second Lieutenant on August 6, 1907.

Company I

Orange

October 6, 1885, this company was mustered into service in Central Hall, Orange, N. J., by Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, with fifty-seven men. The new company was left in charge of John J. Fell, and was designated as Company B.

October 15, 1885, about twenty additional men were mustered in by Captain Edward H. Snyder, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. J., and the following temporary officers were elected: President, Michael Seymour; Secretary, Daniel P. Libby; Captain, John J. Fell; First Lieutenant, Herbert Lighthipe; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo P. Lenox.

November 5, 1885, formal elections for officers and non-commissioned officers were held, when Captain Fell and Lieutenants Lighthipe and Lenox were elected.

December 2, 1885, the following order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

"Trenton, December 2, 1885.

"GENERAL ORDER

No. 12.

"The new battalion of the National Guard of New Jersey located at Orange, announced in Special Orders No. 14, Headquarters National Guard of New Jersey, dated December 30, 1885, will be known as the Third Battalion, National Guard."

Company B was part of the Third Battalion.

March 1, 1886, the company received their uniforms.

April 29, 1886, flag presentation and parade of Third Battalion at Park Rink. Company A, Captain D. A. Bell; Company B, Captain John J. Fell. Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, commanding First Brigade, presented the colors.



COMPANY I, ORANGE

Captain Nathan C. Horton.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Bernard.

Second Lieut. Richard J. Keeley.

May 3, 1886, the company paraded as part of the First Brigade in a review by Governor Abbett and Staff, at Orange.

March 3, 1887, battalion review and presentation of marksmen's medals, Harrison Street Rink, by General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

March 31, 1887, annual inspection and review at Harrison Street Rink, by General Steele, commanding First Brigade.

July 5, 1887, Second Sergeant Terence E. Murphy was elected Second Lieutenant, Company B, vice Lenox elected Captain, Company C.

August 20, 1887, battalion encampment at Sea Girt for one week; Major Edward H. Snyder commanding.

In this year the Armory in William Street was opened.

May 30, 1888, parade at Orange by battalion and Uzal Dodd Post.

June 6, 1888, provisional company made up from the three companies, A, B and C. Went to Gettysburg to take part in ceremonies and dedication of the field monuments of New Jersey regiments; with Captain Fell and Lieutenants Lighthipe and Williams as officers.

June 12, 1889, parade with Army of the Potomac.

July 6, 1889, battalion entered on their second encampment at Sea Girt.

November 27, 1889, Lieutenant Lighthipe elected Major, vice Snyder promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

December 30, 1887, Captain John J. Fell resigned.

July 6, 1889, battalion at third encampment at Sea Girt.

January 21, 1890, company paraded with battalion at Trenton, at the inauguration of Governor Leon Abbett.

February 27, 1890, Lieutenant Terence E. Murphy elected Captain, vice Fell resigned.

April 16, 1890, Columbia Social Club presented standard colors to battalion in Armory.

July 11, 1891, fourth tour of duty at Sea Girt.

May 30, 1892, paraded with the Third Battalion and Uzal Dodd Post, and John F. Pratt Camp, S. O. V. Parade was reviewed by Mayor L. T. Fell. This was the last parade of the Third Battalion as a separate organization. The order reorganizing the First Brigade, Division G. O. No. 7, was issued May 21, 1892, by Major-General Joseph W. Plume. This order retired Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Snyder, Major Herbert Lighthipe, Captain Edwin W. Hine, Adjutant; Lieutenant George W. Sharp, Quartermaster; Captain Frank C. O'Reilly, Paymaster; Major Charles Buttner, Surgeon; Lieutenant E. Holden Goldberg, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Joseph W. McDowell, Chaplain; Captain Joseph K. Field, Judge Advocate, and Captain Miles A. Hanchett, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

By this order the Third Battalion was consolidated with Companies A, B, C, D and E, First Regiment, and Companies C, E, G and H, Fifth Regiment.

June 8, 1892, Division General Order No. 9 was issued by General Plume, rescinding the order of May 21, 1892. By the new order (June 8, 1892), there were consolidated the First, Second and Third Battalions and Company B, Fourth Regiment, into a regiment, and subsequently General Order No. 13, A. G. O., dated Trenton, June 9, 1892, this regiment was designated as the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., and this company was designated as Company I.

July 5, 1892, company paraded with the regiment for the first time at Paterson, to take part in the Centennial ceremonies of that city.

March 9, 1893, Private Nathan C. Horton, Gatling Gun Company B, was elected Second Lieutenant.

May 22, 1893, election of Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. S.

Muzzy to Colonel. Captain Murphy was tendered the Majorship of the Third Battalion, but declined the honor with thanks, and presented the name of Captain Francis D. Jackson, retired, who was elected.

July 22, 1893, Company I went to Sea Girt with the regiment, for one week's encampment.

May 30, 1894, parade with regiment at Paterson to take part in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of new Armory.

May 25, 1895, parade with the regiment and assisted in ceremonies at opening of new Armory.

July 27, 1895, encampment at Sea Girt with the regiment.

March 4, 1897, Company I participated with the regiment in the inauguration parade of President William McKinley, at Washington, D. C.

April 27, 1897, paraded with regiment at Grant Monument dedication, New York City.

July 24, 1897, encampment at Sea Girt with regiment.

April 26, 1898, Second Lieutenant Nathan C. Horton elected First Lieutenant. Private William S. Harrington was elected Second Lieutenant.

May 2, 1898, Company I left Orange for Sea Girt, the State rendezvous, to be mustered into the service of the United States for the Spanish-American War.

May 14, 1898, Company I mustered into United States service at Sea Girt.

June 1, 1898, Second Regiment left Sea Girt at 3:15 P. M., for Chickamauga, Ga.

June 2, 1898, at Harrisburg, Pa., Colonel Hine received notice for the regiment to go to Jacksonville, Fla., instead of Chickamauga.

June 3, 1898, regiment arrived at Jacksonville and was brigaded with the Second Illinois and the First North Caro-

lina Regiments, and was designated as the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

June 10, 1898, Regimental Recruiting Detail selected to go North, as follows: Captain Terence E. Murphy, Company I; Captain Frank DeRonde, Company F; First Lieutenant Frank R. Stokes, Company A.

July 12, 1898, recruits for regiment numbering 342, under command of Captain Murphy, arrived in Jacksonville.

September 2, 1898, regiment left Jacksonville for Pablo Beach, Fla.

September 22, 1898, regiment left Jacksonville for New Jersey. Arrived at Sea Girt September 24.

November 17, 1898, Company I was mustered out of the service of the United States with the regiment, at Paterson.

After the muster out of the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, at Paterson, N. J., on November 17, 1898, the members of Company I, of the Volunteers, who were also members of Company I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., resumed their duties in the latter organization.

The company continued in active service until its disbandment with a number of other companies of the regiment, in May, 1899.

In January and February, 1902, when the organization of the new Fifth Regiment became probable, the Lieutenants of old Company I who were on the retired list interested themselves in the organization of a new company. Captain Murphy at that time held a commission in the Regular Army as an artillery officer.

On March 6, 1902, Company I was mustered in the service of the State by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood at the Orange Armory, with a maximum roster of eighty-one enlisted men. On April 3, 1902, an election for officers was held and First Lieutenant Nathan C. Horton (retired) was elected Captain, William S. Harrington, who had been



COMPANY K, MONTCLAIR

Captain Frederick G. Van Antwerp.

First Lieut. Roscoe R. Johnson.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Howe.

elected Second Lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., before the Spanish-American War, but not commissioned, was elected First Lieutenant, and Joseph C. Bernard, who was First Surgeon in both the old National Guard and the Volunteer Companies, was elected Second Lieutenant. These officers were duly commissioned on May 6, 1902. The newly organized company was afterward, by orders, assigned to the new Fifth Regiment.

First Lieutenant William S. Harrington resigned on account of business on October 31, 1904. On December 1, 1904, Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Bernard was elected to fill the vacancy, and First Sergeant Richard J. Keeley was elected Second Lieutenant. They were both commissioned and are still in the service.

Since its muster in the company has participated in all battalion and regimental events. Its history has been the common history of the other companies of the regiment.

Company K

Montclair . .

Company K, now of Montclair, was organized at Orange and mustered into State service as Company C, Third Battalion on March 25, 1887. Upon consolidation of the First, Second and Third Battalions this command was designated Company K and attached to the Third Battalion, Second Regiment. The request of the commanding officer for transfer to the town of Montclair was granted, and a change of quarters was made from Orange to Montclair

The company was ordered to Sea Girt on April 27, 1898, in response to the President's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, reporting May 2, 1898. The command was mustered into the U. S. Volunteers on May 14, 1898, as Company K, Second N. J. V. I., serving with the regiment in the Seventh Army Corps, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., until the end of the war. The company was ordered home for muster out in September; was mustered out and returned to home station November 17, 1898. At the disbandment of the regiment on May 2, 1899, the company was transferred to the new Second Regiment, with headquarters at Trenton. The company was disbanded on August 14, 1900; reorganized by Captain Claiborne F. Gardner, and mustered into service as Company K, Fifth N. J. Infantry, on May 29, 1902.



COMPANY L. LEONIA

Captain Lorenzo Gismond.

First Lieut. Emanuel G. Gismond.

Second Lieut. Albert C. J. Soderlund.

Company L

Leonia

Company L, stationed at Leonia, was organized on May 7, 1861, as the "New Jersey Blues," First Regiment Militia, Bergen Brigade.

As Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, the company was mustered into the United States Volunteers, September 22, 1862, at Trenton.

The Twenty-second Regiment proceeded to Washington, September 29, 1862, and was assigned to a provisional brigade, Casey's Division, for the defense of Washington.

About December 1 the regiment was ordered to Aquia Creek, Va., and was assigned to Patrick's Brigade, Provost Guard, Army of the Potomac. In January, 1863, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. The command was under General McClellan in the famous "Mud March." Its most important engagement was at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863.

The company was mustered out at the expiration of its term of enlistment at Trenton on June 25, 1863.

On August 22, 1865, the command became Company B, Second Battalion Infantry, N. J. Rifle Corps. On April 14, 1869, it became Company A, Second Battalion, N. G. N. J. On July 23, 1877, it was ordered out for riot duty during the railroad strikes, and took part in quelling those disturbances at Hoboken, Jersey City and Port Morris. During this tour of duty the Second Battalion, under Major James V. Hoore, according to General Sewell's report, "was a credit to any man in either peace or war."

In the reorganization of the National Guard, in 1892, this company was attached to the Second Regiment, as Company

E. On May 2, 1898, with three commissioned officers and eighty enlisted men, it was mustered into the United States Volunteers at Sea Girt, N. J., for the Spanish-American War, as Company E, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J. Volunteer Infantry. The company encamped at Jacksonville and Pablo Beach, Fla. It was mustered out at Paterson on November 17, 1898.

In compliance with G. O. No. 6, A. G. O., dated Trenton, May 2, 1899, the National Guard of New Jersey was reorganized to conform to the United States Army standards, reducing the number of infantry regiments from six to five, and this company, with a number of others, was disbanded.

On August 7, 1902, the company was reorganized and mustered in as Company L, Fifth Regiment Infantry, with three officers and fifty enlisted men.



COMPANY M, RUTHERFORD

Captain Robert A. Brunner.

First Lieut. Frank Van Roden.

Second Lieut. John M. Peterson.

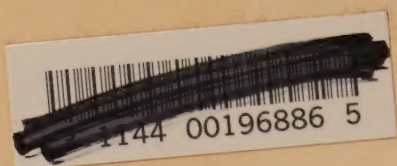
Company M

Rutherford

Company M, Fifth Regiment, is the successor of Company L, Second Regiment. Its home station is in Rutherford, Bergen County, and the traditions of military excellence so well upheld by Company L is borne out by Company M. On a tablet of honor in the armory at Rutherford appears the names of Corporals Bennet Cohen, George Roe and Frank Grueter; Privates Peter Reddy, John J. Kotzenberg, Valentine Grueter and Henry Newman, all of whom gave up their lives during the Spanish War, as surely heroes as though they had died in the clash of conflict.

Company M was mustered into service on August 21, 1902, by Brigadier-General Campbell. Captain Addison Ely, who had commanded Company L, was elected Captain of the new company, and Lieutenant Robert A. Brunner was made second in command. There was a contest in the election of Second Lieutenant, Frank Van Roden winning out. After having been in command since the organization of the militia of the Borough of Rutherford, Captain Ely resigned on April 16, 1904, and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Robert A. Brunner. Second Lieutenant Van Roden became First Lieutenant, and Addison Ely, Jr., was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. His time of service was short, as he resigned owing to pressure of business affairs on October 16, 1905. His place was filled by the election of Hospital Steward John M. Peterson. William Brazer was warranted First Sergeant of the company on July 1, 1906.

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